

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.

Joel T.

WASHINGTON

Pelly
Meeds
Hansen,
Julia B.

May
Foley

Hicks
Adams

WEST VIRGINIA

Moore
Staggers

Slack
Hechler

Kee

WISCONSIN

Stalbaum
Kastenmeyer
Thomson,
Vernon W.
Zablocki

Reuss
Race
Laird
Byrnes,
John W.

Davis,
Glenn R.
O'Konski

WYOMING

Roncallo (at large)

The CLERK. The rollcall discloses that 432 Representatives-elect have answered to their names.

A quorum is present.

STATEMENT REGARDING CERTAIN CREDENTIALS

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials are on file showing the election of the Honorable SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 89th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 89th Congress the name of the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Clerk, by authority, by direction, and by unanimous vote of the Republican conference, I nominate for Speaker of the House of Representatives the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, a Representative-elect from the State of Michigan to the 89th Congress.

The CLERK. The Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, a Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts, and the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, Representative-elect from the State of Michigan, have been placed in nomination. Are there further nominations? [After a pause.] There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint the following to act as tellers: The gentleman from Texas, Mr. BURLSON, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. CORBETT, the gentlewoman from Missouri, Mrs. SULLIVAN, and the gentlewoman from Illinois, Mrs. REID.

Tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their name will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

McCORMACK

Abbutt
Abernethy
Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson,
Tenn.
Andrews,
George W.
Annunzio
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Bandstra
Baring
Barrett
Beckworth
Bennett
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonner
Brademas
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke
Burleson
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cabell
Callan
Cameron
Carey
Casey
Celler
Chelf
Clark
Clevenger
Cohelan
Colmer
Conyers
Cooley
Corman
Craley
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Dowdy
Downing
Dulski
Duncan, Oreg.
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards, Calif.
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon
Farnstein
Farnsley
Farnum
Fascell
Feighan
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Foley
Ford,
William D.
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gathings
Gettys
Gialmo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gilligan
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Gray

Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Greigg
Grider
Griffiths
Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Iowa
Hansen, Wash.
Hardy
Harris
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hebert
Hechler
Helstoski
Henderson
Herlong
Hicks
Hollifield
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Huot
Ichord
Irwin
Jacobs
Jarman
Jennings
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Okla.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeyer
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
Kling, Utah
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Krebs
Landrum
Leggett
Lennon
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Love
McCarthy
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
McMillan
McVicker
Macdonald
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Marsh
Matsunaga
Matthews
Meeds
Miller
Mills
Minish
Mink
Moeller
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murray
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Brien
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen, Mont.
Olsen, Minn.
O'Neal, Ga.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger

Passman
Patman
Pattman
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pool
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Purcell
Race
Randall
Redlin
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers, S.C.
Rivers, Alaska
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Ronan
Roncallo
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Roosevelt
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
Satterfield
St. Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Schisler
Schmidhauser
Scott
Secrest
Selden
Senger
Shipley
Sickles
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Va.
Staggers
Stalbaum
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Sweeney
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Tenzer
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thompson, N.J.
Thompson, Tex.
Todd
Trimble
Tuck
Tunney
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Waggonner
Walker, N. Mex.
Watts
Weltner
White, Idaho
White, Tex.
Whitener
Whitten
Williams
Willis
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wolf
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

GERALD R. FORD

Adair
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews,
Glenn
Andrews,
N. Dak.
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Baldwin
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burton, Utah
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Callaway
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen,
Don H.
Clawson, Del.
Cleveland
Collier
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis
Dague
Davis, Wis.
Derwinski

Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan, Tenn.
Dwyer
Edwards, Ala.
Ellsworth
Erlenborn
Findley
Flno
Frelinghuysen
Fulton, Pa.
Goodell
Griffin
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hansen, Idaho
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.
Harvey, Mich.
Horton
Hosmer
Hutchinson
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Keith
King, N.Y.
Kunkel
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lindsay
Lipscomb
McClory
McCulloch
McDade
McEwen
MacGregor
Mailliard
Martin, Ala.
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Mathias

May
Michel
Minshall
Mize
Moore
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Nelsen
O'Konski
Pelly
Pirnie
Poff
Quile
Quillen
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Robison
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Saylor
Schneebell
Schwelter
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Talcott
Teague, Calif.
Thomson, Wis.
Tupper
Utt
Walker, Miss.
Watkins
Whalley
Wildnall
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Younger

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Ford, Gerald R. McCormack Watson

The CLERK. The tellers agree on their tallies. The total number of votes cast is 428, of which the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts, received 289, and the Honorable GERALD R. FORD received 139. Three voted "present."

Therefore, the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts, is the duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 89th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT; and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD.

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 89th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues of the 89th Congress, in the 16 years that I have been privileged to be a Member of the House of Representatives and on the eight occasions when I have seen the Congress convene and the gavel pass from the individual who lost to the individual selected as Speaker, the gavel has gone from a Republican to a Democrat seven times. Prior to 1959, this honor of presenting the Speaker-elect has fallen on the shoulders of my good friend and outstanding legislator, former Speaker of the House, JOE MARTIN. It has also been the responsibility in the past three Congresses of my good friend and most able

legislator, the Honorable CHARLES HALLECK, of Indiana. Two years ago, Mr. Speaker, he handed the gavel to you.

I can say to you, Mr. Speaker, that it is a privilege for me on this occasion to pass the gavel to you. However, I might add, in a somewhat lighter vein, that I hope this is an experience which will not be duplicated too frequently in the future; some reciprocity seems to be in order.

All of us on the Republican side, Mr. Speaker, love you as an American; we respect you as a leader of the great Democratic Party and we know of your personal dedication to the ideals and aspirations of all Americans. You and all of us in this Chamber, of course, know that we are the product of a constitutional system, a system which is based on probably the most historic document ever put together by the mind of man for the governing of people. But I think that we who actively participate in the political arena know that that document, great as it is, a document which permitted 13 poor, struggling Colonies to grow to a Nation of 50 States, to the most powerful nation in the world economically, agriculturally, militarily, and spiritually, cannot function without people who are active in politics.

Likewise it cannot function without people who are politicians. I, of course, use "politics and politicians" in the true and proper sense. We must realize that it is politics and politicians that put the blood in the veins and the breath of life into the still bones of a constitutional system. Also we know that it is our responsibility to participate in the preservation of that document whenever the necessity arises. This document can work better for all of us with the strengthening of the two-party system and we on our own side intend to work for that purpose.

May I say in conclusion that we in the minority have in the past supported you and the administration when we believed it was for the best interest of the United States. We will act accordingly in the future. We will support you when we think the ideas and the programs are right, and I am sure you will reserve to us the right and the prerogative on behalf of those we represent to oppose these programs when our conscience dictates.

So, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege, a pleasure, and a great honor to congratulate you and to present you to the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCORMACK. To my distinguished colleagues and valued associates, I appreciate very much the kind and generous remarks made about me by my friend, the minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD], I can assure the gentleman that the deep, philosophical thoughts that he expressed are also entertained by me in relation to this great country of ours and in relation to the protection of the rights of all Members of the House under the rules of the House.

I am deeply grateful to my Democratic colleagues who on Saturday last selected me as their party's nominee for the office of Speaker.

I am grateful to the Members of the House for today officially electing me to

the important position of Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 89th Congress.

Throughout the years that I have been a Member of the House it has been a pleasure for me to work with all of the Members of the House. This has special emphasis as to the friendly and understanding relationship that I have always had not only with my Democratic friends but with my Republican friends.

The Republican leadership and the members and leaders of both parties from time to time may have their differences on pending matters. But transcending any difference is the love we have for our country. Of paramount importance, also, is the friendship and the respect that we have for each other.

To be elected as a Member of the House of Representatives is a great honor, for we are Members of the greatest deliberative body in the world.

To be elected as Speaker is an added honor. But while it is an honor for one to be elected Speaker and to serve as Speaker, it represents an important and grave position of trust.

From the time I first assumed this office, I was determined to live up to the traditions of the Speakers of the past who always maintained the rights and prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

In my remarks of 2 years ago I said, in part:

As Speaker of the House I shall always protect the dignity and the prerogatives of this great body.

I shall continue to do so.

The 88th Congress just completed was one of the great Congresses of our history, and I have every confidence that the 89th Congress will make a most notable record.

Like you, I am looking forward to serving with the new Members who sincerely and in dedication to public service have already made a profound impression on me.

We meet, my colleagues, at the beginning of the 89th Congress under circumstances of monumental crises and of unlimited opportunities. Prospects are not totally but on the whole very bright and sound. Not only does our beloved country stand in the forefront of the nations as the most powerful force for peace and justice in the world, but for me the horizon seems bright, especially behind this philosophy of decency at home and our desire for understanding abroad.

We have, as a result of the politically historic election of last November, with his clear mandate, the leadership of Lyndon B. Johnson, as President, and of HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, as Vice President. They speak to the American people and to the world from the high quality of their individual gifts, their wide experience and great moral conviction and courage, and their dedication to our Nation and to our people.

On the legislative level, as a coordinate branch of the Government, I know the Congress will cooperate with President Johnson and Vice President HUMPHREY in the best interests of our country.

All of this contributes to an atmosphere of goodwill and unity. It fosters what I would like to call cooperation in depth.

We are launched definitely and with purpose on a policy of integrity that seeks to perform the commitments that we have made and established at home that call for progressive measures to uplift and make secure the lives of the American people, and to bring equality under the law to all Americans.

Under the leadership of President Johnson we shall adhere to our basic policy of peace through strength for a powerful national defense and a firm foreign policy.

I might say, my dear friends and colleagues, that as a Member of the House for years, before I assumed the position of leadership as majority leader over 20 years ago, and as Speaker now, I have always been proud of the House of Representatives and the Congress of the United States in the strength of its Members in support of a strong national defense and a firm foreign policy in the best interests of our country. The Members feel that way because their strength here gives added strength to the leadership, or whoever might be the occupant of the White House. This House, whether the Members are elected as Republicans or Democrats, in the field of national defense and in foreign affairs, has always been a body of strength so necessary in the world today. [Applause.]

I am proud of the contributions made by the National House of Representatives throughout the years in preserving America and adding to its strength and enabling our country under the leadership of our President—at the present time President Johnson—to meet the problems that might confront us not only on the domestic level but on the international or world level.

Again expressing my profound thanks, and welcoming you, knowing that with a dedication as sincere and as determined as ours is, the 89th Congress will add another brilliant chapter in the history of our country.

I am now ready to take the oath of office and will ask the dean of the House of Representatives, Hon. EMANUEL CELLER, of New York, to administer the oath.

Mr. CELLER then administered the oath of office to Mr. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedent, the Chair is now ready to swear in all Members of the House.

The Members will rise.

OBJECTION TO ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 89th Congress, I object to the oath being administered to the gentlemen from Mississippi, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr.

WALKER, and Mr. COLMER. I base this upon facts and statements which I consider to be reliable. I also make this objection on behalf of a significant number of colleagues who are now standing with me.

OBJECTION TO ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from New Hampshire rise?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, on my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 89th Congress, I object to the oath being administered to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER]. I base this upon facts and statements which I consider to be reliable.

The SPEAKER. Under the precedents, the Chair will ask the gentlemen who have been challenged not to rise to take the oath with the other Members, for the present at least.

The other Members will rise and I will now administer the oath of office to them.

The Members-elect and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING OATH OF OFFICE TO CERTAIN MEMBERS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1) which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentlemen from Mississippi, Mr. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY, Mr. JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mr. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, Mr. WILLIAM M. COLMER, and Mr. PRENTISS WALKER.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the Members-elect whose names are referred to in the resolution are here with certificates of election in due form on file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives just as all other Members of the House.

Any question involving the validity of the regularity of the election of the Members in question is one which should be dealt with under the laws governing contested elections. I therefore urge the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the first vote be on the resolution, or on the previous question?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Oklahoma moves the previous question, the vote will be on the previous question.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, if the motion for the previous question is voted down, would it then be in order to offer a substitute or an amendment providing that the five Representatives-elect from Mississippi not be sworn at this time and that the question of their rights

to be seated be referred to the Committee on House Administration?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that if the previous question is voted down, it would be in order to offer a proper amendment, which the Chair would not pass upon at this particular time, unless that situation arises.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the Speaker.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Since the rules of the House have not been adopted, am I correct in understanding that it would require 20 percent of the Members here to stand for a yea-and-nay vote?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that under the Constitution, it would require one-fifth of the Members present to rise to order a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 276, nays 149, present 1, not sworn 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—276

Abbott	Culver	Harris
Adair	Cunningham	Harsha
Adams	Curtin	Harvey, Ind.
Addabbo	Curtis	Hays
Albert	Dague	Hébert
Anderson, Ill.	Davis, Ga.	Hechler
Anderson, Tenn.	Davis, Wis.	Henderson
Andrews, George W.	de la Garza	Herlong
Andrews, Glenn	Delaney	Hicks
Andrews, N. Dak.	Derwinski	Hosmer
Arends	Devine	Hull
Ashbrook	Dickinson	Hungate
Ashmore	Dole	Hutchinson
Aspinall	Dorn	Ichord
Bandstra	Dowdy	Jarman
Baring	Downing	Jennings
Bates	Duncan, Tenn.	Johnson, Calif.
Battin	Edmondson	Johnson, Okla.
Beckworth	Edwards, Ala.	Johnson, Pa.
Belcher	Ellsworth	Jonas
Bennett	Eriensborn	Jones, Ala.
Berry	Everett	Jones, Mo.
Betts	Evins, Tenn.	Kee
Boggs	Fallon	Keith
Bolton	Fascell	Kelly
Bonner	Feighan	Keogh
Brook	Finley	King, Calif.
Brooks	Fisher	King, N.Y.
Brown, Ohio	Flood	Kirwan
Broyhill, N.C.	Flynt	Kornegay
Broyhill, Va.	Fogarty	Laird
Buchanan	Foley	Landrum
Burleson	Ford, Gerald R.	Langen
Burton, Utah	Fountain	Latta
Byrnes, Wis.	Frelinghuysen	Lennon
Cabell	Friedel	Lipscomb
Callan	Fulton, Pa.	Long, La.
Callaway	Fulton, Tenn.	McClary
Cameron	Fuqua	McCulloch
Carey	Garmatz	McDade
Carter	Gathings	McEwen
Casey	Gettys	McFall
Cederberg	Gibbons	McMillan
Cheller	Goodell	McVicker
Chamberlain	Gray	MacGregor
Chief	Grider	Machen
Clancy	Griffin	Mackay
Clark	Gross	Mahon
Clausen, Don H.	Grover	Marsh
Clawson, Del	Gubser	Martin, Ala.
Collier	Gurney	Martin, Mass.
Cooley	Hagan, Ga.	Martin, Nebr.
Corbett	Hagen, Calif.	Matsunaga
Cramer	Haley	Matthews
	Hall	May
	Halleck	Meeds
	Hamilton	Michel
	Hanna	Mills
	Hansen, Idaho	Minshall
	Hansen, Wash.	Mize
	Hardy	Moeller

Monagan	Rivers, S.C.	Teague, Calif.
Moore	Roberts	Teague, Tex.
Moorhead	Robison	Thomas
Morris	Rogers, Fla.	Thompson, La.
Morrison	Rogers, Tex.	Thompson, Tex.
Morton	Rooney, N.Y.	Thomson, Wis.
Moss	Roudebush	Trimble
Multer	Roush	Tuck
Murphy, N.Y.	Rumsfeld	Tunney
Murray	Satterfield	Tuten
Natcher	St Germain	Ullman
Nelsen	Saylor	Utt
O'Konski	Schneebell	Vigorito
O'Neal, Ga.	Scott	Waggonner
Passman	Secrest	Walker, N. Mex.
Patman	Selden	Watkins
Pelly	Shriver	Watson
Pepper	Sikes	Watts
Perkins	Sisk	Weltner
Pickle	Skubitz	Whalley
Pirnie	Slack	White, Idaho
Poage	Smith, Calif.	White, Tex.
Poff	Smith, Iowa	Whitener
Pool	Smith, N.Y.	Widnall
Purcell	Smith, Va.	Willis
Quile	Springer	Wilson, Bob
Quillen	Staggers	Wilson,
Randall	Stanton	Charles H.
Redlin	Steed	Wright
Reid, Ill.	Stephens	Wyatt
Reifel	Stubblefield	Young
Reinecke	Talcott	Younger
Rhodes, Ariz.	Taylor	Zablocki

NAYS—149

Annunzio	Gilligan	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashley	Gonzalez	O'Hara, Mich.
Ayres	Grabowski	Olsen, Mont.
Baldwin	Green, Oreg.	Olson, Minn.
Barrett	Green, Pa.	O'Neill, Mass.
Bell	Greigg	Patten
Bingham	Griffiths	Philbin
Blatnik	Halpern	Pike
Boland	Hanley	Powell
Bolling	Hansen, Iowa	Price
Brademas	Harvey, Mich.	Pucinski
Broomfield	Hathaway	Race
Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Reid, N.Y.
Burke	Helstoski	Resnick
Burton, Calif.	Hollifield	Reuss
Byrne, Pa.	Horton	Rhodes, Pa.
Cahill	Howard	Rivers, Alaska
Cahill	Huot	Rodino
Cleveland	Irwin	Rogers, Colo.
Clevenger	Jacobs	Ronan
Cohelan	Joelson	Roncallo
Conable	Karsten	Rooney, Pa.
Conte	Karth	Roosevelt
Conyers	Kastenmeier	Rosenthal
Corman	King, Utah	Rostenkowski
Craley	Kluczynski	Roybal
Daddario	Krebs	Ryan
Daniels	Kunkel	St. Onge
Dawson	Leggett	Scheuer
Dent	Lindsay	Schisler
Denton	Long, Md.	Schmidhauser
Diggs	Love	Schweiker
Dingell	McCarthy	Shipley
Donohue	McDowell	Sickles
Dow	McGrath	Stafford
Dulski	Macdonald	Stalbaum
Duncan, Oreg.	Mackie	Stratton
Dwyer	Madden	Sullivan
Dyal	Mailliard	Sweeney
Edwards, Calif.	Mathias	Tenzer
Evans, Colo.	Miller	Thompson, N.J.
Farbstein	Minish	Todd
Farnsley	Mink	Tupper
Farnum	Morgan	Udall
Fino	Morse	Van Deerlin
Ford,	Mosher	Vanik
William D.	Murphy, Ill.	Vivian
Fraser	Nedzi	Wolff
Gallagher	Nix	Wydlar
Gialmo	O'Brien	Yates
Gilbert		

PRESENT—1

Senner

NOT SWORN—8

Abernethy	Ottinger	Whitten
Colmer	Toll	Williams
Holland	Walker, Miss.	

So the previous question was ordered. Mr. RACE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Will the Members-elect from Mississippi who have been challenged present themselves in the well of the House for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to them.

Messrs. ABERNETHY, WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, COLMER, and WALKER presented themselves at the bar of the House and the oath of office was administered to them.

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from New York, Mr. RICHARD L. OTTINGER.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, again this is a resolution involving a Member whose certificate of election in due form is on file in the Office of the Clerk. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CLEVELAND. If this resolution is adopted, will it be impossible for me to offer my own resolution pertaining to the same subject matter, either as an amendment or a substitute?

The SPEAKER. If the resolution is agreed to, it will not be in order for the gentleman to offer a substitute resolution or an amendment, particularly if the previous question is ordered.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Is it now in order, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Not unless the gentleman from Oklahoma yields to the gentleman for that purpose.

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

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield for that purpose.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Will there be any opportunity to discuss the merits of this case prior to a vote on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma has control over the time. Not unless the gentleman from Oklahoma yields for that purpose.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for that purpose?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield for a question and a very brief statement. I do not yield for a speech.

Mr. CLEVELAND. May I inquire if the gentleman will yield so that I may ask for unanimous consent that certain remarks of mine pertaining to this matter be incorporated in the RECORD?

Mr. ALBERT. No. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Mississippi for the purpose of submitting a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

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

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable CARL ALBERT.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, has been selected as the minority leader of the House.

CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, further as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House that the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. BYRNES, has been elected chairman of the Republican policy committee of the House.

ELECTION OF CLERK, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That Ralph R. Roberts, of the State of Indiana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., of the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William M. Miller, of the State of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That H. H. Morris, of the State of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Post-

That Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., of the master of the House of Representatives; District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers elected present themselves at the bar of the House.

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF HOUSE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that JOHN W. McCORMACK, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, has been elected Speaker; and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of Indiana, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-ninth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be 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 has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee to notify the President the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]; and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected JOHN W. McCORMACK, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, Speaker, and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of Indiana, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 89th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLERK HIRE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That effective January 3, 1965, the provisions of H. Res. 294, Eighty-eighth Congress, are hereby continued during the Eighty-ninth Congress.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, what is House Resolution 294?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution to perfect a resolution which was passed in the 88th Congress dealing with the subject of clerk hire.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-eighth Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, be, and they are hereby adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-ninth Congress, with the following amendments therein as a part thereof, to wit:

In rule XI, strike out clause 23 and insert:

"23. The Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning rules, joint rules, and order of business, within three legislative days of the time when ordered reported by the committee. If such rule or order is not considered immediately, it shall be referred to the calendar and, if not called up by the Member making the report within seven legislative days thereafter, any member of the Committee on Rules may call it up as a question of privilege and the Speaker shall recognize any member of the Committee on Rules seeking recognition for that purpose. If the Committee on Rules shall adversely report or fail to report within twenty-one calendar days after reference, any resolution pending before the committee providing for an order of business for the consideration by the House of any public bill or joint resolution favorably reported by a committee of the House, on days when it is in order to call up motions to discharge committees, it may be in order as a matter of the highest privilege for the Speaker, in his discretion, to recognize the chairman or any member of the committee which reported such bill or joint resolution who has been so authorized by said committee to call up for consideration by the House the resolution which the Committee on Rules has so adversely reported, or failed to report, and it shall be in order to move the adoption by the House of said resolution adversely reported, or not reported, notwithstanding the adverse report, or the failure to report, of the Committee on Rules. Pending the consideration of said resolution the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the said resolution shall have been fully disposed of."

In rule XX, strike out clause 1 and insert:

"1. Any amendment of the Senate to any House bill shall be subject to the point of

order that it shall first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, if, originating in the House, it would be subject to that point: *Provided, however*, That a motion to disagree with the amendments of the Senate to a House bill or resolution and request or agree to a conference with the Senate, or a motion to insist on the House amendments to a Senate bill or resolution and request or agree to a conference with the Senate, shall always be in order if the Speaker, in his discretion, recognizes for that purpose and if the motion is made by direction of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill or resolution."

In rule XXI, strike out clause 1 and insert: "1. Bills and joint resolutions on their passage shall be read the first time by title and the second time in full, when, if the previous question is ordered, the Speaker shall state the question to be: 'Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?' and, if decided in the affirmative, it shall be read the third time by title, and the question shall then be put upon its passage."

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, this resolution, if adopted, would restore the 21-day rule which was in effect during the 81st Congress, with some modifications.

Mr. Speaker, it would enable the Speaker, after a resolution had been before the Committee on Rules for 21 days or more, to recognize the chairman or other members of the legislative committee from which the bill emanated to discharge the Committee on Rules on a day set aside for discharging committees.

The second part of the resolution would authorize the Speaker to recognize a Member in the case of sending a bill to conference, when unanimous consent could not be had to send a bill to conference, when made by direction of the committee having jurisdiction and when the Speaker agreed thereto.

The purpose of these two changes in the rules, of course, is to expedite the business of the House and to make available other methods of handling the legislative business of the House. They do not seek to change any of the rules governing the Committee on Rules or other procedures, all of which are left intact.

The last rule would simply deprive any one Member of the privilege of demanding the reading of a fully engrossed copy of a bill. This has long been considered an anachronism in the law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. ALBERT. I first yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and then I shall yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to propound a few questions. The first question on this resolution is this: Are copies of this resolution available so that the Members may know on what they are voting?

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the gentleman from Virginia, I am not able to answer whether every Member has had copies of this resolution available. I do know that many Members have had copies of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If the gentleman will yield further, I picked up a piece of paper here on the floor the other day which makes me think it is a copy of the typewritten copy of what is proposed. I do not know. But it seems to me that in a matter of this importance we should at least have the opportunity to have a copy available before us in order to see what we are doing.

Mr. ALBERT. How many copies have been distributed to Members, I do not know.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It was not distributed to me. I picked one up off the floor.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman from Virginia has exercised his usual initiative in getting things.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I assume the gentleman intends to move the previous question.

Mr. ALBERT. I do, at the appropriate time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If the gentleman will yield further, what I want to know is whether or not there is going to be an opportunity for discussion and debate on this resolution?

Mr. ALBERT. I say to the gentleman that I have yielded to the gentleman for the purpose of making a statement at this time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thank the gentleman very much. I wonder if the gentleman will yield for the offering of an amendment?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is not in position to yield for the offering of an amendment. I may say to the gentleman from Virginia that many Members have spoken to me about the desirability of offering sundry amendments which have not been considered at all. The gentleman from Oklahoma is not in position to yield for the purpose of offering any amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I suspected that would be the answer I was going to get.

There is another question I want to ask, and I think maybe the gentleman might yield. There are three distinct changes of existing rules of the House which have been in effect for a long time. The amendment to section 22 is very serious, the amendment which provides for the 21-day rule. If that is the will of the House, all right, it is the will of the House. But section 22 where you amend that I think is subject to very serious objection.

Mr. ALBERT. What does the gentleman mean by section 22? We have rule XI.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Rule XX. Under the rules perhaps this is a parliamentary inquiry. Is the opportunity for a division of the question going to be had so we can vote what we want to vote for and vote against what we do not want to vote for instead of having to swallow the whole dose at one time?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is making a parliamentary inquiry. In reply, the Chair may say this resolution is not divisible.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I take it the answer to my series of questions is that

the skids have been greased. I would like an opportunity to discuss rule XX.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman for the purpose of discussing rule XX.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If any of you have been so fortunate as to pick up one of the papers off the seats the other day after we had the caucus, you perhaps have read this resolution.

The 21-day rule I am opposed to. We had it once, we used it for one Congress, then it was abandoned as not workable.

It is rule XX that disturbs me very much. This rule will have the effect of permitting the Speaker to send a bill to conference that has in it a Senate amendment unrelated to the House bill that we sent to the Senate. In other words, we can and have in past sessions sent to the Senate small bills, some in the form of private bills. The Senate attached a tax bill of great importance and involving great expenditures. When that bill comes back to the House from the Senate with the request for a conference, under this rule you propose the House has no opportunity to consider the Senate bill or amendment. It has no opportunity to amend it and all they can do is to vote down the conference report. It just should not happen that way.

We had that matter up in the Committee on Rules. We appointed a subcommittee and they proposed an amendment to rule XX which would require a two-thirds vote to send the bill to conference which had a nongermane Senate bill attached to it. The reason the two-thirds vote was fixed is because this is a suspension of the rules. Rule XX is very positive that a Senate unrelated and ungermane amendment is subject to a point of order.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I cannot hear because there is so much noise and I cannot understand what the gentleman is saying.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. The gentleman from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Perhaps I am not explaining it as lucidly as I should be able to do, but I am doing the best I can what with the noise going on in the Chamber and within the limitations of the present circumstances to try to get across to you the point that under the existing rules a Senate bill attached to an unrelated House bill would be subject to a point of order that it has not been submitted to the Committee of the Whole House so that we would have an opportunity to debate it and to change it. This rule that is now proposed will not remedy that situation and it is not designed to do so. In fact, it is designed to perpetuate the situation.

Now the reason for the two-thirds vote is this procedure being a suspension of the rules. We have been doing it by rules from the Committee on Rules and suspending the rules by a majority vote when we adopt the report of the Committee on Rules. We ought not put ourselves in the position where we will be forever prohibited from the consideration of these bills. Whichever side of a bill you may advocate, this will put you

in the position where you will be prohibited from the consideration of these bills sent over from the Senate and adopted by the Senate but never considered by the House and some of which the House did not want to consider, and yet you are going to have to vote for or against it in the final analysis on the conference report. You are going to have to vote for or against them without ever having had the opportunity to hear any discussion in the House other than the discussion on the report of the conference committee.

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Virginia.

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. Are these three amendments in any way related to each other and should they not be voted on separately?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes, they should be voted on separately.

Mr. COOLEY. You remember on one occasion we sent a honeybee bill to the Senate and they attached a sugar bill that they sent back to the House.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. And that was called the honeybee bill.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes, and you sent a cotton bill over there and they attached a wheat bill to it.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right and they brought a wheat bill back here.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That was just last year.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. As you see, there were those instances that occurred during the last session of the Congress where the Senate did do that and sent back a bill that was unrelated and which the House had no opportunity to debate or discuss and we just ought not to do this thing now. That is the reason I am appealing to you. Of course, I am opposed to the 21-day rule and always have been. But this is a matter that vitally affects the privileges of the House to have an opportunity to discuss legislation that the House has to vote on.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Under the situation the gentleman describes it is perfectly conceivable that there would be at no time an opportunity to debate the conference report when it came to the floor of the House, without the good will or the discretion of the person in control.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Of course, that is true. Under the general rules of the House, nobody has an opportunity to discuss the matter unless the chairman of the committee yields him time. And that is only 1 hour, after all.

I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman first yield for a question?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I say to the gentleman that I was not privileged to attend the conference, or the caucus, at which this rule was discussed, and it was not until late last night that I had an opportunity to study this new rule or resolution or the effect thereof, or to read exactly the language of the resolution which the gentleman from Oklahoma has presented today.

As ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, I am, of course, vitally interested in what the rule may do. I should like to ask a question or two.

If I understand the language of the resolution, it would do more than restore the 21-day rule we had in the past, whereby if the Rules Committee did not take action on a bill within 21 days, it could automatically be brought up in the House. Apparently, this new rule goes beyond that so I should like to have the gentleman tell me if I have misinterpreted it, for I want to understand it. It goes beyond the old 21-day rule and gives authority to the Speaker greater than any which has been exercised by any Speaker for many, many years, to determine, in his own wisdom—and no one questions the present Speaker's wisdom, patriotism, or good judgment—or to decide in his own judgment—whether he wants the bill to come up at all. No one else will have any authority except the Speaker, is that correct?

Mr. ALBERT. I would say to the distinguished gentleman that this would give the Speaker authority to recognize the chairman of the committee or a member designated by a legislative committee, but would not deprive the Committee on Rules of any authority it has to bring bills out under resolutions or rules and under the procedures governing the determination of legislation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand that, yet I may not have made my question clear.

Mr. ALBERT. I believe the gentleman did.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the Rules Committee does not act, and this new 21-day rule is applicable, it would be the Speaker, and the Speaker alone, who could decide whether the bill would be brought up, if it had been for 21 days before the Rules Committee.

Mr. ALBERT. The Speaker and the legislative committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It does not say that.

Mr. ALBERT. The House will have the final determination in all instances. The House can decide whether the resolution should be adopted or whether it should be rejected, or even whether it should be referred to a committee. The House will have complete jurisdiction over the matter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Let me ask another question regarding another section of the rule. Is it not true the Speaker would also have the right, under the rule, to determine, in his own wis-

dom and in his own judgment, whether a bill shall or shall not go to conference?

Mr. ALBERT. No, because the Speaker is not the only party to the process. The legislative committee having jurisdiction over the bill would also have to act in the matter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It says that it shall be in order "If the Speaker, in his discretion, recognizes for that purpose."

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And the motion is made.

Mr. ALBERT. The Speaker has discretion about recognizing a Member, but a Member under the instructions of a legislative committee, as I construe this language, must seek recognition before the Speaker could exercise that discretion.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. In other words, it does place further control in the Chair or in the Speaker?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct, and that is what is intended.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. One other question and then I am through. Will the gentleman yield for me to offer a perfecting amendment?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman will not yield for that purpose.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman refuses to yield for the purpose of offering an amendment at this time?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman cannot yield for that purpose.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I say to the gentleman I respect his position, but I want to make very clear what his position might be.

Mr. ALBERT. May I say to the gentleman that this resolution is being offered under instructions of the Democratic caucus. I am the agent of the caucus for that purpose. I have no authority to yield for amendment or to yield for any purpose in order to allow the bill to be divided.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I say to my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, I have the highest respect and regard for him. I know he is under instructions which he is attempting to carry out, and he always does carry out instructions to the best of his ability whether he likes them or not. I respect him for it.

Mr. ALBERT. In this case I like the instructions that I have had from the Democratic caucus.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is voted down, then there would be an opportunity to divide the question or to offer an amendment. Is that not correct?

The SPEAKER. If the previous question is voted down, then amendments would be in order.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan, the distinguished minority leader, Mr. GERALD R. FORD.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to say to you that I, representing the minority in connection with these rules matter, have been under instructions from our party conference, as you have been from your caucus, to say to the House we have prepared certain amendments to the rules of the House that we would like to have considered, and that they may be offered as separate resolutions if they cannot be offered as amendments today. I think you are entitled to know this, and the House is entitled to know it, that those resolutions will be presented in due time.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman for giving me that information.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time given by the gentleman from Oklahoma, the majority leader. I intended to say much of what was said by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. The House Republican conference has met twice within the last month. On December 16 we instructed a group, a task force, to undertake a study of the proposed changes in the rules that would be needed and desirable for the protection of the minority and for the orderly prosecution of parliamentary business. This committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Brown, has functioned and, as a consequence, we do have some proposals that, if we have an opportunity, will be offered if the previous question is defeated. They will be constructive, and I hope and trust that we can prevail in this next vote so that the House can work its will on these and other amendments.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. CURTIS. The point I would like to make to the gentleman, having worked on these proposed rule changes, is that the procedure we are following right now demonstrates the difficulty that the minority finds itself in where we are considering one of the most serious matters we are going to face; namely, the rules we are going to operate under, and we are not able to debate the question or deliberate on it. I think the gentleman from Oklahoma sees the position that the minority is in, and I think the gentleman must recognize this is unfair. I hope he will, if these resolutions are brought out, take the matter to the Democratic caucus for reconsideration of these rules for fair play.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman and now I yield to our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, as this resolution involves changes in the rules, I feel that my views should be made known to the Members of the House. I strongly favor the resolution offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]. I think the 21-day rule is a rule that is for the benefit of the individual

Members of the House without regard to party affiliation in giving them the opportunity of passing upon legislation that has been reported out of a standing committee. Some Members may construe it as an attack on the Committee on Rules, but it is not. It is a strengthening of the rules of the House in the direction of the individual Member having an opportunity to pass upon legislation that has been reported out of a standing committee and which has been pending before the Committee on Rules for 21 days or more. We had this rule some few Congresses ago for one Congress. The reason it was not continued is simply and frankly that we did not have the votes. When it was adopted, it was not adopted as a permanent part of the rules but for one Congress. In following Congresses we did not have the votes. So it is not a question whether the advocates of the 21-day rule felt that it was not workable. I have always felt throughout the years that it would be a strengthening influence not only on the rules of the House but on each Member of the House and on the House collectively in the matter of expressing the will of the House to have the 21-day rule incorporated as a part of the rules of the House.

The other two amendments are very simple. Certainly when a bill is going to conference the regular procedure is for the Member in charge to ask unanimous consent for the bill to go to conference. In 19 cases out of 20 or even 29 cases out of 30 unanimous consent is granted. It is very seldom unanimous consent is not granted for a bill to go to conference. This proposed rule would permit the will of the House to be ascertained and the majority of the Members present and voting then could send the bill to conference.

As to the other proposed amendment there seems to be no difficulty at all on the part of Members on both sides of the aisle. I consider the 21-day rule and the three rules to be dynamic in protecting the interests of Members of the House. Of course there is no reflection here on the Committee on Rules, because the Committee on Rules does not enter into the picture. They do not enter the picture until a Member objects to the bill going to conference. So it is not an attack on the Committee on Rules at all. I think the 21-day rule clarifies the rules in favor of individual Members of the House and gives an individual Member the opportunity to express himself on the legislation and to permit a bill to be brought out which has been pending 21 days or more before the Committee on Rules for a rule and on which no action has been taken.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has made a very able defense of the Committee on Rules for which I am grateful.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have profound respect for the Committee on Rules. May I say that as leader and as Speaker, knowing the power and the

charm and the influence of the Committee on Rules, and when I meet individual members of that committee I bow to them.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And we bow to the Speaker very humbly at times also; sometimes regretfully, but we do bow to him.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question or two in connection with what is before us? I hate to correct the Speaker, but I believe we did adopt that rule not once, but twice.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am always subject to correction.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That was the 21-day rule, but that rule as it was adopted was different from the rule proposed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Slightly different.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Under this rule for the first time there is a provision that the Speaker may as a matter of the highest privilege and in his discretion call up a bill, or not call up a bill. It goes further than the 21-day rule that we had before. In other words, the Committee on Rules has had the power of life-and-death control over a bill—yes or no. Now you take it away from the Committee on Rules and put it in the hands of the Speaker, for whom, may I say, I have the greatest respect, love, and admiration.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can conceive of no Speaker exercising his discretion but as a matter of high trust and as a matter of complete equity and fairness to all Members involved. I believe that the discretion of the Speaker is a reasonable provision to put in there in order to have it in connection with the 21-day rule. The original rule left it entirely in the hands of the chairman of the committee. This now, if adopted, would give the Speaker some authority to confer with the chairman of the committee.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But not the chairman of the Committee on Rules?

Mr. McCORMACK. Also, if the chairman of a committee should be recalcitrant or noncooperative then we could have the committee to direct some other member of the committee to call the bill up under the 21-day rule.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We have the highest respect and the highest regard for the character of the Speaker of this House, but we also realize that sometimes Speakers change. I mean by that that we have had a change in the speakership and should this occur there might be someone on this side of the aisle who might abuse that privilege at the present time. There is a question as to whether or not we would want to do that by changing the rules of the House so as to permit any future Speaker—not you, because I am not worried about you, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. McCORMACK. That is very nice.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. You are too nice a fellow. But I am thinking about some dirty dog that might come along some other time and say here is a nice little wrinkle in the rule which we can use to block this legislation.

In other words, should we give that power to every Speaker in the future?

We gave that power to "Uncle Joe" Cannon and Tom Reed as the gentleman recalls. We gave them too much power.

Mr. McCORMACK. This represents nothing comparable to what the gentleman is now referring. In those days the Speaker had the power to make all committee appointments. This is an entirely different situation.

I can conceive of no Speaker doing anything other than exercising his discretion for the best interests of the membership of the House of Representatives.

Frankly, I feel that that is a minor if not insignificant argument to make against this proposed change.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I salute you. You have again proven to the new membership of the House of Representatives why you have been selected as Speaker of this body. You are a very able man in the well of the House.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to propound a question, if I may:

Suppose the legislative committee passes a bill out and it goes to the Rules Committee and they have the ordinary usual hearing before the Rules Committee and the Rules Committee takes it under consideration and then denies the rule? Can you still bring that bill to the floor of the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. After 21 days.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further, even though the Rules Committee has denied the rule?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is provided in the proposed change.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the resolution which has been submitted by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] will be agreed to.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 224, nays 201, answered "present" 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—224

Adams	Conyers	Fogarty
Addabbo	Corbett	Foley
Albert	Corman	Ford
Anderson, Tenn.	Craley	William D. Fraser
Annunzio	Culver	Friedel
Ashley	Daddario	Fulton, Pa.
Aspinall	Daniels	Fulton, Tenn.
Ayres	Dawson	Gallagher
Bandstra	Delaney	Garmatz
Barrett	Dent	Gialmo
Bingham	Denton	Gibbons
Blatnik	Diggs	Gilbert
Boggs	Dingell	Gilligan
Boland	Donohue	Gonzalez
Bolling	Dow	Grabowski
Brademas	Dulski	Gray
Brooks	Duncan, Oreg.	Green, Oreg.
Broomfield	Dwyer	Green, Pa.
Brown, Calif.	Dyal	Greig
Burke	Edmondson	Grider
Burton, Calif.	Edwards, Calif.	Griffiths
Byrne, Pa.	Evans, Colo.	Hagen, Calif.
Cahill	Evins, Tenn.	Halpern
Callan	Fallon	Hamilton
Cameron	Farbstein	Hanley
Carey	Farnsley	Hanna
Celler	Farnum	Hansen, Iowa
Clark	Fascell	Hansen, Wash.
Clevenger	Feighan	Hathaway
Cohelan	Fino	Hawkins
	Flood	

Hays	Mills	Rosenthal
Hechler	Minish	Rostenkowski
Helstoski	Mink	Roush
Hicks	Moeller	Roybal
Holifield	Monagan	Ryan
Horton	Moorhead	St. Germain
Howard	Morgan	St. Onge
Hungate	Morris	Scheuer
Huot	Morrison	Schlesler
Irwin	Moss	Schmidhauser
Jacobs	Multer	Schweiker
Joelson	Murphy, Ill.	Secrest
Johnson, Calif.	Murphy, N.Y.	Senner
Johnson, Okla.	Nedzi	Shipley
Jones, Ala.	Nix	Sickles
Karsten	O'Brien	Sisk
Karth	O'Hara, Ill.	Slack
Kastenmeier	O'Hara, Mich.	Smith, Iowa
Kee	O'Konski	Staggers
Kelly	Olsen, Mont.	Stalbaum
Keogh	Olson, Minn.	Stratton
King, Calif.	O'Neill, Mass.	Sullivan
King, Utah	Ottinger	Sweeney
Kirwan	Patten	Tenzer
Kluczynski	Pepper	Thompson, N.J.
Krebs	Perkins	Thompson, Tex.
Leggett	Philbin	Todd
Lindsay	Pike	Trimble
Long, Md.	Powell	Tupper
Love	Price	Udall
McCarthy	Pucinski	Ullman
McDade	Race	Van Deulin
McDowell	Randall	Vank
McFall	Redlin	Vigorito
McGrath	Reid, N.Y.	Vivian
McVicker	Resnick	Walker, N. Mex.
Macdonald	Reuss	Weltner
Machen	Rhodes, Pa.	White, Idaho
Mackay	Rivers, Alaska	Wilson,
Mackie	Rodino	Charles H.
Madden	Rogers, Colo.	Wolff
Mathias	Ronan	Wright
Matsunaga	Rooney, N.Y.	Yates
Meeds	Rooney, Pa.	Zablocki
Miller	Roosevelt	

NAYS—202

Abbitt	Derwinski	Long, La.
Abernethy	Devine	McClary
Adair	Dickinson	McCulloch
Anderson, Ill.	Dole	McEwen
Andrews,	Dorn	McMillan
George W.	Dowdy	MacGregor
Andrews,	Downing	Mahon
Glenn	Duncan, Tenn.	Mailliard
Arends	Edwards, Ala.	Marsh
Ashbrook	Ellsworth	Martin, Ala.
Ashmore	Erlenborn	Martin, Mass.
Baldwin	Everett	Martin, Nebr.
Baring	Findley	Matthews
Bates	Fisher	May
Battin	Flynt	Michel
Beckworth	Ford, Gerald R.	Minshall
Belcher	Fountain	Mize
Bell	Frelinghuysen	Moore
Bennett	Fuqua	Morse
Berry	Gathings	Morton
Betts	Gettys	Mosher
Bolton	Goodell	Murray
Bonner	Griffin	Natcher
Bow	Gross	Nelsen
Bray	Grover	O'Neal, Ga.
Brock	Gubser	Passman
Brown, Ohio	Gurney	Patman
Broyhill, N.C.	Hagan, Ga.	Pelly
Broyhill, Va.	Haley	Pickle
Buchanan	Hall	Pirnie
Burleson	Halleck	Poage
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Idaho	Poff
Byrnes, Wis.	Hardy	Pool
Cabell	Harris	Purcell
Callaway	Harsha	Quile
Carter	Harvey, Ind.	Quillen
Casey	Harvey, Mich.	Reid, Ill.
Cederberg	Henderson	Reifel
Chamberlain	Herlong	Reinecke
Chelf	Hosmer	Rhodes, Ariz.
Clancy	Hull	Roberts
Clausen,	Hutchinson	Robison
Don H.	Ichord	Rogers, Fla.
Clawson, Del.	Jarman	Rogers, Tex.
Cleveland	Jennings	Roudebush
Collier	Johnson, Pa.	Rumsfeld
Colmer	Jonas	Satterfield
Conable	Jones, Mo.	Saylor
Conte	Keith	Schneebell
Cooley	King, N.Y.	Scott
Cramer	Kornegay	Selden
Cunningham	Kunkel	Shriver
Curtin	Laird	Sikes
Curtis	Landrum	Skubitz
Dague	Langen	Smith, Calif.
Davis, Ga.	Latta	Smith, N.Y.
Davis, Wis.	Lennon	Smith, Va.
de la Garza	Lipscomb	Springer

Stafford	Tuck	Whitten
Stanton	Tuten	Widnall
Steed	Utt	Williams
Stephens	Waggoner	Willis
Stubblefield	Walker, Miss.	Wilson, Bob
Talcott	Watkins	Wyatt
Taylor	Watson	Wydler
Teague, Calif.	Watts	Young
Teague, Tex.	Whalley	Younger
Thompson, La.	White, Tex.	
Thomson, Wis.	Whitener	

NOT SWORN—2

Holland Toll

NOT VOTING—6

Andrews,	Rivers, S.C.	Tunney
N. Dak.	Roncallo	
Hébert	Thomas	

So the previous question was ordered. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Roncallo for, with Mr. Rivers of South Carolina against.

Mr. Tunney for with Mr. Hébert against.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications:

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 4, 1964.

HON. JOHN McCORMACK,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

This is to advise that I have submitted my resignation as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee to the Honorable Frank Clement, Governor of Tennessee. This resignation was necessary in order to assume my duties of a Member of the U.S. Senate from Tennessee to which office I have been duly elected. Said resignation is effective at the close of business November 3, 1964.

ROSS BASS.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 4, 1964.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

This is to advise that I have received the resignation of the Honorable ROSS BASS as a Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, effective at the close of business November 3, 1964.

FRANK G. CLEMENT,
Governor of Tennessee.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., November 4, 1964.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have today submitted my resignation as U.S. Representative to the Governor, Jack M. Campbell, of New Mexico, as follows:

"I wish to submit to you my resignation as U.S. Representative in the Congress from the State of New Mexico, effective midnight, November 3, 1964.

"This is done in view of my election to the U.S. Senate and for the purpose of securing seniority privileges in the Senate which is of paramount importance to our State."

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. MONTOTOA,
U.S. Senator

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., November 30, 1964.
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Because of my induction into office of judge of the circuit court of Cook County on December 7, 1964, please accept my resignation as a Member of Congress for the Ninth District of Illinois as of December 6, 1964.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD R. FINNEGAN.

SOUTH ANNA RIVER WATERSHED WORK PLAN

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1964.
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Public Works has approved the following work plan:

State of Virginia: South Anna River Watershed; committee approval, September 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the order of the House of October 3, 1964, empowering him to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, he did, on November 18, 1964, pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 88-630, appoint as members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. MORRIS, of New Mexico; Mr. RIVERS, of Alaska; Mr. BERRY, of South Dakota; Mr. SKUBITZ, of Kansas.

REFUSAL OF RUSSELL NIXON, DAGMAR WILSON, AND DONNA ALLEN TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the 88th Congress, the Committee on Un-American Activities reported to and filed with the Speaker statements of fact concerning the refusal of Russell Nixon, Dagmar Wilson, and Donna Allen to testify before a duly constituted subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, and that he did, on December 11, 1964, pursuant to the mandatory provisions of Public Resolution 123, 75th Congress, certify to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, the statement of facts concerning the said Russell Nixon, Dagmar Wilson, and Donna Allen.

HOUR OF MEETING OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE HONORABLE ELMER J. HOLLAND

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 10

Whereas ELMER J. HOLLAND, a Representative-elect from the State of Pennsylvania, from the Twentieth District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to said ELMER J. HOLLAND at Bethesda, Maryland, and that the said oath, when administered as herein authorized, shall be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said ELMER J. HOLLAND.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority of the resolution, House Resolution 10, 89th Congress, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD] to administer the oath of office to the Honorable ELMER J. HOLLAND.

PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO THE HONORABLE HERMAN TOLL

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 11

Whereas HERMAN TOLL, a Representative-elect from the State of Pennsylvania, from the Fourth District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to said HERMAN TOLL at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that the said oath, when administered as herein authorized, shall be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said HERMAN TOLL.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority of the resolution, House Resolution 11, 89th Congress, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT] to administer the oath of office to the Honorable HERMAN TOLL.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

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 postmeridian, 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.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 1

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 message also announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 2

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.

The message further announced that the President pro tempore, pursuant to Senate Resolution 1, appointed Mr. MANSFIELD and Mr. DIRKSEN, on the part of the Senate, 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.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize Members at this time to address the House for 1 minute, pending the consideration of further business and with-

out objection, such remarks will appear in the RECORD following the legislative business of the day.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 o'clock tonight at a joint session of the two Houses.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

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.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up a Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

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 postmeridian, 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.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes on January 6, 1965, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLISON] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 5

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 House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS TODAY AND ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1965

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today and on Wednesday, January 6, 1965, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the majority leader tell us the occasion which will require this on January 6?

Mr. ALBERT. That is the date, if the gentleman will yield, when the electoral votes will be counted.

Mr. HALL. Then, I have no objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF BILLS TODAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills today.

As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress several thousand bills have been introduced. It will be readily apparent to all Members that it may be a physical impossibility for the Speaker to examine each bill for reference today. The Chair

will do its best to refer as many bills as possible, but he would ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and will not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair feels that he should make this statement at this time so that Members of the House may understand.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE DURING JOINT SESSION TO HEAR ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair also desires to make an announcement. After consultation with the majority and minority leaders and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight, the time set for the joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open. No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privileges of the floor of the House. The Chair suggests that ex-Members of the House seat themselves in the folding chairs so that sitting Members may find their accustomed places in the Chamber.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS UNDER PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 12

Whereas by the privileges of this House no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts of justice, be taken from such control or possession except by its permission: Therefore be it

Resolved, That when it appears by the order of any court in the United States or a judge thereof, or of any legal officer charged with the administration of the orders of such court or judge, that documentary evidence in the possession and under the control of the House is needful for use in any court of justice or before any judge or such legal officer, for the promotion of justice, this House will take such action thereon as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges and rights of this House; be it further

Resolved, That during any recess or adjournment of the Eighty-ninth Congress, when a subpoena or other order for the production or disclosure of information is by the due process of any court in the United States served upon any Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives, directing appearance as a witness before the said court at any time and the production of certain and sundry papers in the possession and under the control of the House of Representatives, that any such Member, officer, or employee of the House, be authorized to appear before said court at the place and time named in any such subpoena or order, but no papers or documents in the possession or under the control of the House of Representatives shall be produced in response thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That when any said court determines upon the materiality and the relevancy of the papers or documents called for in the subpoena or other order, then said court, through any of its officers or agents shall have full permission to attend with all proper parties to the proceedings before said court and at a place under the orders and control of the House of Representatives and take copies of the said documents or papers and the Clerk of the House is authorized to supply certified copies of such documents that the court has found to be material and relevant, except that under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied, nor shall the possession of said documents and papers by any Member, officer, or employee of the House be disturbed or removed from their place of file or custody under said Member, officer, or employee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any of said courts whenever such writs of subpoena or other orders are issued and served as aforesaid.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECTION OF DEMOCRATIC WHIP

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise my colleagues that during the 89th Congress the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, a great American, HALE BOGGS, will serve as Democratic whip.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Oklahoma, the distinguished majority leader, the schedule for the remainder of the week.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, insofar as I am able to advise the gentleman and Members of the House at this time, we shall meet tomorrow. There is no legislative business tomorrow that I know of or anticipate. Of course, we shall meet on Wednesday for the purpose of counting the electoral ballots and we shall meet on Thursday. But as to any business which might be conducted on Thursday or for the balance of the week that is undetermined at this time.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS TO APPEAR AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION THIS EVENING

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the requests for extension of remarks in the RECORD today will appear after the message on the state of the Union by the President this evening.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair is now going to declare a recess until this evening, when the two Houses will meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States.

The House will stand in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m., the bells to be rung at 8:25 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess until 8 o'clock and 40 minutes.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

House Concurrent Resolution 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a communication from the President of the United States.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. William M. Miller, announced the President pro tempore and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore taking the chair at the left of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. BOGGS; the gentleman from New York, Mr. Celler; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. FORD; and the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. LAIRD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Montana, Mr. MANSFIELD; the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. LONG; the Senator from Florida, Mr. SMATHERS; the Senator from Georgia, Mr. RUSSELL; the Senator from Illinois,

Mr. DIRKSEN; the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HICKENLOOPER; and the Senator from California, Mr. KUCHEL.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. William M. Miller, announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

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

The Doorkeeper, Hon. William M. Miller, announced the Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. William M. Miller, announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

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

At 9 p.m., the Doorkeeper, Hon. William M. Miller, announced the President of the United States.

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

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress. I have the great and personal pleasure, the high esteem and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States. [Applause, the Members rising.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 1)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, my fellow Americans, on this "Hill" which was my home, I am stirred by old friendships.

Though total agreement between the Executive and the Congress is impossible, total respect is important.

I am proud to be among my colleagues of the Congress whose legacy to their trust is their loyalty to their nation.

I am not unaware of the inner emotions of the new Members of this body tonight.

Twenty-eight years ago I felt as you do now. You will soon learn that you are among men whose first love is their country, men who try each day to do as best they can what they believe is right.

We are entering the third century of the pursuit of American union.

Two hundred years ago, in 1765, nine assembled colonies first joined together to demand freedom from arbitrary power.

For the first century we struggled to hold together the first continental union of democracy in the history of man. One hundred years ago, in 1865, following a terrible test of blood and fire, the compact of union was finally sealed.

For a second century we labored to establish a unity of purpose and interest among the many groups which make up the American community.

That struggle has often brought pain and violence. It is not yet over. But we have achieved a unity of interest among our people that is unmatched in the history of freedom.

And so tonight, now, in 1965, we begin a new quest for union. We seek the unity of man with the world that he has built—with the knowledge that can save or destroy him—with the cities which can stimulate or stifle him—with the wealth and machines which can enrich or menace his spirit.

We seek to establish a harmony between man and society which will allow each of us to enlarge the meaning of his life and all of us to elevate the quality of our civilization.

This is the search we begin tonight.

STATE OF THE WORLD

But the unity we seek cannot realize its full promise in isolation. For today the state of the Union depends, in large measure, upon the state of the world.

Our concern and interest, compassion and vigilance, extend to every corner of a dwindling planet.

Yet, it is not merely our concern but the concern of all freemen. We will not, and we should not, assume that it is the task of Americans alone to settle all the conflicts of a torn and troubled world.

Let the foes of freedom take no comfort from this. For in concert with other nations, we shall help men defend their freedom.

Our first aim remains the safety and well-being of our own country.

We are prepared to live as good neighbors with all, but we cannot be indifferent to acts designed to injure our interest, or our citizens, or our establishments abroad. The community of nations requires mutual respect. We shall extend it—and we shall expect it.

In our relations with the world we shall follow the example of Andrew Jackson who said: "I intend to ask for nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong." And he promised, "the honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth or the performance of duty." That was this Nation's policy in the 1830's and that is this Nation's policy in the 1960's. [Applause.]

Our own freedom and growth have never been the final goal of the American dream.

We were never meant to be an oasis of liberty and abundance in a worldwide desert of disappointed dreams. Our Nation was created to help strike away the chains of ignorance and misery and tyranny wherever they keep man less than God means him to be.

We are moving toward that destiny, never more rapidly than we have moved in the last 4 years.

In this period we have built a military power strong enough to meet any threat and destroy any adversary. And that superiority will continue to grow so long as this office is mine—and you sit on Capitol Hill.

In this period no new nation has become Communist, and the unity of the Communist empire has begun to crumble.

In this period we have resolved in friendship our disputes with our neighbors of the hemisphere, and joined in an alliance for progress toward economic growth and political democracy.

In this period we have taken more steps toward peace, including the test ban treaty, than at any time since the cold war began.

In this period we have relentlessly pursued our advances toward the conquest of space.

Most important of all, in this period, the United States has reemerged into the fullness of its self-confidence and purpose. No longer are we called upon to get America moving. We are moving. No longer do we doubt our strength or resolution. We are strong, and we have proven our resolve.

No longer can anyone wonder whether we are in the grip of historical decay. We know that history is ours to make. And if there is great danger, there is now also the excitement of great expectations.

AMERICA AND THE COMMUNIST NATIONS

Yet we still live in a troubled and perilous world. There is no longer a single threat. There are many. They differ in intensity and in danger. They require different attitudes and different answers.

With the Soviet Union we seek peaceful understandings that can lessen the danger to freedom.

Last fall I asked the American people to choose that course.

I will carry forward their command.

If we are to live together in peace, we must come to know each other better.

I am sure that the American people would welcome a chance to listen to the Soviet leaders on our television—as I would like the Soviet people to hear our leaders on theirs.

I hope the new Soviet leaders can visit America so they can learn about our country at first hand.

In Eastern Europe restless nations are slowly beginning to assert their identity. Your Government, assisted by leaders in American labor and business, is now exploring ways to increase peaceful trade with these countries and with the Soviet Union. I will report our conclusions to the Congress.

In Asia, communism wears a more aggressive face.

We see that in Vietnam.

Why are we there?

We are there, first, because a friendly nation has asked us for help against Communist aggression. Ten years ago our President pledged our help. Three Presidents have supported that pledge. And we will not break it now.

Second, our own security is tied to the peace of Asia. Twice in one generation we have had to fight against aggression in the Far East. To ignore aggression now would only increase the danger of a much larger war.

Our goal is peace in southeast Asia. That will come only when aggressors leave their neighbors in peace.

What is at stake is the cause of freedom. And in that cause America will never be found wanting.

THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD

But communism is not the only source of trouble and unrest. There are older and deeper sources—in the misery of nations and in man's irrepressible ambition for liberty and a better life.

With the free republics of Latin America I have always felt—and my country has always felt—very special ties of interest and affection. It will be the purpose of my administration to strengthen these ties. Together we share and shape the destiny of the new world. And in the coming year I hope to pay a visit to Latin America. And I will steadily enlarge our commitment to the Alliance for Progress as the instrument of our war against poverty and injustice in the hemisphere.

In the Atlantic community we continue to pursue our goal of 20 years—a Europe that is growing in strength, unity, and cooperation with America. A great unfinished task is the reunification of Germany through self-determination.

This European policy is not based on any abstract design. It is based on the realities of common interests and common values, common dangers, and common expectations. These realities will continue to have their way—and especially, I think, in our expanding trade and especially in our common defense.

Free Americans have shaped the policies of the United States. And because we know these realities, those policies have been, and will be, in the interest of Europe.

Free Europeans must shape the course of Europe. And, for the same reasons, that course has been, and will be, in our interest and in the interest of freedom.

I found this truth confirmed in my talks with European leaders in the last year. I hope to repay these visits to some of our friends in Europe this year.

In Africa and Asia we are witnessing the turbulent unfolding of new nations and continents.

We welcome them to the society of nations.

We are committed to help those seeking to strengthen their own independence, and to work most closely with those governments dedicated to the welfare of all their people.

We seek not fidelity to an iron faith, but a diversity of belief as varied as man himself. We seek not to extend the power of America but the progress of humanity. We seek not to dominate others but to strengthen the freedom of all people.

I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity in world resources.

Finally, we renew our commitment to the continued growth and effectiveness of the United Nations. The frustrations of the United Nations are a product of the world that we live in and not of the institution which gives them voice. It is far better to throw these differences open to the assembly of the nations than to permit them to fester in silent danger.

These are some of the goals of the American Nation in the world in which we live.

For ourselves we seek neither praise nor blame, neither gratitude nor obedi-
ence.

We seek peace.

We seek freedom.

We seek to enrich the life of man.

For that is the world in which we will flourish.

And that is the world that we mean for all men to ultimately have.

TOWARD THE GREAT SOCIETY

World affairs will continue to call upon our energy and our courage.

But today we can turn increased attention to the character of American life.

We are in the midst of the greatest upward surge of economic well-being in the history of any nation.

Our flourishing progress has been marked by price stability that is unequaled in the world. Our balance-of-payments deficit has declined and the soundness of our dollar is unquestioned. I pledge to keep it that way. And I urge business and labor to cooperate to that end.

We worked for two centuries to climb this peak of prosperity. But we are only at the beginning of the road to the Great Society. Ahead now is a summit where freedom from the wants of the body can help fulfill the needs of the spirit.

We built this Nation to serve its people.

We want to grow and build and create, but we want progress to be the servant and not the master of man.

We do not intend to live—in the midst of abundance—isolated from neighbors and nature, confined by blighted cities and bleak suburbs, stunted by a poverty of learning and an emptiness of leisure.

The great society asks not how much, but how good; not only how to create wealth but how to use it; not only how fast we are going, but where we are headed.

It proposes as the first test for a nation: the quality of its people.

This kind of society will not flower spontaneously from swelling riches and surging power.

It will not be the gift of government or the creation of Presidents.

It will require of every American, for many generations, both faith in the destination and the fortitude to make the journey.

And like freedom itself, it will always be challenge and not fulfillment.

And tonight we accept that challenge.

A NATIONAL AGENDA

I propose that we begin a program in education to insure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills.

I propose that we begin a massive attack on crippling and killing diseases.

I propose that we launch a national effort to make the American city a better and a more stimulating place to live.

I propose that we increase the beauty of America and end the poisoning of our rivers and the air that we breathe.

I propose that we carry out a new program to develop regions of our country

that are now suffering from distress and depression.

I propose that we make new efforts to control and prevent crime and delinquency.

I propose that we eliminate every remaining obstacle to the right and the opportunity to vote.

I propose that we honor and support the achievements of thought and the creations of art.

I propose that we make an all-out campaign against waste and inefficiency.

THE TASK

Our basic task is threefold—to keep our economy growing, to open for all Americans the opportunity that is now enjoyed by most Americans, and to improve the quality of life for all.

In the next 6 weeks I will submit special messages with detailed proposals for national action in each of these areas.

Tonight I would like just briefly to explain some of my major recommendations in the three main areas of national need.

I. A GROWING ECONOMY

BASIC POLICIES

First, we must keep our Nation prosperous. We seek full employment opportunity for every American citizen. I will present a budget designed to move the economy forward. More money will be left in the hands of the consumer by a substantial cut in excise taxes. We will continue along the path toward a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

I confidently predict tonight—what every economic sign now tells us—the continued flourishing of the American economy.

But we must remember that fear of a recession can contribute to the fact of a recession. The knowledge that our Government will, and can, move swiftly will strengthen the confidence of investors and business.

Congress can reinforce this confidence by insuring that its procedures permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts. And special funds for job-creating public programs should be made available for immediate use if recession threatens.

Our continued prosperity demands continued price stability. Business, labor and the consumer all have a high stake in keeping wages and prices within the framework of the guideposts that have already served the Nation so well.

Finding new markets abroad for our goods depends on the initiative of American business. But we stand ready—with credit and other help—to assist the flow of trade which will benefit the entire Nation.

ON THE FARMS

Our economy owes much to the efficiency of our farmers. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward. I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to lead a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmer who needs the help the most.

INCREASED PROSPERITY

We can help insure continued prosperity through:

A regional recovery program to assist development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress;

Further efforts to provide our workers with the skills demanded by modern technology, for the laboring man is an indispensable force in the American system;

Extension of the minimum wage to more than 2 million unprotected workers;

The improvement and the modernization of the unemployment compensation system;

And, as pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, including section 14-B. I will do so hoping to reduce the conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various States of our Union.

In a country that spans a continent modern transportation is vital to continued growth.

TRANSPORTATION FOR GROWTH

I will recommend heavier reliance on competition in transportation and a new policy for our merchant marine.

I will ask for funds to study high-speed rail transportation between urban centers. We will begin with test projects between Washington and Boston. On high-speed trains, passengers could travel this distance in less than 4 hours.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Second, we must open opportunity to all our people.

Most Americans enjoy a good life. But far too many are still trapped in poverty and idleness and fear.

Let a just nation throw open to them the city of promise:

To the elderly, by providing hospital care under social security and by raising benefit payments to those struggling to maintain the dignity of their later years;

To the poor and the unfortunate, through doubling the war against poverty this year;

To Negro Americans, through enforcement of the civil rights law and elimination of barriers to the right to vote;

To those in other lands that are seeking the promise of America, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name.

TO ENRICH THE LIFE OF ALL

Our third goal is to improve the quality of American life.

THROUGH EDUCATION

We begin with learning.

Every child must have the best education that this Nation can provide.

Thomas Jefferson said that no nation can be both ignorant and free. Today no nation can be both ignorant and great.

In addition to our existing programs, I will recommend a new program for schools and students with a first-year authorization of 1 billion 500 million dollars.

It will help at every stage along the road to learning.

For the preschool years we will help needy children become aware of the excitement of learning.

For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low income families and assist students in both public and private schools.

For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and the greatest need and we will guarantee low interest loans to students continuing their college studies.

New laboratories and centers will help our schools lift their standards of excellence and explore new methods of teaching. These centers will provide special training for those who need and those who deserve special treatment.

THROUGH BETTER HEALTH

Greatness requires not only an educated people but a healthy people.

Our goal is to match the achievements of our medicine to the afflictions of our people.

We already carry on a large program in this country for research and health.

In addition, regional medical centers can provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease and cancer and stroke and other major diseases.

New support for medical and dental education will provide the trained people to apply our knowledge.

Community centers can help the mentally ill and improve health care for school-age children from poor families, including services for the mentally retarded.

THROUGH IMPROVING THE WORLD WE LIVE IN
THE CITY

An educated and healthy people require surroundings in harmony with their hopes.

In our urban areas the central problem today is to protect and restore man's satisfaction in belonging to a community where he can find security and significance.

The first step is to break old patterns—to begin to think, and work and plan for the development of entire metropolitan areas. We will take this step with new programs of help for the basic community facilities and for neighborhood centers of health and recreation.

New and existing programs will be open to those cities which work together to develop unified long-range policies for metropolitan areas.

We must also make some very important changes in our housing programs if we are to pursue these same basic goals.

So a Department of Housing and Urban Development will be needed to spearhead this effort in our cities.

Every citizen has the right to feel secure in his home and on the streets of his community.

To help control crime, we will recommend programs:

To train local law enforcement officers;

To put the best techniques of modern science at their disposal;

To discover the causes of crime and better ways to prevent it.

I will soon assemble a panel of outstanding experts of this Nation to search out answers to the national problem of

crime and delinquency, and I welcome the recommendations and the constructive efforts of the Congress.

THE BEAUTY OF AMERICA

For over three centuries the beauty of America has sustained our spirit and has enlarged our vision. We must act now to protect this heritage. In a fruitful new partnership with the States and cities the next decade should be a conservation milestone. We must make a massive effort to save the countryside and to establish—as a green legacy for tomorrow—more large and small parks, more seashores and open spaces than have been created during any other period in our national history.

A new and substantial effort must be made to landscape highways and provide places of relaxation and recreation wherever our roads run.

Within our cities imaginative programs are needed to landscape streets and to transform open areas into places of beauty and recreation.

We will seek legal power to prevent pollution of our air and water before it happens. We will step up our effort to control harmful wastes, giving first priority to the cleanup of our most contaminated rivers. We will increase research to learn much more about the control of pollution.

We hope to make the Potomac a model of beauty here in the Capital—and preserve unspoiled stretches of some of our waterways with a wild rivers bill.

More ideas for a beautiful America will emerge from a White House Conference on Natural Beauty which I will soon call.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the Nation's imagination and understanding.

To help promote and honor creative achievements, I will propose a National Foundation on the Arts.

To develop knowledge which will enrich our lives and insure our progress, I will recommend programs to encourage basic science, particularly in the universities—and to bring closer the day when the oceans will supply our growing need for fresh water.

THE GOVERNMENT

For government to serve these goals it must be moderate in structure, efficient in action, and ready for any emergency.

I am busy currently reviewing the structure of the entire executive branch of this Government. I hope to reshape and to reorganize it to meet more effectively the tasks of the 20th century.

Wherever waste is found, I will eliminate it.

Last year we saved almost \$3.5 billion by eliminating waste in the National Government.

And I intend to do better this year.

Very soon I will report to you on our progress and on new economies that your Government plans to make.

Even the best of government is subject to the worst of hazards.

I will propose laws to insure the necessary continuity of leadership should the President become disabled or die.

In addition, I will propose reforms in the electoral college—leaving undis-

turbed the vote by States—but making sure that no elector can substitute his will for that of the people.

Last year, in a sad moment, I came here and I spoke to you after 33 years of public service—practically all of them here on this Hill.

This year I speak after 1 year as President of the United States.

Many of you in this Chamber are among my oldest friends. We have shared many happy moments and many hours of work, and we have watched many Presidents together. Yet only in the White House can you finally know the full weight of this Office.

The greatest burden is not running the huge operations of government—or meeting daily troubles, large and small—or even working with the Congress.

A President's hardest task is not to do what is right, but to know what is right.

Yet the Presidency brings no special gift of prophecy or foresight. You take an oath—you step into an office—and you must then help guide a great democracy.

The answer was waiting for me in the land where I was born.

It was once barren land. The angular hills were covered with scrub cedar and a few large live oaks. Little would grow in that harsh caliche soil of my country. And each spring the Pedernales River would flood our valley.

But men came and they worked and they endured and they built.

And tonight that country is abundant—abundant with fruit, and cattle, and goats and sheep. And there are pleasant homes, and lakes, and the floods are gone.

Why did men come to that once forbidding land?

They were restless, of course, and had to be moving on. But there was more than that. There was a dream—a dream of a place where a freeman could build for himself, and raise his children to a better life—a dream of a continent to be conquered, a world to be won, a nation to be made.

Remembering this, I knew the answer. A President does not shape a new and personal vision of America.

He collects it from the scattered hopes of the American past.

It existed when the first settlers saw the coast of a new world, and when the first pioneers moved westward.

It has guided us every step of the way. It sustains every President. But it is also your inheritance and it belongs equally to all the people that we all serve.

It must be interpreted anew by each generation for its own needs; as I have tried, in part, to do tonight.

It shall lead us as we enter this third century of the search for "a more perfect Union."

This, then, is the state of the Union: Free, and restless, growing and full of hope.

So it was in the beginning.

So it shall always be, while God is willing, and we are strong enough to keep the faith. [Applause, Members rising.]

At 9 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., the President, accompanied by the commit-

tee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. William M. Miller, escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

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

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

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

Accordingly, at 9 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE].

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

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

The motion was agreed to.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 2 I was unavoidably detained by an emergency long-distance telephone call. When told that the second call of the roll was about to start, due to an exceptionally crowded floor and the unusual shortness of the second call of the roll, I was unable to reach the well of the House in time to vote for the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

I desire the RECORD to show that had I been present I would have voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

PROPOSED TERMINATION OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House were hoping to have an opportunity today to vote on a rules change to terminate the existence of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee and to transfer to the House Judiciary Committee the appropriate portion of its jurisdiction.

It will not be possible to have this vote today. The parliamentary situation was such that a vote on the transfer to Judiciary would be part of the resolution embodying the all-important rules reforms. A separate vote could not be arranged.

We had hoped to have the opportunity today for meaningful debate and a clear-cut vote. We regret that this is not possible.

I have today introduced a resolution providing for the termination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee and transferring to the House Judiciary Committee the appropriate portion of its jurisdiction. I urge the introduction of a similar resolution by my colleagues. We trust that the Rules Committee will give prompt consideration to the resolution.

In the event the Rules Committee does not report the bill, the only opportunity in 1965 that Members of the House will have to express their dissatisfaction with the House Committee on Un-American Activities will be when its appropriation will be up for consideration. At that time there will be opportunity for debate and a vote.

And, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their own remarks on this subject in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the parliamentary situation today did not permit the offering of an amendment to the rules of the House to eliminate the House Un-American Activities Committee. Throughout my service in Congress I have pointed out that this committee performs no real legislative function and how it violates basic civil liberties through consistent abuse of the committee process. An editorial in today's New York Times cogently states many of the reasons for abolishing this committee. I urge all my colleagues to read the following editorial:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 4, 1965]

THE UN-AMERICANS

There has been a tendency in some quarters to criticize the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives because it has given more time and attention to extremists of the left than to extremists of the right. This is a valid criticism, but not the basic one that can and should be made.

This basic criticism has been restated in a petition to the House, signed by a hundred or more attorneys and professors of law in leading universities. It is that the existence of a legislative committee empowered to inquire into ideas and opinions is irreconcilable with a system of free expression.

There exists in Washington a Department of Justice, equipped with the investigatory arm of the FBI, which has ample authority to institute procedure in all cases of subversive activity. There exists, within the House of Representatives itself, a Judiciary Committee competent to draft any new legislation needed in this area. These agencies provide ample protection. The Un-American Committee is unneeded, untrustworthy and basically unconstitutional. The new House could not make a better start than by getting rid of it.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the gentleman from California who has worked diligently to obtain support for a resolution transferring the jurisdiction of the Un-American Activities Committee to the Judiciary Committee. I believe that this would be the proper jurisdiction, and that the proper procedure for obtaining this result would be through such a resolution. I was prepared to support such a resolution.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE AGED THROUGH THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to again today introduce a bill to provide a program of hospital benefits and related health benefits for the elderly through the social security system, to increase social security cash benefits by 7 percent, and make certain other needed improvements in the social security program, and to increase Federal payments toward public assistance. It is fitting that this bill is designated as H.R. 1, because its consideration and enactment are matters of the utmost urgency.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE AGED

Social security hospital insurance for the elderly is among the proposals to which the President has accorded the highest priority. This year, more than 3 million elderly Americans will have to go to the hospital and will be called on to pay individual health bills amounting to hundreds and even thousands of dollars. Almost one-half of these older people will have no health insurance at all and the great majority will have inadequate protection against their unbudgetable health expenses. Thus, many older Americans will have to use up meager savings—savings which, once spent, can never be restored.

Some older people will be crushed by the burden of expensive illness, their dreams for an independent old age shattered. Others will have to face the prospect of becoming dependent on their children, young people with families of their own to care for; and all too many of them will have to accept public charity and a life of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, my conviction that a hospital insurance for the aged program is needed is shared by the Advisory Council on Social Security. As Members of this body know, the Social Security Advisory Council was appointed in accordance with provisions of the 1956 social security amendments and was charged with the responsibility of reviewing and making recommendations on all aspects of the social security program, including the adequacy of benefits. The council was composed of distinguished represent-

atives of employers, employees, self-employed people, and the general public. Only a few days ago, after more than 1½ years of intensive study, the Council reported as one of its conclusions that security in old age requires the combination of a cash benefit and insurance against a substantial part of the costs of expensive illness. The Council stated further that social insurance offers the only practical way of making sure that most older people will have hospital insurance protection. I will comment further on the Council's findings at a later point in my statement.

We can no longer permit hospital costs—or the fear of hospital costs—to deprive our elderly citizens of the security and peace of mind that should be their due after a lifetime of work. Mr. Speaker, I am confident that most of my colleagues, and most Americans, share my conviction that the only practical and effective remedy to this critical and widespread problem is hospital insurance through social security. Enactment of H.R. 1, which would provide such insurance, should be our No. 1 objective in the coming months.

PROSPECTS FOR ENACTMENT

Mr. Speaker, there is no justification for postponing approval of a social security hospital benefits program. During the many years that this proposal has been before the Congress, the major issues that have blocked passage have been resolved. The mounting evidence that has been collected over this period has clearly established that older people have not been able to adequately prepare themselves to cope with their large health costs. Everyone who has come into contact with this problem knows that the situation is widespread and serious. The past several years of experimentation with private insurance and public welfare programs have also shown that these existing means of financing health care in old age cannot, by themselves, meet the problem.

Over the years, the American public has seen a great deal of controversy over social security hospital benefits for the elderly. They have been exposed to the informational campaigns carried out by proponents and opponents and they have considered the mounting support for the proposal by such nonpartisan groups of experts as the task force that was formed at the request of Senator JAVITS and, of course, the Advisory Council on Social Security. The American people have also considered the suggestions made during the political campaigns last year that not even the existing social security system—much less the hospital benefit plan—is acceptable and that the system should be radically changed.

The results of the November election should leave no doubt in anyone's mind over how the American voters feel about these issues. They have overwhelmingly endorsed social security and the addition of hospital insurance for the aged to the present system. The American voters have also elected to this body a membership which is clearly in favor of my proposal. We can now proceed to carry out our mandate without further delay.

SIMILARITY TO APPROVED MEASURES

With the exception of the hospital insurance provisions, the provisions of my bill are largely the same as, or similar to, those agreed to by the Committee on Ways and Means in the course of the committee's consideration of the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1964. The 7-percent benefit increase that I am proposing is somewhat larger than was agreed to by the committee, but an increase of this size is clearly needed; the last social security benefit increase was enacted in 1958 and the proposed increase is needed to bring benefits into line with current prices.

The proposed 7-percent increase, the hospital insurance program, and the other social security provisions of the bill would be financed by the contribution increases proposed in the Senate-approved bill of last year: the social security tax rate for an employee would be increased to an ultimate level of 5.2 percent—in 1971; and the amount of annual earnings subject to the tax would be raised from \$4,800 to \$5,600. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1964 were pending in a conference committee when the 88th Congress adjourned.

The hospital insurance provisions of the bill I have introduced will be familiar to my colleagues. In all major respects, the proposed hospital benefit plan is the same as the bill I have introduced on behalf of the administration in the previous Congress and which was considered by the Committee on Ways and Means during the extensive health benefit hearings of 1963 and 1964. Similarly, the proposal is much the same as the hospital insurance provisions of the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1964 as passed by the Senate last fall.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD immediately following my statement material describing the provisions of H.R. 1. This will include actuarial tables showing the financial status of the social security system under my bill. At this point, however, I shall summarize the hospital insurance provisions. I shall also touch briefly on some of the ways in which these have been improved. While the proposed hospital insurance plan follows the same approach as the predecessor bill, we have continued to evaluate the plan and have been able to make further improvements in it.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROVISIONS

Like my previous proposals, H.R. 1 would utilize the time-tested social security mechanism to enable Americans to contribute during working years toward the cost of hospitalization and related care that they will face during their later years. The proposed hospital insurance protection would be made available to virtually all people at age 65 as an earned right. My bill would accomplish this without interfering with hospital operations or the practice of medicine in any way. The proposed program would provide the following benefits:

First. Payments would be made for up to 60 days of hospital care with the patient paying a deductible amount

equal to the national average cost for 1 day of hospital care. There is no provision for a choice among alternative hospital benefit plans, as under my previous proposal, because of problems of advising elderly people about the implications of various options and the dissatisfaction that would result from "wrong" choices.

Second. To encourage the appropriate use of facilities less expensive than hospitals for convalescence, payment would be made for up to 60 days of postacute care in extended-care facilities following discharge from a hospital. My new bill would clarify the nature of the post-hospital care that would be paid for under the proposed program by using the terms "posthospital extended care" and "extended care facility." In addition the bill would make it somewhat easier for these facilities to participate in the program by changing the requirement that a facility be affiliated with a hospital to one that would require only that the facility have an agreement with a hospital for the timely transfer of patients and medical information.

Third. Payment would be made for all costs above a deductible amount for outpatient hospital diagnostic services furnished within a 30-day period; the deductible amount would be equal to one-half the deductible amount for inpatient hospital benefits.

Fourth. Payment of all costs for up to 240 visits a year by visiting nurses and other health workers in the patient's own home.

In order to stimulate the supplementation of the basic plan with effective private insurance, the bill would authorize private insurance carriers to pool their resources for the purpose of making low-cost health insurance available that older people could add to their social security hospital insurance.

The social security program of hospital insurance for the elderly that I propose would, like my previous proposals, rely on the traditional partnership between public insurance, private insurance, and public assistance that has worked so well in the area of income maintenance. First, basic protection against hospital costs and certain alternatives to hospitalization would be afforded the elderly on a paid-up basis through social security. Second, private protection would be built upon this base through employer plans and individually. Third, two States, relieved of a substantial portion of their welfare burden, would be placed in a far better financial position to provide adequate medical assistance to help the relatively small residual group whose special needs and circumstances make it impossible for them to meet their health costs.

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROVISIONS

The proposed hospital insurance would be financed on the same sound basis as the present social security program. The estimate of the cost of the proposed program was calculated only after intensive study of all available data, including the experience of private health insurance organizations. The cost of the proposed hospital insurance would be fully fi-

nanced by contributions from workers—and matching payments from their employers. The maximum employee contribution rate would be less than one-half of one percent so that, for example, a worker earning \$5,600 a year, the maximum amount subject to contributions, would pay about \$25 per year toward hospital insurance; one earning \$4,800 would pay about \$22 a year; one earning the median amount of \$3,000 would pay \$13.50 a year.

Under the hospital insurance proposal, the additional contributions for hospital insurance would be automatically appropriated to a special hospital insurance trust fund, which would be kept separate and operate independently from the existing social security trust funds. All hospital insurance benefits and the administrative expenses of the proposed program would be paid only from the new hospital insurance trust fund.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR ENACTMENT

The reasons that it is imperative to enact a program of hospital insurance for the elderly have been clearly established. Health care has become so expensive that virtually no one, not even the person who is working in a well-paying job and who is at the height of his earning power, can afford to be without insurance against large health expenses. And the elderly have an even greater need for health insurance than younger people because, on the average, their health care costs are twice as high. The incidence of expensive illness increases greatly in old age. Each year, one out of every six older people is hospitalized. Practically everyone who reaches age 65 is hospitalized at least once during his later years and most older people are hospitalized two or more times. On the average, the older person uses almost three times as much hospital care as the younger person.

It is ironic that, despite this demonstrably great need for protection against the cost of health care, the elderly have to get along without adequate health insurance coverage. Only a handful of the aged—perhaps 1 in 20—have protection against as much as 40 percent or more of their health costs. Only about one-half of the aged have any health insurance at all—even counting those with only meager \$10-per-day hospital coverage policies or one of the other inadequate plans offered to the aged. Despite the much-heralded introduction over the past 5 years of Blue Cross senior citizen plans, the State-65 plans and the commercial insurance mass enrollment plans, the number of aged people without health insurance is nearly as large as it was 5 years ago.

Over the years that the social security hospital insurance proposal has been studied, it has become increasingly clear to most informed people that the existing health insurance arrangements cannot alone meet the problem of insuring the elderly. Most people cannot afford to pay for adequate health insurance when they are old, because that is the time of life when health insurance costs are highest and when the individual's financial resources are likely to be lowest. On the average, the older family group has

one-half as much income as younger families of comparable size. In all but a few cases, a person will no longer have upon retirement the advantage of employer contributions toward his health insurance premiums.

On the other hand, health insurance is much more expensive for the elderly than for others, primarily because of the high health costs associated with old age. And the health insurance premiums older people must pay are pushed even higher, because the elderly are generally not eligible for group coverage. Most of the health insurance in force in the United States is purchased for groups of employees through their place of employment. This group health insurance coverage is economical, in part because the sales and premium collection costs are less and in part because some of the administrative costs are borne by the employer, who, for example, collects the premiums, generally by a deduction from wages. When administrative costs are low, almost all of the money workers pay toward their group coverage can be returned to them in the form of health benefits.

Unfortunately, the elderly, who are generally not employed and do not belong to a group for which group health insurance could be furnished, cannot ordinarily benefit from the economies of group coverage. They can generally get health insurance only on an individual basis. Individual commercial health insurance costs, on the average, about 1½ times as much as group coverage offering the same protection. Because health costs for older people are about twice and hospital costs close to three times those of younger people, an individually written health insurance policy for an aged person may cost three or four times as much as the same protection furnished under a group coverage plan for younger people. This can mean health insurance costs for an adequate policy of \$500 a year or more for an aged couple.

Health costs have become the most serious remaining threat to financial security in old age. It is not surprising, then, that health care costs have become the most important single reason for the continuing need for the aged to resort to public assistance.

Over one-third of public assistance expenditures for the aged are for medical costs. As short a time as 12 years ago medical costs were only 11 percent of public assistance for the aged.

A CONTINUING PROBLEM

Unless we take the steps that the people of this country have demanded, health costs are going to remain a serious threat to the security of elderly Americans for generations to come. There is little doubt but that the cost of health care will continue to rise faster than other costs for some time to come. And, of course, the cost of health insurance must follow suit. Moreover, there is every likelihood that the elderly will continue to use an increasing volume of health services as medical science advances. And as now, the future aged will have to cope with the substantial reduction in income that comes with retirement.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Welfare programs do not offer an acceptable remedy to the problem older people face in meeting the costs of expensive illness. For the problem is not one faced only by the poor, the group for whom public assistance is intended. The problem of paying large health bills in old age hits hardest at the great majority of older people—those who are neither rich nor very poor. These are the people who risk the loss of their financial independence. Giving assistance to people who are already reduced to poverty is necessary, but the prevention of dependency is certainly more in line with the aspirations of the American people.

Also, getting help through public assistance always depends on meeting a means test—and that of course involves an investigation of the individual's personal financial situation. If there is one attitude Americans have in common it is the desire to maintain individual dignity and privacy. Most people find it humiliating to undergo a scrutiny of their personal affairs and how they spend their money. In some cases, the means-test investigation takes place while the elderly person is lying helpless in a hospital bed. Even the resources of their children may be investigated.

Many of our senior citizens would rather forgo needed medical care—to the detriment of their health—than go before a public welfare agency and admit what they think amounts to social and financial failure. How can we permit this to happen to a retired person who has worked hard and been self-supporting all his life, when he finds that he has a big hospital bill. We, as a moral people, cannot consign all these people to the welfare rolls. We must adopt the much more suitable alternative of social security hospital insurance. And there are other problems with depending upon public assistance as the basic public program to meet this problem.

While a few States have fairly liberal Kerr-Mills programs of medical assistance for the aged, a few States have no Kerr-Mills program at all and most States have very stringent ones. Of the States with programs, the majority have established their programs so as to benefit only older individuals whose annual incomes fall below \$1,500. Also, the State plans generally give no help to those with very modest bank accounts. Many States do not provide aid if the relatives cannot show they are too poor to help.

It is not surprising, then, that while the Kerr-Mills provisions were intended to help older people who are ordinarily self-supporting, most of the aged who have actually met the eligibility requirements were so poor that they met all the requirements for old-age assistance. In other words, essentially none but the very poor have been aided by the Kerr-Mills legislation. Even then the scope of care available is often quite limited. In some States, for example, medical care is provided under Kerr-Mills only where the applicant's life or sight is endan-

gered, rather than whenever medically required. In a number of States payment for hospital care under MAA is very limited—to as few as 15 days.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY APPROACH

For most Americans, what is needed is not more lenient welfare programs but rather an insurance system under which all workers can, during their productive years, pay contributions toward protection against the high health costs that will beset them in later years. Social security, and only social security, would make this desirable, self-help arrangement available to practically everybody.

Unlike public assistance, social security hospital insurance would help prevent indigency by helping older people meet their health costs before they have been reduced to indigency. The hospital insurance would be financed through a system which older people have helped to support by their specific earmarked social security contributions. Thus, unlike public assistance, there would be no humiliating and degrading needs tests; the hospital benefits would be paid as an earned right—the way that preserves individual dignity and privacy.

Further, the details of the proposed hospital insurance would be spelled out by statute so that workers would know what they would get in return for their contributions. Since the funds needed to finance the proposed insurance would be provided in advance, older people would be certain of having the proposed protection when they reach age 65. There would not be the problem that public assistance administrators face of having, every so often, to cut back the medical care provided the needy because of insufficient funds.

Unlike voluntary insurance, the social security mechanism would make health benefit protection available to retired people on a group basis—a kind of coverage that is ordinarily only available to working people. Like the group insurance available to the young, there would be no waiting periods, no exclusion of preexisting conditions, no higher premiums for poorer health risks, nor other devices that now deprive those older people who need it most of hospital insurance protection. Individually purchased health insurance plans, on the average, provide less than 60 cents worth of protection in return for each dollar of premiums the individual pays, while social security hospital insurance would return 97 cents on the dollar. Social security hospital insurance would have no fixed dollar benefits that get out of date. And employer contributions, which are not generally available to the aged who buy insurance, would help finance the program.

The social insurance mechanism also offers a truly conservative approach to meeting basic costs of illness in old age. The scope of the health insurance protection that would be provided would be clearly defined and limited by law, the longrun cost of the program would be actuarially calculated, and revenue sufficient to finance the program would be provided.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Before concluding my statement, I would like to call attention to a few of the specific conclusions about the health insurance needs of the elderly that the Advisory Council on Social Security reached after its thorough review of all the evidence. The council concluded that monthly cash benefits are not sufficient to provide the economic security in old age that the social security program is intended to provide. In the council's opinion, monthly cash benefits can meet regularly recurring expenses such as those for food, clothing and shelter, but monthly cash benefits are not a practical way to meet the problem of high and unpredictable costs of health care, and costs that may run into the thousands of dollars for some and amount to very little for others. The Council believes that the time has come to apply the method of social insurance to this problem in order to assure the continuing effectiveness of retirement protection. The Council's report recommends the adoption of a program under which workers and their employers and the self-employed could make contributions during their working years in order to have protection against the cost of hospital care and related services in old age. Only one member dissented from this recommendation.

I am delighted that the Advisory Council has made this recommendation. Their recommendation lends additional authoritative support to the cause I have been championing for years. I should mention that the hospital insurance program proposed by the Advisory Council goes beyond the proposal in my bill by recommending that totally and permanently disabled people should have the same hospital insurance protection as the elderly. I commend to Members of this body the thoughtful and thorough report of this knowledgeable and distinguished Council.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, as I have said, the bill I have just introduced is basically the same as the hospital insurance amendment that the Senate added last year to the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1964. In approving the previous version of the bill, that body endorsed the idea that workers should have the opportunity to pay in advance, and over their working years, toward the basic hospital insurance they will need during their later years. There is no question in my mind but that most of the Members of this body share that view. We in the Congress will reach agreement on this logical extension of the retirement protection offered by social security this year, and we will be able to take great pride in having had a hand in bringing financial security and peace of mind to millions of older Americans.

As was true of previous proposals on this subject, H.R. 1 will represent less than many might wish to have included, but at the same time it represents far more than others wish to include. There has been an opportunity to add further

refinements and to make changes and improve this proposal. I might point out that there certainly has been ample opportunity during the past years for all interested individuals to thoroughly consider what is involved. I see no reason why there should not be expeditious consideration and favorable action at an early date.

Mr. Speaker, I am gratified to note the number of Members who have indicated their desire to cosponsor H.R. 1 at the commencement of this Congress:

EUGENE J. KEOGH, of New York; FRANK M. KARSTEN, of Missouri; AL ULLMAN, of Oregon; JAMES A. BURKE, of Massachusetts; MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, of Michigan; GEORGE M. RHODES, of Pennsylvania; DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, of Illinois.

Congressmen from California include: CHET HOLIFIELD, GEORGE MILLER, JOHN MOSS, JAMES ROOSEVELT, B. F. SISK, JOHN McFALL, JEFFERY COHELAN, HAROLD JOHNSON, JAMES C. CORMAN, GEORGE E. BROWN, PHILLIP BURTON, RONALD B. CAMERON, DON EDWARDS, RICHARD HANNA, AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, ROBERT L. LEGGETT, EDWARD R. ROYBAL, LIONEL VAN DEERLIN, CHARLES H. WILSON, KEN W. DYAL, and JOHN V. TUNNEY.

PETER W. RODINO, JR., of New Jersey; JOHN D. DINGELL, of Michigan; HENRY S. REUSS, of Wisconsin; SEYMOUR HALPERN, of New York; BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, of New York; CARLTON R. SICKLES, of Maryland; LYNN E. STALBAUM, of Wisconsin; DOMINICK V. DANIELS, of New Jersey; JOSEPH P. ADDABO, of New York; JACOB H. GILBERT, of New York.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, of Wisconsin; JOHN R. HANSEN, of Iowa; JOSEPH P. VIGORITO, of Pennsylvania; ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, of Illinois; CLAUDE PEPPER, of Florida; LEONARD FARBERSTEIN, of New York; J. OLIVA HUOT, of New Hampshire; RAY CLEVENGER, of Michigan; SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, of Hawaii.

THOMAS C. McGRATH, JR., of New Jersey; JOHN CONYERS, JR., of Michigan; EDWARD PATTEN, of New Jersey; WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, of Tennessee; LLOYD MEEDS, of Washington; PATSY T. MINK, of Hawaii; JAMES H. SCHEUER, of New York; LESTER L. WOLFF, of New York; ARNOLD OLSEN, of Montana; WILLIAM F. RYAN, of New York; THADDEUS J. DULSKI, of New York.

Income and outgo under H.R. 1, by calendar years

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Calendar year	Income	Outgo	Net income	Fund at end of year
1964.....	\$15,840	\$15,610	+\$230	\$18,710
1965.....	16,380	17,590	-1,210	17,500
1966.....	18,750	18,530	+220	17,720
1967.....	19,520	19,350	+170	17,890

DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Calendar year	Income	Outgo	Net income	Fund at end of year
1964.....	\$1,200	\$1,420	-\$220	\$2,010
1965.....	1,230	1,630	-400	1,610
1966.....	1,700	1,700	-----	1,610
1967.....	1,850	1,750	+100	1,710

HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Calendar year	Income	Outgo	Net income	Fund at end of year
1965.....	\$1,810	\$800	+\$510	\$510
1967.....	1,980	1,780	+200	710

Actuarial balance under H.R. 1, expressed as percentages of taxable payroll

COMPUTATIONS ON PERPETUITY BASIS

Item	OASDI	Hospitalization insurance	Total
Actuarial balance of present system.....	-0.24	-----	-0.24
Earnings base of \$5,600.....	+31	-----	-31
Revised contribution schedule.....	+20	+0.89	+1.09
Extensions of coverage.....	+03	-----	+03
Benefit increase of 7 percent ¹	-60	-----	-60
Hospitalization and related benefits.....	-----	2-.84	-.84
Total effect of changes.....	-06	+05	-.01
Actuarial balance under proposal.....	-.30	+05	-.25

COMPUTATIONS ON 75-YEAR COST BASIS²

Item	OASDI	Hospitalization insurance	Total
Actuarial balance of present system.....	+0.01	-----	+0.01
Earnings base of \$5,600.....	+31	-----	+31
Revised contribution schedule.....	+20	+0.89	+1.09
Extensions of coverage.....	+03	-----	+03
Benefit increase of 7 percent ¹	-58	-----	-58
Hospitalization and related benefits.....	-----	2-.84	-.84
Total effect of changes.....	-.04	+05	+.01
Actuarial balance under proposal.....	-.03	+05	+.02

¹ The 7-percent increase applies only on the first \$400 of average monthly wage.

² Following is a breakdown of the 0.84 percent cost of the health benefits:

	Percent
Hospitalization benefits.....	0.78
Extended care benefits.....	.02
Outpatient diagnostic services.....	.01
Home nursing care.....	.03
Total.....	.84

³ Basis recommended by Advisory Council on Social Security.

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

Mr. KING of California. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I congratulate my distinguished colleague for the introduction H.R. 1. I wish to tell him I am sure there are many of us who hope that at long last this measure will come to a vote in this House.

Mr. KING of California. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. KING of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER. I wish to join in what the gentleman from California has said with respect to this bill.

Mr. KING of California. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. KING of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. I also desire to join with the two gentlemen who have previously spoken in congratulating the gentleman for introducing this bill.

Mr. KING of California. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. KING of California. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to join heartily in what has been said by the able gentlemen, and to add that we entertain the

fondest hopes that at long last this great measure will pass.

Mr. KING of California. I thank the gentleman.

HORTON RESOLUTION CALLS FOR SPECIAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE IN CONGRESS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a resolution to establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations.

I take this time to call the proposal to the attention of my worthy colleagues and urge their consideration of the manifold reasons which I believe warrant its adoption.

I also want to remind the Members of the House of the considerable sentiment which was expressed in favor of the establishment of such a special committee during the 88th Congress. By actual count, there were 45 resolutions introduced for this purpose. I am proud that mine, House Resolution 175, was among them and one of the first to be offered in the last Congress. While all of these measures were referred to the Rules Committee, no action was taken on them.

There is a common consensus in the United States today that international communism is our enemy. It poses a threat—both real and potential—to American security interests.

This consensus is no illusion. It is not a figment of anyone's imagination. Rather, it is an awareness of the vicious tyranny which has been thrust upon millions of unwilling souls in once-free nations of the world.

Throughout Eastern Europe, in Asia, in Cuba, the agents of atheistic aggression have subjugated millions of men, women, and children. They are political prisoners. The most cruel, ruthless, and inhuman bondage ever known to human history holds them in check. All the freedoms we enjoy—and too often take for granted—are denied these people of the captive nations. And, how well we know the horrible death and horrendous destruction which has followed those valiant attempts to throw off the shackles of Soviet slavery.

The plight of these peoples whose national independence and individual liberty has been wrongfully wrenched from them by Communist captors troubles me and my constituents. In thousands of cases, those whom I have the honor to represent in the U.S. Congress are sorrow stricken by these situations not alone because of an instinctive American repugnance toward tyranny but additionally because among these enslaved peoples are members of their own families and others to whom they are related by virtue of a common birthplace or national ancestry. Far better than my ability to urge a firmer U.S. policy for the ultimate liberation of

the captive nations is their personal knowledge of the "iron fists" behind the Iron Curtain.

By adopting the resolution I have offered today, this great legislative body—famed historically for the architects of freedom who have served here—can express a free world commitment to a strong anti-Communist position.

Beyond this, such a resolution would reflect on our country worldwide recognition that the United States intends to take the lead in denouncing the Reds' illegal takeovers of the captive nations. This would be an important message of hope and inspiration to those now in Communist captivity.

We also need this essential congressional instrument for observing and reporting on the activities of communism. There is an informational gap at present. The American people are not getting a full and adequate picture of Communist conspiracies abroad. Therefore, I fear our fellow citizens are not so equipped as they should be to assess and to judge the real proportions of this problem.

The true nature of Soviet imperialism and colonialism is a message that should be brought home to all Americans. It should be proclaimed to the whole world, for a naked exposure of its political purpose should once and for all belie the frequent Communist charges of American imperialism.

The problem is acute; the need is obvious.

For these and many more reasons, I urge that Congress, during this new session, enact legislation establishing a Captive Nations Committee in the House of Representatives. In so doing, Congress will fulfill an important responsibility to the American people.

HORTON BILL TO REPEAL RETAIL EXCISE TAXES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on this opening day of the 89th Congress, I wish to announce that I have introduced today a bill to repeal the Federal retailers' excise taxes.

I believe that an examination of my actions in the last Congress makes it clear that I am a strong advocate for an immediate end of the imposition of these levies. On two occasions, I worked directly in the legislative framework for their repeal. Therefore, I now feel it is very appropriate for me to sponsor my own proposal in this regard.

The excise taxes which my bill seeks to repeal are those imposed at the retail level on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage, and handbags.

These taxes first were levied during the beginning of World War II when the Government's revenue requirements increased sharply. Other objectives of these levies were to attract investment in war bonds rather than consumer goods

and to divert industrial production away from less essential items to needed weapons of war.

The legislative history is clear that these retail excise taxes were considered originally only as temporary taxes that would be allowed to expire as soon as the war was won. Yet, they were not removed at that time. In fact, they were maintained through the Korean war period and only after that were they reduced from 20 to 10 percent. Since then, every effort to abolish these taxes has met with defeat.

In the last Congress, attempts to repeal or reduce these excise levies were put off on the basis that a more thorough study should be made of them and their impact on the total economy. Now that study has been made. During this past summer, the House Ways and Means Committee held exhaustive hearings. The testimony and papers submitted on the whole range of Federal excise taxes fill six volumes.

There are, I believe, a number of compelling reasons for the repeal of the retail excise taxes. So that my colleagues may be apprised of why I have introduced a bill to that end, I should like to cite briefly what I consider to be the chief arguments calling for the end of these taxes.

First, a repeal of these excise levies would provide our national economy with an added stimulus.

Last year's \$11.6 billion personal and corporate income tax cut deserves much of the credit for the vigorous expansion of economic activity which occurred in 1964. Legislation repealing these excise taxes will serve to spur our economy even more.

Taking this action would bring immediate benefit to the American consumer—women, in particular—by effecting a 10-percent reduction in the price of the commodities affected.

Thus, savings in excess of \$400 million would be released into the hands of consumers for expenditure or investment in other income-producing enterprises. More jobs and higher incomes and profits would be created in industries expanding to meet an increased demand for goods and services. Just as in any economic situation where more money is made available under correct circumstances, the capital released by the repeal of the taxes covered in my bill can generate further and greater prosperity for individuals and industries.

Second, I believe it is realistic to assume that a growing dynamic economy not only is worth the temporary loss in Federal revenues, but soon will compensate for it. Total collections from all retail excise taxes yielded only \$475 million in fiscal year 1964. This represents but four-tenths of 1 percent of all revenues of \$112.2 billion received by the Federal Government from all sources during that annual accounting period. Therefore, it would seem certain that despite this short-run loss, rising revenues from higher incomes generated by a more productive economy soon would offset the Federal income loss.

Third, the present retail excise tax structure is incongruous with our na-

tional tax philosophy. These levies are regressive, working the greatest hardship on those least able to pay, namely, those in the low-income brackets. Another argument for excise tax repeal, then, is making the Government more reliant on income taxes embracing the progressive principle of taxation.

Fourth, repeal will enable producers of these taxed items and those who retail them to compete on a more equal footing with those manufacturing and selling nontaxed articles. Not only that, but the specialty store owner or the small merchant would be freed from much of the redtape and many of the problems which continually harass them in merchandising these products. Among these problems—and, countless constituents have voiced them to me, Mr. Speaker—are trying to identify taxable merchandise, the additional bookkeeping and reports which are required in serving as the Government's tax collector and being subject to rigid accounting by agents of the Internal Revenue Service.

Fifth, and finally, taxes on such items as cosmetics, handbags, and luggage simply are not justified on the basis of being levied on luxury items. These are not luxury items. It has been pointed out before and I take the time to repeat that it smacks of the worst kind of discrimination based on sex to make a woman pay an excise tax on her pocketbook. Americans should enjoy the benefit of having these taxes repealed in order that they might purchase more of these articles and thereby enjoy their daily lives even more.

Mr. Speaker, these are the reasons I have introduced legislation to repeal the retail excise taxes. This unfair burden must be lifted from the shoulders of the purchasing public and it is within the power of this Congress to do it.

HORTON BILL WOULD ESTABLISH NATIONAL HUMANITIES FOUNDATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure to announce to my colleagues in the House that on this opening day of the 89th Congress, I have introduced a bill to establish a National Humanities Foundation.

This action, I know, is being taken in the company of many Members, and I am confident that all of us sponsoring these measures wish to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD] for the leadership he has provided and the inspiration he continues to put forth in behalf of this vital legislative proposal.

In a large and admittedly somewhat loose sense, this measure proposes nothing less than the restoration of man. It is not a practical proposal if it is measured in terms of putting money in our pockets and increasing the general

material prosperity, although I do hasten to add that many useful benefits would accrue from the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation in terms of greater national prestige and a more meaningful use of leisure time.

Neither does my bill fit the description of a "bricks and mortar" measure to be evidenced tangibly in a grandiose new building, although it would visibly enrich the arts and culture of this Nation.

Because its concern is humanity and the deepest mysteries of human experience, its very nature is elusive and its expediency cannot be discussed in the usual urging fashion. However, the proposed National Humanities Foundation is a national imperative and its chief significance for the Congress of the United States is that it has become vital to our national interests.

I would like to quote briefly from an address by Barnaby Keeney, chairman of the Commission on the Humanities which provided the groundwork for this legislation:

Our fulfillment as a nation depends upon the development of our minds, and our relations to one another and to our society depend upon our understanding of one another and our society. The humanities and the arts, therefore, are at the center of our lives and are of prime importance to the Nation and ourselves.

In this afflicted and often-difficult world, there is an urgent need to rediscover and explore human values. The revitalization of the humanities can be an antidote to the fading image of individuals increasingly obscured in a contemporary world of "bigness." A concerted effort to support the humanities is our best hope for reawakening man's consciousness. New vision and true freedom have as their essential ingredients creative thinking and creative works.

Described briefly, the National Humanities Foundation proposal has as its stated purpose "to develop and promote a broadly conceived policy of support for the humanities and the arts." Within the scope of the Foundation would be the humanities and the arts defined in broad and inclusive terms.

The functions of the Foundation would be first to develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of scholarship, education, and research in the humanities and the arts; second, to insure that suitable means are provided for educating and developing scholars, teachers, and artists at every stage of their growth; third, to assist public and other nonprofit organizations concerned with encouraging and developing scholars, teachers, and artists, including assistance for the improvement of teaching in the humanities and arts; fourth, to award scholarships and graduate fellowships including postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities and arts; and fifth, to foster the interchange of scholarly information in the humanities and arts among the scholars and students in the United States and foreign countries.

The organization of the Foundation would consist of a board of 24 members chosen for a term of 6 years each by the

President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and a Director similarly chosen. Board members would be selected solely on the basis of established records of distinguished service and scholarship or creativity and also selected so as to represent a wide spectrum of views of scholars, teachers, and students in the humanities and arts in the United States. The board is authorized to create committees and divisions.

In addition to safeguarding the humanities and arts from interference and control through the creation of an independent and competent board, the Foundation's freedom also would be strengthened by the fact that its operation is proposed as similar to the Smithsonian Institution which is empowered to accept gifts, endowments, and grants from foundations, corporations, and individuals.

The National Science Foundation was created in 1950 to give impetus to the progress of science in our country. Largely through its efforts, the teaching of science has been revolutionized and our scientific resources are strong.

As we continue to clear new hurdles in science and technology and as we race toward the moon, the schism between science and the humanities deepens. The Nation has reached a stage of maturity in which the arts and humanities demand equal status with science and a redressing of the imbalance of the two cultures is required now.

We have developed our military defenses to the point where it is now possible for us to turn a greater portion of our national attention to the defense of our beliefs, our ideals. It is proper that we recognize human values as universal values with the power to unite all mankind.

I share the late William Faulkner's expressed hope and belief in the human spirit as he phrased it so eloquently when he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950:

I believe that man will not merely endure; he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance. The poet's, the writer's duty is to write about these things. It is his privilege to help man endure by lifting his heart, by reminding him of the courage and honor and hope and pride and compassion and pity and sacrifice which have been the glory of his past.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is our duty to do no less for the humanities and the arts than to enact the legislation I propose to establish a National Humanities Foundation for I am confident that in so doing we will be accomplishing more for the future of man than any of us can now foresee.

PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED TO FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS ON CHARGE OF MENTAL INCOMPETENCY OR INSANITY

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

1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, today I have again introduced a bill designed to protect the constitutional rights of individuals committed to Federal institutions on a charge of mental incompetency or insanity. This bill is similar to one which I submitted in the 88th Congress and which drew a favorable recommendation from the Judicial Conference of the United States with some modifications.

Basically, the bill would amend chapter 313 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the constitutional rights of mentally incompetent persons committed thereunder. The proposed amendments to 18 United States Code 4244, contained in the bill, would first, require that a preliminary motion for a judicial determination of the mental competency of the accused to stand trial be supported by a sworn written statement based on personal observation by a responsible adult as to the mental condition of the accused; second, require a hearing on the preliminary motion at which the accused and his attorney should be present; third, authorize a psychiatric examination or temporary commitment for such examination only upon an initial determination by the court "that there is reasonable cause to doubt the mental competency of the accused"; fourth, limit the commitment, if commitment is ordered, for a "reasonable period, not to exceed 30 days, as the court may determine"; and fifth, require a further hearing on the issue of mental competency to stand trial if the initial report of the physician "indicates a state of present mental incompetency." A new provision, to be set forth in section 4250 of title 18, would guarantee to an accused found mentally incompetent and committed pursuant to the provisions of the statute the right to a periodic reexamination, not more frequently than every 6 months, on the application of his attorney, legal guardian, spouse, parent, or nearest adult relative. The report of the examination would be forwarded to interested parties other than the accused, and would be given to the accused only if the committing court deemed it in his best interests.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was submitted by me last year only after long and deliberate consultations with many national experts in this field, most of whom agreed that some changes were necessary in the present statutes. The bill has been revised on several occasions to conform with the general consensus of those with whom I sought counsel and advice, both nationally and by members of the Greene County Bar Association of Missouri in the district I represent, and wherein is located the Federal Medical Center for Defective Delinquents.

In view of the generally favorable recommendation by a key Federal agency toward the close of the 88th Congress, I hope many colleagues will join me and that the Committee on the Judiciary will

hold hearings in the near future so the House may have an opportunity to consider what I believe to be a most important piece of legislation.

THE ELECTION LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBSTEN. Mr. Speaker, ever since the Supreme Court of the United States enunciated the doctrine of "one man, one vote," our State legislatures have been busy amending State constitutions and laws to protect those of their citizens who have been unfairly represented in their legislative bodies. We, in the House of Representatives, have taken pride in the fact that our congressional districts are reapportioned every 10 years so that they may fairly represent all of the people of the United States on the basis of actual population. And I can state with a degree of pride, that the House of Representatives of the United States is probably the most representative legislative body anywhere in the world.

However, in the administration of the Mississippi election laws, since the adoption by that State of the constitution of 1890, more and more Negroes have been disenfranchised to the point where only about 5 percent of them are permitted to vote, and in some counties, it is less than 1 percent.

It has been urged that Negroes are denied the right to vote on the basis of a subjective test which requires their reading and interpreting difficult sections of the State constitution to the satisfaction of election officials who exercise their discretion one way with respect to Negro citizens and another way with respect to white citizens of voting age. Registration procedures are such that Negroes may frequently register only at the risk of life and limb. Even the most educated Negroes, who could memorize and speak authoritatively on the constitution of the State, are denied the right to register under a provision of law which grants the registrar the right to determine whether the applicant for registration is of good moral character under any definition that he may personally choose to accept. This, in my opinion, amounts to systematic disenfranchisement of American citizens.

At the same time, under a provision of the law, persons who were qualified to vote in 1954, when hardly any Negroes were on the registration rolls, are exempted from meeting further tests of qualifications for registration.

The constitution of 1890, the election laws enacted pursuant to this constitution, and the execution of these laws are in derogation of an act of Congress of February 23, 1870, which readmitted the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. The act gave the State of Mississippi representation in Congress after such representation was taken away dur-

ing the Civil War, upon condition that the constitution of Mississippi shall never be amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote, granted under the Federal Constitution.

Twenty years after the enactment of 1870, under which Mississippi was permitted to resume sending Representatives to the Congress, Mississippi proceeded to violate its bargain by changing its constitution and thereafter enacting statutes which effectively discriminated against American citizens who are not white.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957, in behalf of which I had the privilege of voting, authorized the Attorney General of the United States to bring civil actions to protect the rights of citizens to vote without distinction as to race or color. Pursuant to this act, the Attorney General proceeded to institute actions against the State of Mississippi, one of which is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States and is entitled, "United States against Mississippi, case No. 73, October term, 1964." I believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will find the election laws of the State of Mississippi and the administration of these laws to be unconstitutional under the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, and in derogation thereof. Further, that they are discriminatory against the American citizens residing in the State of Mississippi, most of whom have been unjustly denied the right to vote.

Even if I should be mistaken in my prediction, there is still a grave doubt cast upon the legality of the elections under which the gentlemen from Mississippi claim their seats. The challenge to the validity of their election must finally be determined by you gentlemen.

The House of Representatives is constituted to represent all of the citizens of the United States, regardless of color. In the State of Mississippi, the gentlemen certified by the Governor to have been elected were, in fact, elected only by the white citizens with a tiny minority of the Negro citizens permitted to participate. Thus, they are not truly representative of the citizens of the State.

I do not, in any way, question the integrity or competence of those certified to be elected, and limit my criticism to the legality of the constitution and laws under which they claim seats in the House of Representatives. I join in the charge of the Attorney General reflected in his complaint in the case, "United States against Mississippi," that the elections were not lawfully conducted under the principles of our Federal Constitution, which I hold supreme. I, therefore, would urge the House of Representatives to reject the certification of the Governor of Mississippi and join in the challenge to the validity of their election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND TO THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

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

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced five bills which I hope can have early hearings in the 1st session of the 89th Congress.

Two of these bills would amend the Taft-Hartley Act. The first by amending section 14(b) to prohibit State bans on union shops, and the second by amending section 302(c) to allow contributions to joint industry promotion funds.

The other three would amend various sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act. One would increase in three steps the minimum wage for those covered by the act to \$2 per hour. Another would require the payment of overtime for those covered who worked in excess of 35 hours per week. This would be accomplished in two steps. And the last would extend the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act to a significant number of Americans who now work without either of these protections.

I recognize, of course, that the administration will send to Congress its own bills dealing with certain, or perhaps all, of these subjects. However, I suggest that the bills set forth above will enhance our consideration of the administration's bills by providing Congress the opportunity to commence early consideration of their subject matter and thereby more fully assess their merit and necessity.

SIXTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY OF SENATOR EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I call attention today to the 69th birthday of my colleague from Illinois, serving in the other body, the distinguished minority leader of the Senate, EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.

Senator DIRKSEN has earned the respect and praise of Americans from every walk of life and of both political parties.

Time after time, Senator DIRKSEN has risen above partisan politics to espouse great national causes in the public interest.

I would like to note particularly the leadership Senator DIRKSEN displayed in behalf of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Without his support of the motion to invoke cloture, and his subsequent support of this measure, it would not be the law of the land today.

Senator DIRKSEN's advocacy of the limited nuclear test ban treaty is another instance of his objective leadership in behalf of the Nation and of the free world.

In marking his 69th birthday today, Senator DIRKSEN also is celebrating 30

years of distinguished and loyal service in the Congress, including 16 years in the House and 14 years in the Senate.

In behalf of the citizens of the 12th District of Illinois, I wish Senator DIRKSEN a most happy and healthy birthday. I extend to him and his faithful and beloved wife, Louella, many more years of good health and good fortune. And, to the people of this Nation, I wish many more years of devoted service from the brilliant Senate minority leader, EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.

LEGISLATION TO CREATE A NATIONAL HUMANITIES FOUNDATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to create a National Humanities Foundation to help to redress the imbalance which has developed in American education. Fifty-nine Members, of both parties, have joined with me in introducing identical bills.

The bills are substantially the same as the bill, H.R. 12406, which I introduced near the end of the 88th Congress and which in turn was based on the report of the Commission on the Humanities produced under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Partly as a result of sputnik, this country has made a national commitment to promote education in the sciences. Out of the Department of Defense, out of NASA, out of the National Institutes of Health have poured billions of dollars for scientific research and education. Symbolic of the broadest and best of all this scientific ferment has been the National Science Foundation.

Even as we praised the magnificent work done in the sciences we began to realize that a purely materialistic outlook cannot provide an adequate basis for human life.

Yet our young people looking about them see that in national policy this country is dedicated to promoting only the sciences.

For the good of our country we must redress this imbalance. We must inspire the education of generalists who can understand and articulate the critical values that give compelling meaning and a sense of direction to human life, who are as skilled in devising a general program of peace and progress as the specialists are in creating engines of destruction.

A symbol of our national decision is needed—a symbol no less visible than the National Science Foundation.

For this purpose I propose the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to promote progress in the

humanities and the arts, and for other purposes.

The bill, the "National Humanities Foundation Act of 1965," has 15 sections after the title.

Section 2 expresses the congressional findings and declaration in seven subsections. The Congress would find that there is a social, cultural, and educational imbalance in the country, and that because of this, the encouragement and support of the humanities and the arts, while primarily a matter for private and local initiative, is also an appropriate matter of concern to the Federal Government.

To carry out these findings, section 3 establishes an independent agency known as the National Humanities Foundation consisting of a Board and a Director.

Section 4 states the purpose of the Foundation in general terms to be "to develop and promote a broadly conceived policy of support for the humanities and the arts."

Section 5 defines humanities and the arts in the broadest possible terms.

Section 6 is a specific prohibition against Federal Government interference in the operation of the act.

Section 7 in five numbered subsections sets forth the functions of the Foundation.

Subsection (1) gives general policy guidance to the Foundation.

Subsection (2) provides for assistance to individual scholars, teachers, and artists at any stage of their growth.

While not so specifically limited, it is expected that programs for assistance to teachers in primary and secondary schools would be provided under this subsection and it is expected that the Foundation would consult with the Commissioner of Education, who is an ex officio member of the Board, in developing programs of this type. Similarly where programs for creative and performing artists are involved, it is expected that the Foundation will consult with the National Council on the Arts in developing programs of this type.

Subsection (3) provides for assistance to public and other nonprofit corporations to enable each institution to develop its own program for promotion of the humanities and the arts.

Subsection (4) provides for individual scholarships, fellowships, and grants and while not so specifically limited, would probably not be designed for teachers in primary and secondary education.

In carrying out the purposes of subsection (4), it is expected that the Foundation will work in consultation with private and semiprivate institutions such as the Smithsonian Institution, and the American Council of Learned Societies which are presently carrying on programs of fellowships, scholarships, and grants. The Secretary of the Smithsonian is an ex officio member of the Board.

Subsection (5) authorizes assistance for the improvement of library and museum resources. It is expected that in carrying out purposes of this subsection, the Foundation will in the case of libraries, work in consultation with the

Library of Congress and in the case of museums, with the Smithsonian Institution. The Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian are both ex officio members of the Board.

Subsection (b) states that one of the objectives of the Foundation should be to encourage the spread of excellence in the humanities and the arts throughout the United States and its possessions.

Subsection (c) requires the Foundation to render an annual report to the President for submission to the Congress.

Section 8 establishes a Board for the Foundation of 25 members with 20 members appointed by the President for 6-year terms by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and 5 ex officio members. Section 8 requires that the public members shall be eminent in the fields of the humanities or the arts selected solely on the basis of established records and in such a manner as to provide comprehensive representation of views of the humanities and the arts throughout the United States. The ex officio members are the director of the Foundation, the (United States) Commissioner of Education, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Chairman of the National Council on the Arts.

Section 9 creates the office of Director of the Foundation and provides that he shall receive the same compensation as the Librarian of Congress.

Section 10 authorizes the Board to create an executive and other committees.

Section 11 grants general legal powers to the Foundation and specifically authorizes the Foundation to receive and use donated funds.

Section 12 contains miscellaneous provisions such as the hiring of personnel, per diem for members of the Board and permits the transfer from other departments and agencies of the Government of funds available to them for development of the humanities or the arts.

Section 13 contains loyalty provisions modeled on those applicable to the National Science Foundation.

Section 14 authorizes the use of counterpart funds for programs in the humanities and the arts outside the United States.

Section 15 authorizes the appropriation of \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for years thereafter such sums as Congress may determine.

The Members of Congress who have introduced bills on the opening day of Congress calling for the creation of a National Humanities Foundation include EUGENE J. KEOGH, JAMES G. FULTON, MELVIN PRICE, HAROLD D. DONOHUE, EDWARD A. GARMATZ, ABRAHAM MULTER, WAYNE L. HAYS, GEORGE M. RHODES, PETER W. RODINO, JR., JOHN P. SAYLOR, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, JOHN C. KUNKEL, LEO W. O'BRIEN, JAMES A. BYRNE, ED EDMONDSON, THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., THOMAS L. ASHLEY, HENRY S. REUSS, JAMES ROOSEVELT, B. F. SISK, JAMES C. WRIGHT, JR., GLENN CUNNINGHAM, JOHN H. DENT, AL ULLMAN, JOHN BRADEMAS, JACOB H. GILBERT, KEN HECHLER, RALPH J. RIVERS, J. EDWARD ROUSH, ROBERT F.

ELLSWORTH, CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., ARNOLD OLSEN, GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, JAMES C. CLEVELAND, DON EDWARDS, RICHARD H. FULTON, SAM M. GIBBONS, AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, ROBERT L. LEGGETT, JOSEPH M. MCDADE, SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE, GEORGE F. SENNER, JR., CHARLES H. WILSON, WALTER H. MOELLER, DONALD J. IRWIN, TIM LEE CARTER, JOHN CONYERS, JR., KEN W. DYAL, STANLEY L. GREIGG, RODNEY M. LOVE, RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, HERVEY G. MACHEN, JOSEPH Y. RESNICK, JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER, JOSEPH P. VIGORITO, WESTON E. VIVIAN, and CLAIR CALLAN.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks immediately following my remarks of today on the special order which I have previously obtained.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill amending the social security laws. This bill incorporates the amendments which had been virtually agreed upon by the House-Senate conferees on H.R. 11865, when the 88th Congress adjourned sine die.

In the 88th Congress, after considerable effort on the part of the Ways and Means Committee, the House passed a social security bill, H.R. 11865, which provided for an increase in cash benefits together with other provisions liberalizing coverage. In the Senate the so-called "medicare" proposal, which the Ways and Means Committee had passed over at the request of its sponsors in the House, was added to the bill. At the direction of the Johnson administration, a majority of the Senate conferees were successful in blocking the enactment of any social security legislation which did not include medicare.

I see no reason to hold up the additional benefits which will accrue to some 20 million recipients of social security from these amendments, pending the consideration of the various proposals for medical care for the aged. These recipients need the benefits now. For that reason I am introducing this bill and urge its speedy enactment.

Among the benefits provided by this bill are included the following:

First. A 7-percent increase in cash benefits, with a minimum increase of \$5 for the primary insurance amount.

Second. A minimum benefit of \$35 for many of those over age 72 who do not meet the work requirements of present law.

Third. Liberalization of the work test in order to avoid penalizing the aged who might seek to supplement their social security benefits with part-time jobs.

Fourth. Social security benefits for dependents who are attending school up to age 22, instead of age 18.

Fifth. Social security benefits for widows beginning at age 60, rather than at age 62.

Sixth. Liberalization of the gross income upon which farmers may elect to pay social security taxes.

Seventh. Recognition of the conscientious objection of certain long-established religious groups to the social security concept.

In addition, the bill includes certain amendments to the public assistance provisions of the social security laws. These amendments were also adopted by the Senate and had been agreed to by the conferees when Congress adjourned.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee stand ready to resume consideration of any proposal providing medical care for the aged. I can assure this body that we will not adopt an obstructionist attitude to such proposals. In fact, in the 88th Congress further consideration of the King-Anderson bill by the committee was passed over, not as a result of any obstructionist tactics, but at the request of the proponents of that legislation.

On the other hand, I urge the proponents of medicare to abandon their obstructionist position with respect to other long overdue improvements to the social security laws. Let us enact those provisions with respect to which we are all in agreement without delay. This will not preclude consideration of medicare. It will give our retired much-needed additional benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. DWYER] may extend her remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, even as we face what must be a momentous future on this first day of the 89th Congress, our first responsibility is to remedy what many of us believe was the gravest deficiency of the 88th Congress—the failure to complete action on legislation to improve the Social Security Act.

Accordingly, I have today introduced a bill which is identical to the bill passed by the House last July 29. I would hope that the Ways and Means Committee, which has already considered and recommended this legislation, will report it favorably as soon as possible and thereby expedite the process of doing justice to the millions of Americans who are dependent, in whole or in part, on the income from social security.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, should be a matter of the first priority for this Congress. The need for the modest 5-percent benefit increases—which would be the first since 1958—and the other important changes which the bill would make has been thoroughly established. By virtue of the wide bipartisan majority by which the bill was first approved and the endorsement of the liberalization of the social security program by both major political parties, we have made in effect a moral commitment to enact this legislation without further delay.

Additional justification for immediate passage of the legislation has just been provided by the report and recommendations of the Advisory Council on Social Security. This report establishes both that the social security program is soundly financed and that benefit increases should be provided. Indeed, the report makes a number of important recommendations for further benefit improvements, changes in the contribution rates, extension of coverage, and a possible new method of financing the proposed hospital insurance for the elderly program which deserve careful consideration by the Ways and Means Committee.

I would hope, however, that while the newer proposals are being studied, the committee and the Congress could proceed immediately to the business of enacting the bill we already have. The people who need and would benefit from this bill have lost 3 months of benefits to which they are entitled. Justice, it seems to me, requires that we delay no longer.

Four of the provisions in this social security bill, Mr. Speaker, are especially important. The 5 percent across-the-board increase in cash benefits will help to meet the increase in the cost of living since the last such adjustment was made in 1958. The liberalization of eligibility requirements will qualify for limited benefits approximately 600,000 persons age 72 or older whose covered employment under social security has been insufficient under present law. The continuation of benefits for dependent children from the present cutoff age of 18 to 22 for those who stay in school or college will provide significant encouragement for about 275,000 boys and girls to obtain better educations. Finally, the optional provision of benefits to widows at age 60 will introduce an element of flexibility which can help relieve much hardship.

Enactment of this bill will not reduce the need for consideration of further improvements in the social security system. But it will represent a major step forward in the continuing work of making social security more fair and humane and more responsive to the special needs of older people, widows, and dependent children.

I have also reintroduced, Mr. Speaker, a bill to revise the present retirement test for social security purposes, which would permit beneficiaries to earn up to \$2,400 a year—or \$3,600 in the case of widows with minor children—without losing social security benefits. This is a bill I have sponsored ever since 1957 and as

each year passes the need for raising the present completely inadequate limit of \$1,200 a year becomes more evident. I hope that with the soundness of the social security system having been demonstrated again we can move to correct this frequently painful inequity.

OTTINGER OBJECTION EXPLAINED

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I objected to the oath being taken by the gentleman from New York, RICHARD L. OTTINGER, who presented himself to the House as the duly elected Representative of the 25th District of New York. I did so notwithstanding the fact that Mr. OTTINGER's election had been certified by the Secretary of State of New York.

I was impelled to take this step because of facts which were disclosed after Mr. OTTINGER's election had been certified by the State of New York, facts which have engaged the concerned interest of the press both locally and nationally and which are of the highest interest to this House and to the Nation. Because of the parliamentary situation which developed, I was unable to offer a resolution or present my reasons for objecting which I set forth now.

My attention was first drawn to this matter on December 16, 1964, at which time the Republican Members of the House met in caucus in this Chamber. During this caucus, the Honorable Robert L. Barry, who has represented the 25th District of New York for 6 years, acquainted his colleagues with some of the startling facts about the financing of Mr. OTTINGER's campaign against him.

EXCESS CAMPAIGN EXPENSES THREATEN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

I was deeply impressed by the apparent abuse of the election laws which appear to have been perpetrated against our former colleague and against the voters of the 25th District of New York. I was even more impressed by the grave implications of campaign spending excesses which, if they are not checked, threaten the foundations of representative government.

Mr. Speaker, this election is being contested in a suit brought by Mr. James R. Frankenberg, former Democratic chairman of Bronxville, N.Y., and now a vice president of the advertising agency of Cunningham & Walsh.

This matter was also presented to the House Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures in 1964 and the committee, which expired on January 3 and, I am informed, recommended in its report to the Clerk of the House that the House Administration Committee look into this case.

AT LEAST \$187,000 SPENT

Information revealed in a Gannett News Service investigation of the files of the New York Election Bureau, in the secretary of state's office, disclosed that at least \$187,000 was spent on the Ottinger campaign. Other press accounts have placed the figure higher than that. Of the total sum, these investigations showed that \$167,000 was contributed by the Ottinger family with more than \$80,000 being contributed by Mrs. William Ottinger, the candidate's mother, and more than \$80,000 coming from Mrs. Patricia L. Heath, his sister.

These contributions appear to be violations of the Hatch Act, title 18, United States Code, which places a \$5,000 limitation on the amount any one person may contribute either directly or indirectly to any candidate for Federal office.

Also in the same proceeding is a charge that upon information and belief Herbert L. Fischgrund and the gentleman from New York, RICHARD L. OTTINGER, did conspire to defeat the laws of New York State through manipulation of funds and that at least 34 committees which are alleged to be one and the same entity were not legally constituted committees but were rather fronts with the same officers and devoted in fact exclusively to the election of the gentleman from New York, Mr. OTTINGER.

PRESS EXPENSES CONCERN

Newspapers in Westchester County, New York City, and national news magazines have run articles ranging from utter surprise to indignation over the question of how such enormous sums could have been spent in a congressional election. For example, the White Plains Reporter-Dispatch in an editorial on December 4, 1964, said of this contest:

The fundamental issue in this situation is that it makes a mockery of the democratic process. What layman of ordinary means may henceforth dare to profess a political ambition or hope to mount a winning campaign against an opponent who can operate without stint of expense or without regard in time and effort for the earning of a livelihood?

On December 24, the Herald Statesman of Yonkers said in an editorial:

Certainly even the bare possibility that the personal wealth of a candidate and his family may be employed in ways to overwhelm a less affluent opponent must be disturbing to all who are concerned with the fundamental integrity of the democratic process in this country.

It will, therefore, be deplorable, to say the very least, if the majority leadership of the House of Representatives fails to insist that the Frankenberg complaint be thoroughly investigated.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, we in the House would have to have a callous disregard not only for public welfare but as well for Federal laws which some in this Chamber today helped to frame were we to sit by and permit such flagrant violations of law as the facts in this case portend to go unchallenged.

OVERSPENDING HAS BARRED PAST CANDIDATES

There is precedent for not seating a winning candidate on the ground of excessive campaign expenditures. For in-

stance, in the case of Gill against Catlin in the 62d Congress, where the contestee spent more money than the laws of the State of Missouri allowed, the contestee was not seated by the House. In that case, relatives of the contestee spent money on his behalf exceeding the amount allowed by State law. In the 70th Congress, William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, was denied his seat principally on the basis of the excessive use of money in winning his campaign. From the Senate resolution which barred Mr. Vare, I quote:

The expenditure of such a large sum of money * * * is harmful to the dignity and honor of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government.

I have been informed that the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] has been subpoenaed in connection with the contesting of the election procedures set forth in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to present his complete campaign financial records in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in White Plains on January 19.

I include in the Record the following materials relating to this case:

First. An article from the January 16 issue of Newsweek magazine.

Second. An article appearing in the December 3, 1964, issue of the Yonkers Herald-Statesman.

Third. A copy of a letter from Mr. Frankenberg to Mr. OTTINGER dated December 19, 1964.

Fourth. A copy of a letter from Mr. Frankenberg to Chairman BURLESON of the House Committee on Administration and to Chairman DAVIS of the Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures in 1964.

Fifth. An editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of December 23, 1964.

Sixth. An editorial from the Herald-Statesman of December 24, 1964.

Seventh. A list of committees established for the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] showing the contributors to them. The list was compiled from records on file with the secretary of state of New York.

Eighth. An article reporting an interview given by the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] to Mr. Walter Pincus of the Washington Evening Star and published on December 23, 1964.

Ninth. An article from the New York Times of January 1.

Tenth. An article from the New York Herald Tribune of December 23.

Eleventh. An editorial from the White Plains Reporter Dispatch of December 24.

[From Newsweek magazine, Jan. 4, 1965]

CAMPAIGN HIGH COST OF WINNING

The whole rickety structure of political financing would not stand many such assaults. James R. Frankenberg, a New York advertising vice president and part-time politician, had looked at venerable Federal codes placing an outside limit of \$5,000 on a House candidate's personal campaign outlays or a backer's contribution to any candidate or committee. Then Frankenberg, who had headed a campaign committee for defeated Republican Representative Robert Barry in suburban Westchester and Putnam counties, wondered how Barry's opponent could finance

his saturation-advertising campaign within such limits.

When the opponent, 36-year-old ex-Peace Corps administrator RICHARD L. OTTINGER, of Pleasantville, beat Barry, 117,272 to 94,589, to become the first Democratic congressman ever elected in the district, Frankenberg began to brood. Two weeks ago, he began digging into financial records in Albany, and last week he announced the pinnings: OTTINGER had set up at least 34 committees, to 22 of which his mother and sister were the only contributors. They gave \$3,000 apiece—the maximum tax-free gift—to each of the committees, a very grand total of \$132,000.

SHUDDER

Foul, cried Frankenberg, and disclosed that he was contesting OTTINGER's seating in the 89th Congress. He asked the House to investigate, and won a subpoena ordering OTTINGER to appear in the State Supreme Court on charges of violating State as well as Federal laws on campaign financing.

Politicians shuddered at the prospect of actual enforcement of such statutes. This, said Frankenberg, was just what he had in mind. His action "was not on behalf of Bob Barry [and] I'm not at all concerned with Mr. OTTINGER." It was the principle of the thing. The practice of setting up committees to skirt personal spending limits was "regrettably widespread"—the \$5,000-per-committee gift limit left a vault-size loophole in ignoring the possibility of one person giving \$5,000 apiece to an infinity of committees on a candidate's behalf.

In this case, he charged, OTTINGER's committees were not even "legally constituted"; only 1 of the 34 was registered with the New York secretary of state as required by law. So, he charged, the mother's and sister's outlays amounted to contributions to OTTINGER, totaling far more than the \$5,000-per-candidate limit. The spending of these sums therefore amounted to personal expenses, far in excess of the \$5,000 limit.

STRICTLY LEGAL

OTTINGER himself admitted that his campaign cost close to \$200,000 (Barry, who also waged an active advertising campaign, listed only \$22,000), but contended that his financing, which he left up to his accountant and lawyers, "stayed strictly within the letter of the law."

"In this day and age," he observed, "campaigning is very expensive. A person who wants to run, particularly in a district held by the opposition, simply has to advertise. * * * He can finance it himself, or he can go through organizations to which he is then beholden. * * * It's damned unfortunate."

Many politicians would agree, with a resigned shrug. President Kennedy advocated but failed to get legislation that would assign free television time to candidates, and allow tax incentives for political contributions. Freshman OTTINGER, who says he favors a broad-based financing of campaigns, declares he will support such measures in his coming term in Congress.

Meanwhile, of the many, many ways of obtaining and spending unobtrusively, an oldtime Tammany favorite seemed to be coming back. "The trend this year," said a cagey old Congressman, "was to cash contributions."

[From the Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald Statesman, Dec. 3, 1964]

OTTINGER SPENT \$187,229 PLUS—BARRY OVER \$21,000

(By William Ringle)

ALBANY.—Some misfiled campaign committee reports turned up here today indicate that Representative-elect RICHARD J. OTTINGER spent more than \$187,229—\$168,000 of it from his mother and sister—on his campaign.

Earlier campaign spending and fund-raising reports, in one of the most unusual filings with the secretary of state here in recent years, had indicated that his spending was about \$155,000 with the candidate's mother and sister providing \$142,000.

By contrast, OTTINGER's Republican opponent, Robert Barry, apparently spent \$21,000—\$22,000 on the basis of reports in so far.

Today nine more reports were found from committees with high-sounding names (Examples: "Committee for Better Representation in Westchester and Putnam Counties" and "Better Government Committee for Westchester and Putnam Counties"; which had been misfiled.

Like the other reports, most of these "committees" were vehicles for Louise L. Ottinger, the candidate's mother, and Patricia L. Heath, his sister, to contribute \$3,000 each in the campaign.

They indicated \$24,000 more by this device than had been noted.

They also showed that OTTINGER himself gave \$3,000 to the Committee for Better Representation and \$2,000 to the Better Government Committee.

On the spending side, they boosted to \$22,000 the total paid the Doner-Harrison Advertising Co. of New York City. They also raised to \$66,000 the total spent with the Health and Welfare Materials Center, 10 E. 44th Street, New York for "advertising, direct mail, and printed matter." The remainder was spent for salaries and taxes.

The only other large donor on the newly found reports, was Frits Markus, 6 Overlook Road, Scarsdale, who contributed \$500. He is listed as the contact for the "Democratic Committee for Better Representation in Scarsdale."

All of the 31 committees list a Larchmont lawyer, Herbert B. Fischgruno, as assistant treasurer.

Spending on Barry's campaign was reported through two committees, Barry for Congress and Citizens for Bob Barry.

The former reported \$23,491.85 received and \$19,551.16 spent. The latter listed receipts and expenditures both at \$1,655.

Barry's own statements apparently have not yet been filed. A law, usually winked at, limits spending by a congressional candidate or his committees to \$8,000, although contributions are unlimited.

Biggest single amount for Barry was \$2,000 from the National Republican Campaign Committee. Other major contributors:

Henry R. Benjamin and J. H. Pew, of Philadelphia, each \$1,000; Charles T. Wilson, 120 Wall Street, New York City, \$600; Lawrence O'Brien, of Charleston, S.C.; A. Riggs, Pondfield Road, Bronxville; and J. R. Frankenberg, Sr.; Republican Congressional Booster Club of Washington; Albert H. Gordon, 10 Gracie Square, New York City; Landon K. Thorne, Jr., New York City; and R. D. Wallace, \$500 each; F. Dunn, 260 11th Avenue, New York, \$400; J. A. Warren, \$300; R. B. Crispbell, 10 The Byway, Bronxville, \$250; and Henry S. Wingate, Howard T. Brinton, and Kirby Peake, 249 Pondfield Road, Bronxville, \$200 each.

RAISED BY COMMITTEE

All those contributions were raised by the Barry for Congress Committee, with Theodore Klendl, chairman, and Harry T. Rockwell, treasurer.

The spending by both committees was for the usual printing, postage, workers' expenses, meals, telephones, mileage, and supplies. Biggest single items were \$2,400 spent with the Westchester Broadcasting Corp.; \$2,000 with the Herald-Statesman for advertising and printing, and \$2,025 with Reuben H. Donnelly for printing and mailing ads.

If a cost per vote could be set, those for OTTINGER (117,272) would be more than \$1 apiece, while Barry's (94,589) would be about 23 cents.

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.,

December 19, 1964.

RICHARD L. OTTINGER,
Pleasantville, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: This will serve to notify you that I am contesting your being seated in the 89th Congress for each of these and other reasons:

1. You have violated both the spirit and the letter of the provisions of both Federal and New York State statutes by your spending more money in your campaign than the law permits.

2. You have used funds provided by you and your family shockingly in excess of these laws and in manners which the law prohibits.

The proof of these violations was uncovered in the reports received from Albany and Washington and the widespread disclosure of these reports by the Rockland-Westchester newspapers and the New York Times.

This protest is being made to you, as well as to the U.S. House of Representatives so that should you be seated temporarily, Congress may immediately proceed to make a full investigation and determination of your qualifications in accord with article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

Yours, etc.

JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY.

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.,

December 23, 1964.

Re contesting the seating of R. L. OTTINGER in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Honorable OMAR BURLISON,
Chairman, House Administrative Committee,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Mr. CLIFFORD DAVIS,
Chairman, Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to my letter of December 19, 1964, to RICHARD L. OTTINGER, mailed to him at his residence at 235 Bear Ridge Road, Pleasantville, N.Y., via certified mail December 19, 1964, receipt number 026326, General Post Office, New York, N.Y., and copies of said letter which have also been sent to you. This procedure to contest his election is in accord with section 201, title 2, United States Code, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

This is to advise you that I will proceed under sections 204, 205, 206, 207, 210, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, and such other sections of the above named act as are appropriate and applicable to subpoena OTTINGER and all witnesses having knowledge of violations of Federal and New York State statutes by OTTINGER and others. Further, subpoenas will demand the production of all records of expenditures, checks, drafts, pledges, etc., insofar as gifts are concerned, as well as the production of such other exhibits as are necessary to determine the nature, manner, and purpose of all expenditures relating to the Ottinger campaign in accord with section 219 of the above named act.

Application for these subpoenas is being made to a judge of the U.S. court who resides in the 25th Congressional District in accord with section 206 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

In the meantime, while this contest is proceeding, I call upon the Congress to not seat RICHARD L. OTTINGER.

Among the charges I am making against him are these:

1. Violation of the Hatch Act, title 18, United States Code, subsection (a) of section 608, upon information and belief that Patricia L. Heath and Mrs. William Ottinger, did contribute a sum of money in excess of

\$5,000 (namely amounts in excess of \$80,000 each) in violation of the above act which reads as follows:

"(a) Whoever, directly or indirectly, makes contributions in an aggregate amount in excess of \$5,000 during any calendar year, or in connection with any campaign for nomination or election, to or on behalf of any candidate for an elective Federal office, including the offices of President of the United States and Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or to or on behalf of any committee or other organization engaged in furthering, advancing, or advocating the nomination or election of any candidate for any such office or the success of any national political party, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

2. Violation of New York State statutes limiting the amount for any candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives to \$8,000, and upon information and belief that Herbert L. Fischgrund, RICHARD L. OTTINGER, and other persons did conspire to defeat these New York State laws through manipulation of funds and at least 34 committees which are alleged to be one and the same entity, and others, not being legally constituted committees were but "dummy fronts" to aid and abet the illegal manipulations complained of herein.

These are the charges being made at this time and the right is reserved to add to these charges, following the taking of testimony and examination of books and records and at the time of filing this testimony with Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accord with section 223 of United States Code, title 2, Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Yours very truly,

JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Herald Tribune, Dec. 23, 1964]

MR. OTTINGER'S COMMITTEES

When it comes to inventive ingenuity, the salesman translating a night on the town into business costs has nothing on the politician finagling his way around campaign expenditure laws.

Take the case of Congressman-elect RICHARD L. OTTINGER, the first Democrat ever to win in his stanchly Republican Westchester District. OTTINGER mounted an elaborate and expensive campaign to topple incumbent Republican Robert Barry. Now it appears that OTTINGER was supported by as many as 34 separate committees, for which the principal financial support came from the Ottinger family—the sole donors to 22 of those committees being OTTINGER's mother and sister, at \$3,000 each per committee (\$3,000 happens to be the most that can be contributed to any one entity without incurring a gift tax).

Federal law sets an outside limit of \$5,000 on what a candidate for Congress can spend on his own campaign, exclusive of certain personal expenses. New York State law sets an outside limit of \$8,000 on what can be spent on his behalf. The trouble is, first, that these limits are so absurdly low as to be totally unrealistic; and, second, that the laws have loopholes large enough to drive a Brink's truck through. The upshot is that candidates don't even try to conform to the spirit of the law; they simply twist their campaign organizations (and multiply their committees) to fit its flexible letter.

There may come a time, eventually, when the whole structure of campaign finances and campaign expense reporting will be put on a national basis, with realistic limits, proper incentives for small contributions and full disclosure. Then, perhaps, we'll have an enforced and enforceable law, which both permits the kind of expenditures needed

and contains some safeguards against "buying" an election. Until then, we can expect more of what seems to have happened in Westchester, even if we may seldom see it practiced on so grand a scale.

[From the Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald Statesman, Dec. 24, 1964]

OTTINGER SPENDING NEEDS TESTING TO FIND IF LAW CONTAINS FLAW

Congressman-elect RICHARD L. OTTINGER, of Westchester's 25th District, has characterized as sour grapes a complaint by James R. Frankenberry, of Bronxville, that Mr. OTTINGER's estimated \$200,000 in campaign expenditures, through a host of committees, violated Federal and State statutes.

But the situation shouldn't, and can't be dismissed that casually even though, as Mr. OTTINGER contends, he may have operated within the letter of applicable laws. The basic question is whether or not he violated the spirit or intent of any such laws. And that raises the further, and very pertinent question of whether or not those laws need drastic revision.

Nor is it relevant to the fundamental issue here that Mr. OTTINGER may have done only what other men of large personal means, or with vast family funds at their disposal, have done to win public office. The possibility of the use of the Ottinger technique by others serves only to emphasize the importance of establishing once and for all sound, sensible, and clearly defined public policy on such campaign spending.

The devising of such a policy will not be a simple matter, obviously. It should take into account not only the amounts and the sources of funds but the propriety of the uses to which they may be put.

Thus, rather than being a sour grapes gesture by a supporter of Congressman Robert R. Barry, who lost to Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. Frankenberry's challenge of the winner's campaign finance operation may well prove an important public service.

Certainly even the bare possibility that the personal wealth of a candidate and his family may be employed in ways to overwhelm a less affluent opponent must be disturbing to all who are concerned with the fundamental integrity of the democratic process in this country.

It will, therefore, be deplorable, so say the very least, if the majority leadership of the House of Representatives fails to insist that the Frankenberry complaint be thoroughly investigated and constructively passed upon by whatever congressional committees or other Federal agencies may be charged with upholding the validity and integrity of the election process. Certainly it is to be expected that Mr. OTTINGER will co-operate fully and frankly with any such inquiry. Persistence in his sour grapes dismissal of the situation can only serve to impair his standing with many of those Westchester people who voted for him.

List of committees established for Richard L. Ottinger, showing contributors to them—

New York
Department of
State File No.

00700, 01503	Committee for Better Representation in Westchester, mother and sister-----	\$6,000.00
01498	Putnam Westchester Effective Representation Committee, mother and sister-----	6,000.00

List of committees established for Richard L. Ottinger, showing contributors to them—

Continued
New York
Department of
State File No.

01468	Citizens for More Effective Movement, mother and sister-----	\$6,000.00
01461	Northeast Yonkers Committee for Better Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00713, 01340	Southeast Yonkers Committee for Better Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00876, 01339	Southwest Yonkers Committee for Better Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01392	Democratic Committee for Effective Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01393	Democratic Committee for Better Representation for Scarsdale, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01389	Citizens for Better Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01388	Committee for Improvement of Westchester Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01385	Effective Government in Westchester, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01382	Hartsdale Committee for Better Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
013034, 01341	Scarsdale Committee for Better Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00807	Ardsley Committee for Better Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00716, 01422	Committee for Democratic Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01614	Citizens for A Democratic Congress, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00772	Scarsdale Democratic Committee for Better Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01615	Westchester Committee for Effective Government, mother and sister-----	6,000.00

List of committees established for Richard L. Ottinger, showing contributors to them—Continued

New York
Department of
State File No.

01616	Committee for Better Government Through Better Representation, mother and sister-----	\$6,000.00
01632	Citizens for Improving Congress, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01622	Scarsdale Citizens for Better Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01423	Citizens for Effective Representation, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01880	Putnam Westchester Better Government Committee, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00442	County Committee for a Democratic Congress, mother-----	3,000.00
00773	Better Government Committee for Westchester and Putnam Counties, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00239	R. L. Ottinger-----	2,000.00
00426	H. B. Fischgrund-----	200.00
00171, 00808	Scarsdale Residents for R. L. Ottinger Committee, mother-----	3,000.00
001338, 00423	Miscellaneous-----	900.00
01389, 00715	Westchester Committee for a Democratic Congress, sister-----	3,000.00
00399, 00693, 00152	Ottinger for Congress Committee, mother-----	3,700.00
00877, 01367, 00166, 00422	Committee for Election of Johnson and Ottinger, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00806, 01621	Citizens for Ottinger, and Johnson, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
00170, 00694, 01825, 00429	Committee for Better Representation in Westchester and Putnam Counties, mother and sister-----	6,000.00
01422	Richard L. Ottinger-----	2,500.00
01422	Committee for Democratic Representatives, miscellaneous-----	544.00
01467	Democratic Committee for Better Government, miscellaneous-----	1.96
00168, 00470, 001593	Richard L. Ottinger-----	579.00

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Dec. 23, 1964]

FULL REPORT ON CAMPAIGN WAS HIS ERROR, OTTINGER SAYS

(By Walter Pincus)

A newly elected Member of Congress—whose seat is being contested because of allegations that his campaign funds were illegally raised—says his only error may have been filing complete reports.

Democratic Representative-elect RICHARD L. OTTINGER, whose campaign fund report filings with the New York State Secretary disclosed \$200,000 was spent on his behalf, said yesterday, "The political pros said we were wrong to be honest (in the filings) and that's why we are taking a beating now."

Most House and Senate candidates, using loopholes in Federal and State campaign fund reporting laws, file statements that fail to disclose complete receipts and expenditures.

PROBE ASKED

A New York advertising executive, James L. Frankenberry, who was chairman of a citizens' group that supported OTTINGER's opponent, Republican incumbent Robert Barry, has sent a letter to two House committees asking an investigation of OTTINGER's campaign finances.

Frankenberry said yesterday in an interview that at least 22 different committees were set up in the congressional district each to receive \$6,000 in contributions from OTTINGER's mother and sister. The 22 committees, Frankenberry alleged, were "loopholes" through which OTTINGER funneled family money into his campaign in excess of amounts permitted by Federal law.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act limits contributions by individuals to political committees to \$5,000, but permits one person to give that amount to any number of committees, all of whom may support the same candidate.

OTTINGER said yesterday the large number of committees set up to support him were partially to encourage small contributions and partially to serve as a convenience to his own family contributors. He added that as far as he knew, each committee complied with the law.

In describing his current situation, OTTINGER gave a vivid description of the rising costs of political campaigns and the problems created by the need to raise funds. He made no bones about the fact that his family's wealth enabled him to make the successful race for the Congress.

QUIT HIS JOB

Eight months ago, OTTINGER left a job as a regional director of the Peace Corps to devote his full time to running against Barry.

At that time he took a poll (which cost \$2,500) in the heavily Republican district that includes Westchester County and found that he was unknown while Barry was supported by 70 percent who knew him.

OTTINGER laid out a strenuous campaign plan budgeted at \$100,000.

Five months later, a second poll, costing \$2,200, showed he had pulled even. He decided to step up the campaign effort and particularly stress the issue that Barry did not reside in his own district—a fact that had already been plugged heavily but, according to the poll, had registered with only 30 percent of the voters.

Pushing that issue on local radio stations cost additional money.

With his chances on the upgrade, OTTINGER sought additional campaign funds outside his immediate family. He raised a creditable \$20,000—but nowhere near the amount he needed, so his mother and sister continued to make contributions.

OTTINGER found there were few people who wanted to give large contributions to a congressional candidate running against an incumbent. One friend gave \$3,000, another \$1,000, but almost all the remaining individual money came in donations less than \$100.

The National Committee for an Effective Congress, which provides financial aid to liberal House and Senate candidates it endorses, said its money was going to the Democratic Study Group. That organization gave OTTINGER \$500.

The regular Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, run by Representative MICHAEL KIRWAN, also gave him \$500. The Democratic National Committee contributed \$2,500.

One large contribution—said to be in the \$10,000 range—never came through. As OTTINGER described it, twice he was told that "a five-figure campaign contribution" was available based on how he said he would vote on the ticklish question of oil depletion. To both inquiries—once from a relative, once from a friend—OTTINGER replied he would vote against the oil industry position. In neither instance did he learn the identity of the party that was willing to make the "five figure" contribution.

FAMILY'S TOTAL

By the campaign's conclusion, OTTINGER's family had contributed \$147,000 of the total amount spent on his election.

Both OTTINGER and Frankenberry, the man contesting his seat, agree on one point—campaign costs have risen too high.

OTTINGER said yesterday he would like to see the reporting laws tightened so as to require more complete disclosure on the part of all candidates.

Frankenberry, on the other hand, plans to use his effort at contesting OTTINGER's seat as the means for bringing the problem of campaign funds to the public's attention.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times]

COURT PLEA ASKS TO BAR OTTINGER—NEW REPRESENTATIVE ACCUSED OF OVERSPENDING IN RACE

WHITE PLAINS, December 31.—A court proceeding has been started here to invalidate the election of RICHARD L. OTTINGER, a Democrat and liberal, as the new Representative in the 25th Congressional District of Westchester and Putnam Counties. He is accused of excessive spending for his campaign.

James R. Frankenberry, a campaign aid of Representative Robert R. Barry, the Republican whom Mr. OTTINGER defeated in the November 3 election, said he had served a subpoena on Mrs. Ottinger last night at her home in Pleasantville in the absence of Mr. OTTINGER. He said this was sufficient to be binding on the husband.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ottinger said both had left the area last Tuesday and would not return until next Tuesday. Mr. OTTINGER had said they were going on a skiing holiday in Vermont and later to Washington, where he would take office as a Representative.

Only a maid was at the Ottinger home today. Telephone answering services responded to calls to Mr. OTTINGER's home and to his political office in Yonkers.

Mr. Frankenberry, a New York advertising executive contends that Mr. OTTINGER's spending of \$200,000 through 34 different committees violated the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and State election law.

He contends that the legal maximum was \$8,000 to be spent by the candidate personally and \$8,000 by a committee working for the candidate, making a total of \$16,000. No one person can contribute more than \$5,000, according to Mr. Frankenberry.

Most of the \$200,000 for the campaign was given by Mr. OTTINGER's mother, Mrs. Louise L. Ottinger of 150 Central Park South, New York, and his sister, Mrs. Patricia L. Heath of Milton, Mass. Mr. OTTINGER said the different committees worked the election of many candidates in addition to himself.

On the application of Mr. Frankenberry, County Judge John H. Galloway Jr. issued the subpoena. It directed Mr. OTTINGER to appear in State supreme court here on January 19 with all financial records of the committees that received contributions and spent money in his campaign.

Mr. Frankenberry said Mr. OTTINGER would be asked to make a sworn statement about the funds. This, he said would be of use to the Congressional committees he has asked to investigate the election and to disqualify Mr. OTTINGER.

OTTINGER'S SISTER: "LUMP SUM" GIFT

Representative-elect RICHARD L. OTTINGER's sister said last night that she had not contributed individually to any of the 27 committees that financed his successful Democratic campaign for Congress in Westchester County.

"I was not actively involved in my brother's campaign," said Mrs. Patricia L. Heath, "and I did offer some money to help. I contributed the money to my brother, not to any specific organization. The lump sum was given to him to do with as he saw fit."

The candidate's sister said she was not at all sure exactly how much money she had donated or why all the gifts were listed in the amount of \$3,000 but she felt she could explain it.

"As I understand it," she said, "gifts are not permitted by family members in excess of \$3,000. That's the sort of thing you had better ask my brother about."

Mrs. Heath, reached in Boston by telephone, said: "We did try to keep to the election law, I think that is understood." Then a few moments later, she added: "You know, campaigns cost quite a bit."

Mrs. William Ottinger, the candidate's mother, who, the records show, contributed to 27 different campaign committees, could not be reached for comment.

Yesterday a study of campaign financial records in Albany confirmed that the mother and sister of the Democratic Representative-elect were the sole or major contributors to Mr. OTTINGER's campaign.

On Monday, James R. Frankenberry charged that 34 committees were set up to finance Mr. OTTINGER's campaign, and that Mrs. Ottinger and Mrs. Heath were exclusive contributors to 22 of the groups.

A Herald Tribune examination—not yet completed—of the records showed 27 committees listed in the election campaign finances files at the department of state in Albany.

Mr. Frankenberry, who had campaigned for Republican Representative Robert L. Barry, defeated by Mr. OTTINGER in the Westchester-Putnam 25th District, has asked the House to bar the new Representative, charging violations of State and Federal election laws.

In Washington, a spokesman for the House Administrative Committee said Mr. Frankenberry's complaint had not been received. His letter was dated last Saturday, to fall within a statute of limitation on election complaints.

The House spokesman said the complaint would be investigated to see if it had merit, and a decision made on whether to pursue the matter or drop it.

There is no law to prevent a candidate from having as many separate campaign committees as he can manage. New York State law, however, limits a candidate's personal campaign expenses to \$8,000, and places the same limit on all committees taking part

"solely in his election." Mr. OTTINGER said Monday that provision would not apply to his case, since the committees were for all Democratic candidates, and were set up to advance the cause of better government.

In almost every case the records showed Mrs. Ottinger and Mrs. Heath contributed \$3,000 each to the committees they financed.

Under Federal law, the donor of any gift over \$3,000 must pay a gift tax. There is no limit on the number of \$3,000 gifts that may be made in a single year without paying a gift tax, but each gift—including political contributions—must be to a separate entity. Organizations as well as individuals may receive such tax-free gifts.

Persons with large estates often distribute gifts during their lifetime to avoid heavy estate taxes after they die. The law encourages this by establishing the \$3,000 exemption.

In the case of the contributions by Mrs. Ottinger and Mrs. Heath, if all the money they gave had been to a single campaign committee everything in the gift over \$3,000 would have been subject to the tax.

Experts said that if the Ottingers had been trying to avail themselves of the gift-tax exemption, they would have to establish that each committee was a separate entity. If the Internal Revenue Service decides all the committees were really for a single purpose, it will order payment of the gift tax.

The Herald Tribune asked Herbert B. Fischgrund, listed as treasurer or assistant treasurer of most of the committees, if the \$3,000 figure did have that significance.

He would reply only as follows:

"No comment. We will let the reports of the department of state speak for themselves."

Mr. Fischgrund is a partner in the accounting firm of Fields, Fischgrund & Aeronson, 420 Lexington Ave. He said his firm has represented the Ottinger family for some time.

[From the White Plains (N.Y.) Reporter Dispatch, Dec. 24, 1964]

THE OTTINGER CASE AS A TEST

Congressman-elect RICHARD L. OTTINGER, of Westchester's 25th District, has characterized as "sour grapes" a complaint by James R. Frankenberry, of Bronxville, that Mr. OTTINGER's estimated \$200,000 in campaign expenditures, through a host of committees, violated Federal and State statutes.

But the situation shouldn't, and can't, be dismissed that casually even though, as Mr. OTTINGER contends, he may have operated within the letter of applicable laws. The basic question is whether or not he violated the spirit or intent of any such laws. And that raises the further, and very pertinent, question of whether or not those laws need drastic revision.

Nor is it relevant to the fundamental issue here that Mr. OTTINGER may only have done what other men of large personal means, or with vast family funds at their disposal, have done to win public office. The possibility of the use of the Ottinger technique by others serves only to emphasize the importance of establishing, once and for all, sound, sensible, and clearly defined public policy on such campaign spending.

The devising of such a policy will not be a simple matter, obviously. It should take into account not only the amounts and the sources of funds but the propriety of the uses to which they may be put.

Thus, rather than being a "sour grapes" gesture by a supporter of Congressman Robert R. Barry, who lost to Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. Frankenberry's challenge of the winner's campaign finance operation may well prove an important public service.

Certainly even the bare possibility that the personal wealth of a candidate and his family may be employed in ways to over-

whelm a less affluent opponent must be disturbing to all who are concerned with the fundamental integrity of the democratic process in this country.

It will, therefore, be deplorable, to say the very least, if the majority leadership of the House of Representatives fails to insist that the Frankenberry complaint be thoroughly investigated and constructively passed upon by whatever congressional committees or other Federal agencies may be charged with upholding the validity and integrity of the election process. Certainly it is to be expected that Mr. OTTINGER will cooperate fully and frankly with any such inquiry. Persistence in his "sour grapes" dismissal of the situation can only serve to impair his standing with many of those Westchester people who voted for him.

LEGISLATION TO MAKE IT A FEDERAL CRIME TO ATTACK OR ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT, OR ANY OTHER OFFICER NEXT IN LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENT, THE PRESIDENT-ELECT, AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCHWEIKER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Speaker, a number of colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me today in introducing legislation making it a Federal crime to attack or assassinate the President, the Vice President, or other officer next in line of succession to the President, the President-elect, and the Vice-President-elect. I urge the support of the House for passage of this proposal at the earliest possible moment.

Following the tragic death of President Kennedy I was astounded to learn that assassination of the President is not a Federal crime although attacks upon a number of lesser Federal officials are covered by the United States Code. Immediately I introduced H.R. 9232 to correct this anomalous situation and several colleagues joined me in that effort during the 88th Congress.

Last fall, the Warren Commission, in its report, recommended to the Congress that it enact such legislation. The bill, which I have introduced today, follows exactly the recommendations of the Commission.

It is inconceivable to me that a crime of the magnitude of Presidential assassination, affecting as it does the security and welfare of the Nation, is not covered by Federal statutes. In 1902 similar legislation passed both Houses but failed of enactment when the other body refused to accept the conference report. During debate on that measure its sponsor, Senator George F. Hoar, pointed out that "what this bill means to punish is the crime of interruption of the Government of the United States and the destruction of its security by striking down the life of the person who is actually in the exercise of the executive

power, or of such persons as have been constitutionally and lawfully provided to succeed thereto in case of a vacancy. It is important for this country that the interruption shall not take place for an hour." The gentleman's remarks are even more appropriate in 1965.

Enactment of this legislation would mean that Federal law-enforcement officials would investigate these crimes against our highest officials. At present, Federal agencies such as the FBI participate, in the words of the Warren Commission report, "only upon the sufferance of the local authorities." In addition, the Commission has pointed out that this legislation "will insure that any suspects who are arrested will be Federal prisoners, subject to Federal protection from vigilante justice and other threats."

It has been more than 13 months since I first urged the House to act upon such legislation. I renew my plea on this opening day of the 89th Congress hoping that the measures introduced today by my colleagues and me can be carefully but speedily considered.

TAX ON TELEPHONE SERVICE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the Chicago Sun-Times:

TAX ON TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Johnson administration intends to ask Congress to eliminate the excise taxes on retail sales of toilet articles, cosmetics, jewelry, furs, and leather goods. No change is contemplated in the taxes on tobacco, alcoholic beverages, gasoline, autos, and telephone bills.

We cannot quarrel with the decision to keep taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco since, to some extent, these have a sumptuary purpose. Taxes on gasoline and autos help build Federal highways used by motorists. But there appears to be no justification for continuing the wartime tax on telephone service. If a tax on a luxury such as jewelry is to be lifted why should not a tax on a necessity such as telephone service be abolished?

Hale Nelson, vice president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., points out that the 10-percent temporary wartime tax on telephone service has now been in effect for more than 20 years and costs the average telephone user about \$22 a year.

Originally the tax was imposed, along with taxes on transportation and electric power, as a wartime measure primarily to discourage use. All such taxes, except the one on telephone service and telegrams, have been repealed.

The telephone tax is a tax on customers, not on the telephone companies. It is a tax on the low-income worker as well as on the firms which pass it along as a cost of doing business. The telephone industry says that repeal of the tax would mean a 10-

percent reduction in phone bills and this in turn would stimulate telephone usage and bring about as much as \$500 million worth of additional telephone construction. New jobs would be created. Additional tax revenues would offset in part the revenues lost from repeal.

Treasury Secretary Dillon, in discussing his plan to ask elimination of taxes on jewelry, furs, et cetera, said that the administration wants to revise the excise tax structure not only as a stimulus to the economy but because many of the taxes involved have outlived their usefulness, having been enacted to discourage consumer consumption rather than to produce revenue. Telephone service certainly fits in this category but the Treasury Department probably is reluctant to give it up because it is so easy to collect.

WEST VIRGINIA LOSES OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, last week saw the passing of a very prominent and dedicated public official, the Honorable Everett F. Moore, of Moundsville, W. Va. As former majority leader of the West Virginia House of Delegates, the late Mr. Moore served as chairman of the judiciary committee of the house and held a position of leadership for 20 years in serving the State of West Virginia. Among the members of his family mourning his death is our colleague, ARCH A. MOORE, JR., Representative of the First District of West Virginia. I know I speak for many Members of the House of Representatives in extending condolences to his family. Mr. Speaker, I take the liberty of including in this extension notice of his obituary which appeared in the Wheeling Intelligencer on Monday, January 25.

EVERETT F. MOORE DIES IN GLEN DALE

Everett F. Moore, prominent Moundsville attorney and former majority leader of the West Virginia House of Delegates, died at 2:30 p.m. yesterday in the Reynolds Memorial Hospital.

Born April 29, 1885, at Beelers Station in Marshall County, he was graduated from Moundsville High School in 1903 and from the West Virginia University Law School in 1905.

The deceased entered the practice of law in Wheeling and opened his Moundsville law office in 1910.

During his legislative career he served as majority leader, chairman of the house judiciary committee, and as minority leader during 20 years of service in the house of delegates.

He often had served as special judge in the circuit court of Marshall County and had been a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States since 1912.

Surviving are two brothers, Arch A. Moore, Sr., of Moundsville, and Harry W. Moore, of Sylacauga, Ala.; two sisters, Mrs. Rose Derrow and Mrs. Harry Bryson, both of Moundsville; and a number of nieces and nephews, including Congressman ARCH A. MOORE, JR., of Glen Dale.

LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO CREATE A NEW CABINET-LEVEL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to create within our executive branch of the Federal Government a new Cabinet-level Department of Education. In my judgment, this proposal belongs at the top of the agenda in our consideration of national affairs at the outset of this new Congress.

Education today is our biggest national business, our principal domestic activity. We now recognize its importance at all levels of our government—except, indeed, at the Federal level. Expenditures for education are the biggest item in the budgets of our States and localities, representing 37 percent of all disbursements. These funds for education now total \$25 billion and are decidedly on the increase.

In total funds education now ranks second to national defense as our largest public expenditure and accounts for 16 percent of the budget of our Federal, State, and local governments. Public and private expenditures for education now total \$33.7 billion and represent 5.8 percent of our gross national product. Education engages the time of 3 out of 10 of all our citizens as their principal activity.

These statistics, impressive as they may be, are merely reference points to the importance of education in our national progress and survival. The foundation of our scientific and technical growth, the means of transmitting and improving our culture, education today is the mainspring of our economic and social development. It is basic to all public functions including our national defense and security. This we have known in the past, perhaps dimly. Today we are seeing education with far more clarity as a national means of meeting the thrust of communism, of adjusting to the dislocations of automation, of reacting to the persisting causes of poverty in a day of growing abundance.

A half century ago, the philosopher, Alfred North Whitehead, said:

When one considers the education of a nation's young, the broken lives, the defeated hopes, the national failures which result from the frivolous inertia with which it is treated, it is difficult to restrain within oneself a savage rage. In the conditions of modern life the rule is absolute, the race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed. Not all your heroism, not all your social charm, not all your wit, not all your victories on land or at sea, can move back the finger of fate. Today we maintain ourselves. Tomorrow science will have moved forward yet one more step, and there will be no appeal from the judgment which will then be pronounced on the uneducated.

Now within more recent years the Federal Government has made notable strides in supporting this Nation's education. The 88th Congress set a magnificent record in its enactment of laws on education's behalf. Its accomplishments include aid to construct higher education facilities, to broaden and modernize vocational and technical education, to educate the unemployed and the technologically displaced, to build public libraries, to train teachers of the handicapped, to expand the multipurpose National Defense Education Act, as well as legislation for economic opportunity and for civil rights.

This record moved President Johnson to salute the 88th as our "Education Congress." But our work is far from done. In the 89th Congress we must continue these advances to meet fully the critical needs of education for all our citizens.

Now, perhaps, we are freed from the crippling myth that the Federal Government must not involve itself in education. Now, let us hope this folly is behind us and we can move sensibly forward as a nation to create an educational structure adequate to the job ahead. But we in Congress can only enact measures. We cannot carry them forward to fulfillment.

Today we devote almost \$5 billion a year of our Federal budget to education including service, training, and research. A major share of this, approximately one-third, is expended by the Office of Education either directly or by transfer of funds from other agencies. Needless to add, a major share of the education budget still lies outside the Office of Education.

In the present structure of this Office, we are avoiding the direct identification of major educational aids as part of an essential Federal program. As a result of our shortsightedness, we have seen educational activities proliferate through the Federal structure under a variety of agencies and departments.

The Committee on Education and Labor in 1963 reported that some 42 agencies of the Federal Government were presently continuing programs within the definition of "education." Indeed education functions have become so diffuse at the Federal level that it takes a major effort such as that represented by the committee report of June 1963 simply to catalog the total effort.

Education has now outdistanced the Federal structure that was designed through the Federal Security Agency a quarter century ago to contain it, along with other semirelated functions. The plain fact of the matter is that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is today inadequate to the task of providing executive leadership to the vital function of education, while seeking to coordinate this people-to-people function along with similar functions of government.

It makes no sense to continue to talk of coordinating the function of education with those of health and welfare, when many major education components today lie outside the coordinating mech-

anism of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It would be much more realistic and useful to create a new structure which recognizes the special role of education as a social function that already covers a broad spectrum of Federal interests. Thus, a Department of Education could ultimately take in a number of existing programs which have been established apart from the structure of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare because the present Department could not contain them. This has resulted in inefficiency and impaired effectiveness in the whole educational structure. Once the new Department of Education is created I would urge the President to employ his reorganization powers to locate within it other appropriate activities.

Today the responsibilities given by the Congress and the President to the Office of Education have created pressure for a much different agency in scope and function than the small and relatively unimportant statistical Office that was incorporated into the Federal Security Agency in 1939 and then brought under a similar umbrella under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare over a decade ago. Its current budget totals \$1½ billion. It expends another one-quarter billion dollars transferred from other Federal agencies of the Government. In 1966 its regular budget will approximate \$2 billion, and its legislative proposals will probably be at least as large. Thus, despite the fact that the Office now accounts for less than half of the education budget of the Federal Government, it already has a budget that exceeds that of several Cabinet departments.

When we are discussing education programs which are reaching into the \$8 to \$10 billion range in the Federal budget, we are derelict in our duty if we fail to recognize the need to consolidate as much of this program as possible within a strong Cabinet department.

There is no longer any excuse for hiding our heads in the sands of indifference and inertia. Education is a major function of this Government and we shall serve our country well only if we properly recognize education in our Federal structure as we have recognized its function in expenditures through our Federal laws and programs enacted by the Congress.

In my personal experience with the programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through my chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee as it concerns the Department, I have had a special opportunity to see how education functions over the years have been restrained and distorted by an artificial structure that lacks relevancy to the function of education today. The Office of Education is now in a department that prosecutes violators of pure food and drug laws and processes claims for social insurance while another agency of Government, namely, the National Science Foundation, is mounting a major educational program of curriculum research in the schools in science and mathematics, an undertaking which

closely parallels the Office's own program for English and the social studies.

The Office of Education, moreover, shares budget ceilings with the Public Health Service and its vast array of hospital and medical services within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, while the Housing and Home Finance Agency conducts a construction program for college dormitories which closely parallels the Office's own construction program for academic facilities in the same colleges.

It is time to call a halt to these wasteful organizational conflicts and absurdities and to establish a department structure that will permit recognition of education functions for what they are. We have passed the stage where the Federal responsibility for education should either alarm or dismay the sensible objectives of the Congress or the Federal Government.

Today we have moved only part way to coordinate the various Federal education programs. To meet this growing complexity, the President late last year issued an Executive order to begin to bring about some consistency through an interagency committee chaired by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

But this remains a partial step. A Department of Education would enable us to go the rest of the way toward bringing education programs together under an effective and unified executive administration, to bring into harmony the diffuse programs of such agencies, for example, as the National Science Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution.

My bill, as my colleagues will recognize, will retain all the protections that now exist against unwanted Federal control in education. By continuing all of the restrictions now legally in effect against Federal supervision of educational programs receiving Federal assistance, by continuing education's control in the States and localities, we can fulfill a long-needed opportunity to make our efforts count as they should.

My bill would also establish a National Advisory Committee on Education to advise the Secretary, the President, and the Congress on Federal policies and programs. This Advisory Committee would be broadly representative of the public and would include appropriate representatives of educational agencies and the academic community. Thus, the Congress, the executive branch, and the people at large will have a more effective and direct voice in the framing of national educational policies than they have today.

President Johnson has paid high acclaim to the legislative records of the 88th Congress. The mandate of his magnificent election last fall continues to place education at the forefront in the achievement of a great society. The President will rightly be known through this program as the "Education President" and his administration through the long-delayed and timely creation of a Department of Education as the "Education Administration." Surely this Nation can no longer afford the reckless indulgence of advancing education in law and demeaning it in action. It is now

time for us to act to create a Department of Education for the long term advance of our society.

I urge all Members of this body to support my bill. I urge the Committee on Government Operations to initiate hearings at an early date. I think this bill should be enacted at this session of the Congress.

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Appalachian Regional Development Act proposed by President Johnson.

This bill represents one of the key objectives of President Johnson's legislative program. The bill calls for the investment of Federal funds in those public facilities which Appalachia must have if it is to restore its economic vitality. With minor changes, the bill is in the same form as that which passed the Senate last year and was awaiting action by the full House itself.

I am confident that both the House and the Senate will give this measure early consideration and approval.

Following are the highlights of the bill which I think will be of interest to the Members:

First. The construction of a development highway system to provide more adequate access to the region. The bill calls for a system of 3,350 miles of development highways of which 1,000 miles are to be local access roads.

Second. A demonstration health program which will provide funds for the construction and operation of health facilities that will contribute to the economic development of the region.

Third. Land improvement and erosion control measures will be carried out under the program enabling the region to realize greater returns from the land and water which are among its principal assets.

Fourth. Timber development organizations created by local landowners will receive lands and technical assistance in order that better use may be made of the hardwood and other timber which grows over great parts of Appalachia.

Fifth. Areas harmed by past mine operations will be reclaimed, including those now suffering from serious underground mine fires and land subsidence problems. In addition a comprehensive study of strip mining will be undertaken in order to develop the guidelines for a program in this field.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Army will direct a comprehensive water resource study which will provide plans for a more complete and coordinated development of Appalachia's rivers and streams.

Seventh. Additional sums are provided to supplement the Vocational Education Act of 1963 for vocational school

construction and the sewage treatment plant construction program of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Eighth. A supplemental fund of \$90 million is provided to enable the States and communities of Appalachia to take maximum advantage of Federal grant-in-aid programs, which they have not been able to participate in because of their difficult financial position.

Ninth. To coordinate and plan for the execution of the Appalachian development program, the bill provides for the creation of a Federal-State Commission in which both partners have an equal voice. Each State will propose the projects it desires to the Commission and no projects will be carried out in a given State without its consent.

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I requested this time in order to pay brief tribute to my dear friend and former colleague from New Jersey, the Honorable James C. Auchincloss. Early in the 2d session of the 88th Congress, he announced that he would not be seeking reelection from the Third Congressional District of New Jersey.

I believe I speak not only my own sentiments, but also the deep feelings of all those who knew Jim Auchincloss, when I compliment him on his record. He was a most industrious, diligent and dedicated public servant through the rigors of 11 sessions of the Congress—a total of 22 years. Indeed, it is difficult to summarize his usefulness in the confines of one spoken tribute. He gave to his country valuable service as ranking Republican on the Public Works Committee and the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives, also, the House Office Building Commission.

It was on the Public Works Committee that I came to know the value of Jim Auchincloss. At all times he kept his eye on those things which were for the best interests of all the people. A deep understanding of public works problems enriched his usefulness.

He always assumed a modest manner concerning his outstanding record in the Congress. He never boasted. He was always kind. He was always considerate. He always wanted to do what was best. Those on both sides of the aisle loved him and had a deep respect for his capabilities.

Efficiency is not hurry and bustle; it is not noise and excitement. It is organized planned action, with each step marked out in advance. Jim Auchincloss employed a calm, quiet and efficient manner. He always held on to those admirable characteristics. He always proceeded toward a definite goal.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to state to this body my deep personal respect for Jim Auchincloss' ability. Through the years I found his friendship to be an inspiration. His actions were always exemplary.

He always held great faith in our kind of government—he had great faith in his own political party—he had great faith in the Congress.

As Jim retires from the Congress of the United States, I wish him many years of continued success and effective service. He will be greatly missed.

A UNIQUE AND EFFICIENT OFFICE

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, one of the good things flowing from the adjournment of the last Congress was the opportunity that it afforded the Members to return to their districts and familiarize themselves with the needs and activities. No community remains at a standstill when the Congress is in session. It is a ceaseless, endless, constantly flowing ocean of human activity. Realizing this ever since I served as a member of the city council of the city of San Antonio, then in the State Senate of Texas, I have made it a point to visit every single installation having to do with those entities. As a Member of this great House of Representatives I have endeavored to visit every single Federal installation in my district, the 20th of Texas. I have almost accomplished this. One of the most efficient and remarkable offices, not only in the 20th Congressional District, but in all of the United States is the district office of the Social Security Administration, located in my home city of San Antonio, Tex.

This office is a prototype, or ideal, of what every office of this nature should be. The district director, John Palmer, is to be given full credit for having shaped this office to perform a difficult task in a complex area with brilliance and tremendous capacity.

Better than 40 percent of the interviews are conducted in Spanish because of the peculiar heritage and historical evolution of this section of our country. Dr. Palmer, an unusual man, has on his own initiative equipped himself by learning Spanish and even taking courses in various colleges and universities of Mexico. He has been evenhanded in his administration of the office; he has set the pace for fair employment opportunities to all qualified citizens in the staffing of his corps of workers.

In short, Mr. Speaker, it has been an inspiration to me to know that my district possesses such efficient and conscientious public servants working in the administration of the complex laws the Congress, in its wisdom, has enacted for the welfare and progress of us all.

THE DISASTROUS FLOOD SITUATION IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues here in the House of Representatives the disastrous flood situation which northern California has been experiencing since a day or two before Christmas. During the past 10 days we have suffered a tragic loss of life and property and although the floodwaters have, for the most part, subsided, we still do not know the extent of the damage. Most of the areas affected now are covered by a heavy layer of snow, 4 and 5 feet deep, with the morning weather reports forecasting even more snow.

The floods, the worst since 1955, were caused by warm rains following heavy snows. In addition to the heavy rains, the high temperatures melted the snow in the high mountains and sent torrents of water and debris raging down the mountain watersheds into the valleys below.

In portions of the Second Congressional District which I represent, hundreds of people were isolated, cut off from food and shelter by the raging rivers. It was a week or 10 days before many of them had any contact with civilization. The Red Cross and the Department of the Army, which is coordinating the relief efforts for the military, estimated it may be weeks—yes, weeks—before all of California's mercy and rescue missions can be completed, such is the destruction of the communications, roads, and bridges in the isolated areas which have suffered so greatly in the disaster.

The situation is serious, and I understand that in the four States affected, California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the damage could easily top \$1 billion, but I would like to ponder for a minute to consider what it could have been. In the Sacramento Valley of California, damage was a fraction of what it might have been. This is true even though the conditions were ripe for a repetition of floods which have raised havoc in the region on previous occasions.

Why did we escape the damage? Why are people enjoying the New Year who otherwise might have drowned before the old year was out? The primary answer to both of these questions is the multiple-purpose water resource development which has taken place on the Sacramento River and its tributaries, in recent years. Much of this has been due to the farsighted wisdom of the Congress of the United States. On behalf of the people of this region I would like to express the deepest appreciation for the support which the Congress has given to protecting the lives and property of these areas. Your confidence in these projects and your investment in them has reaped untold benefits. Oroville Dam, for in-

stance, paid for itself in a short few days even though it is only partially completed. The Federal Government, I am proud to say, has made provisions for flood control operations within the reservoir.

Col. Robert Mathe, chief of the Sacramento district office of the Corps of Engineers which did such a magnificent job in directing the flood control operations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys basins these past few days, estimates that in the Sacramento River watershed alone, at least \$250 million in damage had been prevented through flood control project levees, Folsom and Shasta Dams.

But some critical deficiencies were pointed up during the floods. On the American River, on the outskirts of the State's capital of Sacramento, Folsom Reservoir again saved that city from a major flood, but it was a close call. Floodwaters poured into the reservoir at such a rapid rate that if the storm had not subsided when it did, the reservoir would have filled and the waters poured over the top of the dam to flood Sacramento under several feet of water.

This points up the need for final flood control of the American River. It is my sincere hope that within this Congress, and within this year, that we shall see authorized construction of the Auburn Dam, which will end for all time the threat of floods to the city of Sacramento and its environs. I might point out that today I am reintroducing legislation to authorize this project.

On the Stanislaus River to the south, New Melones Dam has been authorized and currently is being designed by the Army Engineers. Had we had this in operation, other millions of dollars in damage could have been prevented. And the floods also brought to our attention a critical situation existing in the Yuba City-Marysville region where a repetition of the 1955 floods easily could have taken place. We were within inches of such a disaster. On the north coast there is virtually no flood protection and we certainly need it. I am pleased at the announcement that surveys which I hope will lead to development on the Mad River, where damage approximated \$2 million, will be started in the immediate future. Similar action must be taken on the Klamath and other rivers of the region.

We need completion of these projects, completion of flood works on the Tuolumne, the Merced, the Fresno, and the Chowchilla Rivers. If we had had them we could have prevented several millions of dollars in damage in the past 10 days.

Thus I want to call to the attention of the Congress the critical need to prevent repetition of this type of disaster, and at the same time I want to point out some of the problems which we face today in mopping up from the current disaster.

Today I am introducing a bill which I hope will help with this massive cleanup and rehabilitation program.

A variety of proposals are contained in the bill, the most important of which, I believe, is the authorization of Federal

assistance to the four States affected in rebuilding its road and bridge system. As I have said before, no one knows the true extent of this damage, but it is tremendous. Not only are there millions upon millions of dollars to be spent in rebuilding and repairing roads and bridges, but this is timber country, country which is dependent for its very existence upon roads. Without these roads no timber can be harvested and the economy of the community will collapse.

Thus the first job we must face is to rebuild the road and bridge systems of these four stricken States.

Local government is faced with an impossible task of financing the repair just to county roads and bridges—and I would point out that literally hundreds of bridges have gone down the rivers of California in the past few days. Siskiyou County, for instance, operates on a \$5 million annual budget, yet when the final results are tallied, I anticipate that the flood damage to roads and bridges alone in that county may well approach \$8 million.

We must help. I have proposed that matching limitations be waived and that an additional \$200 million be authorized for the Bureau of Public Roads emergency fund, which now is nearly exhausted.

The legislation which I introduce today also provides:

First. Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to compromise or release indebtedness under Farmers Home Administration programs where necessary because of losses suffered due to the floods. Indebtedness also may be refinanced if repair or replacement of buildings is required.

Second. Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to take similar actions in connection with Rural Electrification Administration loans.

Third. Authorizing the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to take similar action on Federal housing and other similar programs under his jurisdiction.

Fourth. Authorizing the Small Business Administration to extend the loan period of its disaster relief program to 30 years instead of the present 20.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding my remarks, I would like to say just a word or two about the heroic efforts of the many, many volunteers who came to the relief of their neighbors in the disaster area. There never will be a way to thank each and every one personally, but I do want to thank them in this manner. Their devotion to their fellow man, their giving of their time, energy, and in some cases, their lives, to helping those who were afflicted, all of which was done without any thought of reward, was, I believe, the true spirit of Christmas and we should thank God that the American people still have this spirit. It was wonderful.

MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today at the opening of the first session of the 89th Congress, on behalf of a significant number of colleagues, I objected to the oath being administered to the gentlemen from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. COLMER]. As we know, the distinguished majority leader later offered a privileged resolution—House Resolution 1—authorizing the administration of the oath to the five "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi and moved the previous question. On a rollcall vote demanded by the gentleman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] 149 of us voted against ordering the previous question. If the previous question had not been carried, I intended, as the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] explained by propounding his parliamentary inquiry, to seek recognition to offer as a substitute the following "fairness resolution":

H. RES. —

Resolved, That the question of the right of Messrs. ABERNETHY, WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, WALKER, and COLMER to be seated in the Eighty-ninth Congress as Representatives from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts of Mississippi respectively, shall be referred to the Committee on House Administration, when elected, and said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the said Messrs. ABERNETHY, WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, WALKER, and COLMER shall not be sworn at this time and the question of their being sworn shall be held in abeyance until the House shall finally decide the question of the right of each of said Messrs. ABERNETHY, WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, WALKER, and COLMER to be seated in the Eighty-ninth Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on House Administration shall make its report to the House of Representatives not later than 260 days following adoption of this resolution.

The reasoning behind the "fairness resolution" is succinctly stated in the following preamble which it would have been in order to consider if the "fairness resolution" had been adopted:

Whereas article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States provides that "Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members"; and

Whereas the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution forbid the denial of the right of citizens to vote on account of race or color; and

Whereas between 90 and 95 percent of all Negroes 21 years of age and resident in the State of Mississippi are not registered to vote and did not vote in the November 1964 election for Members of Congress from Mississippi due in at least substantial measure to violence, terror, discriminatory testing, economic reprisal, and similar measures; and

Whereas the Congress in the act of February 23, 1870, warned the State of Mississippi that wholesale denial of the vote to her Negro citizens would result in a loss of her representation in this body; and

Whereas relying upon the foregoing, the validity of the election of Messrs. ABERNETHY, WHITTEN, WILLIAMS, WALKER, and COLMER, respectively, for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts of Mississippi, is hereby challenged.

Mr. Speaker, under article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States,

the House of Representatives has the solemn obligation to "be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members." The resolution, which I was prepared to offer, asked that the House exercise this constitutional responsibility by refusing to administer the oath to the "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi until the House finally decided the question of the right of the "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi to be seated in the 89th Congress.

This resolution is based upon the unequivocal, the indisputable, the well-known fact that the "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi were elected by an electoral process which violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. The 15th amendment to the Constitution guarantees that the right to vote "shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The right to vote is the essence of democracy. It is the fundamental safeguard of all other rights.

The State of Mississippi has deliberately and systematically denied the right to register and vote to a substantial number of American citizens because of their race. It is no accident that there are approximately 500,000, or 67 percent of the white persons of voting age and approximately 20,000 to 25,000, or only 5 to 6 percent of the Negroes of voting age registered to vote.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, in 1961 the following were the figures for nonwhite registration in each of the five Mississippi congressional districts: First District, 1.3 percent of the nonwhites of voting age registered to vote; Second District, 6.8 percent of the nonwhites of voting age registered to vote; Third District, 9.1 percent of the nonwhites of voting age are registered to vote; Fourth District, 5.1 percent of the nonwhites of voting age registered to vote; Fifth District, 12.3 percent of the nonwhites registered to vote.

The terror, violence and murder perpetrated last summer upon those who attempted to help their fellow citizens exercise their right to vote focused national attention upon the fact that Mississippi tramples upon the U.S. Constitution by denying American citizens the right to vote.

A brief history of the efforts of the State of Mississippi to exclude Negroes from the franchise clearly shows deliberate and consistent violation of the Federal Constitution over the past 75 years.

The Mississippi constitution of 1869 afforded Negro citizens the full right to vote. The next year, in 1870, Congress enacted a statute readmitting Mississippi to representation in the Congress on the condition that Mississippi never amend or change that constitution "as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States the right to vote."

In 1890 there were in Mississippi 118,890 registered white voters and 189,884 registered Negro voters. In that year, in spite of the 1870 compact with Congress and the 14th and 15th amendment guarantees, Mississippi called a constitutional convention, the purpose of which was

described by U.S. Senator George of Mississippi:

When we meet in convention, [it] is to devise such measures, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, as will enable us to maintain a home government under the control of the white people of the State.

The record of the convention reflects, as one delegate put it, "the manifest intention of this convention to secure to the State of Mississippi white supremacy."

In order to attain that unconstitutional goal, the convention adopted section 244 of the Mississippi constitution of 1890, which, with later amendments, is still the law of Mississippi and is still being used to disenfranchise Negroes. As originally adopted, the section required that an applicant for registration read any section of the State constitution or understand it when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation of it. In 1902 a member of the convention's franchise committee commented upon this requirement:

These several suffrage requirements combined were deemed sufficient for the end in view, as they have so proved in even the blackest parts of the State; they have, as they were intended, reduced the Negro majorities to a negligible political quantity.

This deliberate unconstitutional purpose was successful. In 1890, 60 percent of the voters were Negro. By 1899, when 57 percent of the adult Mississippi population was Negro, less than 10 percent of the electorate was Negro. In 1903 the Clarion-Ledger of Jackson reported:

County registrars have kept the Negroes off the books by strict enforcement of the understanding clause in the Constitution.

Strict enforcement of section 244 succeeded in disenfranchising Negroes in the first half of the century. However, by midcentury, the vast majority of Mississippi Negroes were literate. In 1954, the Mississippi Legislature adopted a resolution to amend section 244, which originally required:

Every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this State, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof.

The proposed amendment tightened the law by requiring that an applicant "be able to read and write any section of the constitution of the State and give a reasonable interpretation thereof to the county registrar." It also required an applicant be able to demonstrate to the "county registrar a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government," and that he execute a sworn written application for registration on a form prescribed by the State board of election commissioners.

Moreover, the resolution exempted from new requirements those already registered before January 1, 1954. This exempted about two-thirds of the white population and built in a discrimination which will last as long as the lives of those previously registered.

At the time when this resolution was up for adoption by the Mississippi elec-

torate, the chairman of the Association of Citizens' Councils in Mississippi, in urging its passage, explained "the amendment is intended solely to limit Negro registration." The resolution passed and was inserted in the Mississippi constitution.

In 1960 further constitutional amendments designed to keep Negroes from voting were adopted. A requirement that a person be of "good moral character" was added. In anticipation of the passage by the Congress of title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which required local officials to keep and make available to the Attorney General records relating to eligibility of persons for voting in Federal elections, legislation was passed authorizing the destruction of records. One State senator said, "If this bill is going to have any effect, it must be passed before the President signs the civil rights bill."

There are other Mississippi laws designed to deny Negroes the right to vote, including the "perfect form" requirement and the laws requiring publication of names and addresses of applicants for registration.

An applicant for registration must, unaided, execute a letter-perfect form. In 1962 the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted a temporary injunction in a case against the registrar of Forrest County. The court found that, while white applicants were being registered without forms or with obviously defective forms and with assistance on forms, qualified Negroes were being rejected because of minor errors on forms which they filled out unaided.

In addition, the Negroes were not advised of the reasons for their rejections and arbitrarily were required to wait for 6 months before reapplying.

A more subtle attempt to prevent Negroes from voting is found in section 3212.7 of the Mississippi Code, which provides that, within 10 days after application to register is made and before consideration is given to the sufficiency of the application, the name and address of the applicant must be published in a local newspaper. The information must appear once a week for 2 weeks under a heading "Applicants for registration to vote." In most other States such a publication would not matter. In Mississippi, however, it often brings terror, intimidation, violence, and economic reprisals.

I have discussed unconstitutional laws which Mississippi has enacted and enforced successfully to deny the vote to Negroes. But laws are apparently not enough, for there is also economic reprisal, threats, intimidation and violence perpetrated not only on those Negro citizens who dare attempt to exercise their constitutional rights, but on anyone, Negro or white, who tries to assist his fellow citizens in this endeavor. The tragic events of last summer proved this fact to the Nation—indeed to the world.

The ruthless murder of three courageous young men, whose only purpose was to aid others in their effort to vote, shocked the Nation. We know that officials of Mississippi are implicated in this heinous crime.

According to the Justice Department in McComb, Miss., alone, there were from June to October 1964, 17 bombings of churches, homes, and businesses; 32 arrests; 9 beatings; and 4 church burnings as a result of voter registration and civil rights activity.

Violence and terror in Mississippi to stop Negroes from voting is not a new or isolated phenomenon. The interim report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights issued in 1963 spells it out:

Citizens of the United States have been shot, set upon by vicious dogs, beaten and otherwise terrorized because they sought to vote.

The complaint in an action—Council of Federated Organizations, and Others versus Rainey, and Others—pending in the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit sets forth an appalling series of acts of terror and violence perpetrated upon Mississippi Negroes who had the courage to attempt to register, and upon those, white and Negro, who courageously aided others in attempting to exercise their constitutional right.

Last summer the Council of Federated Organizations—COFO—organized the Mississippi summer project aimed at increasing Negro registration in Mississippi. Before the program got underway, in order to alert the Nation to the flagrant denial of constitutional rights and to the overt terror and violence in Mississippi, hearings were held on June 8, 1964, in Washington before a panel of distinguished Americans. The transcript of these hearings appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 15 and 16, 1964.

In these hearings statistics became people and the deprivation of constitutional rights became clear. Let me quote part of the testimony of Hartman Turnbow, who described the experience when he and 13 others tried to register to vote:

MR. FREEDMAN. Did you have any difficulty getting to the registration office?

MR. TURNBOW. So 14 of us got in our cars. We went to Lexington. We didn't drive our cars up in town. We stopped them outside and we walked uptown.

We didn't walk in a big gang. We walked in twos about 10 or 12 feet apart, so they couldn't say we was demonstrating.

So we was met by the sheriff, Mr. Andrew P. Smith. He met us at the south door of the courthouse. And he stopped us.

So Samuel Block was leading us. And Samuel Block said, "March forward." And Mr. Smith put one hand on his blackjack and the other one on his pistol and said, "None of that goddammed forward stuff here."

So I stepped out the line. I said, "Mr. Smith, we only come to register."

He said, "Well, Turnbow, go around to the north side of the courthouse and stop under that tree and don't go in no big crowd, go in twos."

So we did that, so when we got round under the tree, all 14 of us, and stopped, Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrew P. Smith, the sheriff, he came round there under the tree where we were standing and he looked at us, and he looked at us, he put one hand on his blackjack and the other on his pistol and raised his voice. He said, "All right, now, who will be first?" * * * I said, "I will be first, Mr. Smith." Well, no sooner I said I will be first than Mr. Smith calmed his voice. He said, "All right, Turnbow, go down the side, the edge of the curb and go in the court-

house in the first door on the left, and do what you got to do." I told him, "Yes, sir." I did that. I got in there. The lady—the circuit clerk wasn't in—but the lady was in there. She said, "What do you want?" I said, "I want to register to vote." She said, "Well, you have to see Mr. McLennon about that, and he is not in here." So after dinner, about 2 or 3 o'clock, I went back in and he was in. She had told him about it. He said, "What do you want?" I said, "I want to register to vote." He just handed me the form and I filled it out and signed it and handed it back to him. So then after that I noticed the next day the Lexington Herald, a little local paper they write—they had a write up in the Lexington Herald that "Hartman Turnbow was an integration leader," so I noticed that about 2 weeks or a little after that my house was firebombed and shot in all at the same time. And about 3 o'clock in the morning it took place. My wife and daughter, she is 16, they jumped out of bed screaming and hollering that the house is on fire, it had been bombed.

So I woke up—I was kind of hard to wake up—I woke up and my room was full of smoke. So I didn't run out. But they done gone. I raised the window and took my foot and kicked the screen out so the smoke could get out. Then I had a little old .22 Remington sitting over in the corner. I picked it up and pushed the safety off and got it in shooting position and run out. When I run out, I met my wife and 16-year-old daughter coming back to the burning house. And as I run out, I noticed the living room was just full of flames and smoke. I noticed the back bedroom was in flames and smoke. And no sooner I got out in the open with my rifle in my hand, I saw two white men, and one of them no sooner he saw me he shot at me. He must have been shooting an automatic, because the next day we found three .45 hulls laying there where he was standing when he shot at me. So he shot at me the first time. I had my .22 already in position and I just commenced shooting at him right fast. So there was two of them. The first one run—the first white man made the first shot, while the second one run. When I started shooting right fast at him, he broke and run. But while me and this one was on the back were shooting at each other, somebody on the front was shooting all in the front of the house. We got four .45 bullets off the house there and one what hit and went another way we couldn't find. But they shot in front of the house in the house five times. So about 3 or 4 minutes, they all was gone.

Then myself and wife and daughter went to pumping water and we put the fire out. And that is what I got for going to register.

Chairman TAYLOR. Have they been all right, or have they had trouble, too?

MR. TURNBOW. Well, every one—they had different kinds of trouble. Lots of them had been buying gas for their farm tractors on credit, and that was cut out. Also me. But we didn't care about that too much. But everything they could do to us, they did it. They cut the credit off and all that kind of stuff. Some said if we niggers didn't quit that mess they was going to bomb the church and all that kind of stuff.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that Mississippi presents the most flagrant discrimination in voting. Out of Mississippi's 82 counties, 27 have been subject to suits by the Federal Government. So far in seven separate suits concerning several parts of the State there has been a judicial determination of a "pattern or practice" of discrimination. This systematic discrimination results in Mississippi having by far the lowest Negro registration record of all States. According

to the study prepared by the voter education project of the Southern Regional Council as of January 1964, only 6.6 percent of nonwhites are registered to vote in Mississippi. The closest State to Mississippi is Alabama with 18.7 percent of nonwhite registered. The next State is Virginia with 24.8 percent, South Carolina with 30.0 percent, Louisiana with 31.4 percent and so throughout the South to Tennessee which has 64.6 percent of its nonwhites registered.

The facts are well known, and we have the responsibility to act upon them. Congress has exercised this responsibility with honor in the past.

Mr. Speaker, when the infirmity of an election and of the granting by a State of a certificate was well known and cast serious and substantial doubt upon the right of a "Representative-elect" to sit in the House, the House has refused to seat him pending an investigation and final determination of the question by the House.

Here the presumptive claim of the five gentlemen from Mississippi to be sworn rested on certificates of election issued by State officials who are themselves products and protectors of the same unconstitutional electoral process. It can be fairly assumed that the question of discrimination in voter registration was not considered in issuing the certificates.

The most recent example of the House refusing to swear a Member-elect occurred in the Roush-Chambers case of 1961. The fairness resolution now before the House is derived from that case. Although Chambers held the certificate, he was not sworn. It was generally known that the certificate conflicted with a recount, which showed that our colleague, EDWARD ROUSH, the noncertified candidate, had in fact won. Congressman ROUSH did not receive a certificate from the Governor of Indiana until February 20, 1961, more than a month after the House adopted the fairness resolution. After months of investigation, the administration committee recommended that EDWARD ROUSH, the noncertified party, be declared the victor and sworn.

Mr. Speaker, the world knows that the 15th amendment, as well as the 14th amendment, has been violated by the Mississippi electoral process which has systematically disenfranchised 90 to 95 percent of all Negroes over 21 years of age—some 40 percent of the total population.

In the face of the most flagrant disregard of our most fundamental constitutional rights, I believed the House in good conscience should not administer the oath to the "Representatives-elect" from the State of Mississippi and that the question of their rights to be seated should be carefully considered by the House Administration Committee.

Without action by this House, the State of Mississippi will persist in frustrating the 15th amendment and continue to condone murder, arson, and other acts of violence to prevent Negro citizens from voting.

The Reverend Martin Luther King recently stated the issue with eloquence:

The conscience of America, troubled by the twin Mississippi tragedies, the presence of violence in the absence of law, can now express itself in supporting this moral challenge to an immoral representation.

The Washington Post editorial entitled "Pretenders in Congress" said on January 1, 1965:

There is overwhelming evidence to show that Negroes indubitably qualified to vote in Mississippi were kept from doing so by a systematic denial of their qualification by intimidation and by outright terror. The State is therefore clearly not entitled to the five members it seeks to have seated in the House of Representatives. And the election of every one of these Representatives was clearly tainted. It is high time for Mississippi to learn that the country is not altogether indifferent to its contempt for the Constitution. And it is high time for the House of Representatives to give some thought to the integrity of its own membership.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I wish to read from a message written by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodman after the murder of their son, Andrew, in Philadelphia, Miss.:

In Washington 4 weeks ago, my wife and I in a sense made a pilgrimage to the Lincoln Memorial in the evening and stood in that great shrine looking down past the Washington Monument toward the soft glow of the light around the White House. Full of the awe of a great Nation that surrounded us, we turned to read, emblazoned in black letters on white marble: "It is for us the living to dedicate ourselves that these dead shall not have died in vain."

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, the occasions are rare that a Member of this House must take upon himself the high and heavy duty of rising to say that he must speak upon his honor as a Member. We have seen such an occasion today. And now all of us face together, as the U.S. House of Representatives, the high and heavy duty that some of our Members had to face as individuals earlier today. This House must speak upon its honor to the people of the United States.

We are beyond politics in the ordinary sense; we are beyond the contentions of party and program that ordinarily concern us. We must speak upon politics in the very highest sense: we must speak upon the way a free people governs itself, we must speak upon the meaning of the words and the spirit of our Constitution, we must speak upon what to an American is the most terrible of political facts—that some Americans are not freemen.

Mr. Speaker, every word of our Constitution tries to create what many of us have called the "open society." That is the society where no man is afraid to speak his mind; where every man has the opportunity to develop his talents and to use them; where the public business is open to public scrutiny; and where the whole people make the decisions about the future in which all of them will have to live. There is only one of our sister States, Mr. Speaker, that could be—that has been—damned with the title of "the closed society." In that

State two-fifths of the people are excluded from any share in making political decisions. They have no voice in choosing the President of the United States, the Members of this or the other House of Congress, their own Governor and legislators, their own county commissioners and sheriffs. They have no say in the government that assesses their taxes and calls their sons into the Armed Forces, nor do they have any say in the government that controls their policemen and provides their schools and teachers. In short, their whole future is at the mercy of a government in which they have no share, no voice. That, Mr. Speaker, is the closed society. Its name is Mississippi.

And it is scarcely surprising what results. For a Negro in Mississippi where is the career open to talents? Where is the education in which he can develop his talents? Where are the courts that will protect him from violence and fraud so that a life's work of responsible effort cannot be taken away in a moment of frolic or jealousy? They do not exist; and if he protests, he is murdered by policemen and mocked by judges. That, too, Mr. Speaker, is the closed society.

It does not even end there. For it is not only Negroes who suffer by the constant efforts of the State of Mississippi to repress its Negro population. There are whites who are afraid to speak for fear of a beating or a bomb or a flood of telephone calls all night; there are white college professors who must teach elsewhere if they want to teach democracy; there are white businessmen who are forced to contribute to the Klan; there are white lawyers who dare not take a case they know is right; and that too, Mr. Speaker, is the closed society.

I said that we must today, not merely as individuals but as a House, speak upon our honor to the people of the United States. We must not only speak, we must act upon our honor. This House is honorable because from the origins of our Republic, it has been the people's forum. It is the only branch of our Federal Government whose Members have always been chosen by the people themselves, never by appointment or by succession or by electors or by State legislators. This House is honorable because it flows from the wellsprings of democracy and the open society—from the people's vote. If those wellsprings are poisoned, this House is poisoned. We dare not let men pretend to a seat in this honorable House who have been chosen by a closed vote in a closed society. If we do, we betray this House and the people of the United States and the Constitution they wrote for us.

Such men are standing before us today, pretending to seats among us. They say their constituents will have no representation if we do not seat them. But their constituents will not have representation if we do seat them. We must say to them that they cannot run a society like Soviet Russia and then claim seats in the American Congress; that they cannot win "elections" with a system based on murder and then claim the

right to govern free men. We must tell these men to go back to their homes and to run in free elections where all their constituents can vote. We will be glad to seat men who win these elections; we will welcome to our midst Congressmen who have really been chosen by the people of Mississippi; but we must say to the people of all the States that until such men arrive here from Mississippi, we will not besmirch ourselves or the Constitution or the American people by seating persons who merely pretend to have been freely elected to our midst. When we say this, and not until then, we shall have spoken and acted upon our honor as the House of Representatives.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that the House did not adopt today the "fairness resolution" asking that the five "Members-elect" from Mississippi not be sworn in until such time as the validity of their election could be attested to by the House Committee on Administration. This procedure is clearly provided for under the rules, the circumstances demanded it, and I opposed the motion for the previous question so that this step of simple justice and equity could be taken.

It is true that the secretary of state of Mississippi has certified the "election" of these five Members.

It is equally true, however, from all the evidence gathered to date, that this election cannot be considered representative of the will of all the people of the State. How could it when 42 percent of the voting age population were systematically kept from the polls by denial of qualifications, by intimidation, and by outright terror?

The 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States makes it abundantly clear that when the right to vote is:

Denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

This is obviously a serious step. But so is the denial of the right to vote, which is the cornerstone of our democracy.

And as the Washington Post pointed out in an editorial on January 1:

It seems almost self-evident that disregard of the 14th amendment in regard to Mississippi operates to dilute and, in relative terms, to diminish the representation of voters in States which do not abridge the right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, the action of the House today can only be considered as a temporary setback to the fundamental principle of this country that all men are created equal. I can only hope and urge and work for the day when such flagrant denials of basic American rights will no longer be tolerated and that expeditious action will still be taken by the House to investigate and report on the disenfranchisement of voters in the State of Mississippi.

NECESSARY LOGIC: A DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, in previous years I have sponsored legislation for the creation of a Federal Department of Urban Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, the need for this logical and prudent step has grown more acute with each passing year. Urban complexes are not depreciating in population, economic wealth, and influence. The trend is still the other way.

Again I have introduced a bill to establish a Cabinet-level Department of Urban Affairs. My hope is that the Congress, whatever the legislative recommendations of the Executive, will recognize that the problems of urban centers are truly national in scope and paramount in importance, and that this reality authorizes administrative categorization of the highest order.

We are an industrial country. The highly sophisticated economic processes of the Nation are found in urban centers. In 1900, we were primarily rural; about three of every five persons lived on farms or in sparsely populated areas. By 1920, urban inhabitants already exceeded rural populations. The trend accelerated until in 1960, 70 percent of Americans lived in the cities and surrounding suburban areas.

Perhaps more than any other society we are constantly on the move. Population shifts are very pronounced in America, and very rapid. And our population is growing. The Census Bureau estimates a total population of 214 million by 1970, and 260 million by 1980.

Indications are that the migration from rural to urban areas will continue as our total population expands. Now we have a very interesting phenomenon: Over the years dispersal of this population will occur in wider urban areas. The 70 percent of our population presently inhabiting city areas is concentrated in only 1 percent of the Nation's geographic expanse.

Jean Gottman, who wrote the book, "Megalopolis, the Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States," looks toward a new society which he terms "megalopolis." This is a densely populated strip area including large cities and their expanding commuter residents. Gottman believes these populations already form an integrated complex. Certainly they do so economically and culturally.

I tell this brief story merely to underline the growing and far-reaching phenomenon of urban growth and what this must mean to every American who earns a living, raises a family, and seeks a decent and healthy life. Population trends, and their consequences, should alert us to the problems which must be faced in the future.

The Federal Government is already concerned with urban issues. We have an urban mass transit bill and varied

types of housing programs. The Public Health Service administers a program to combat air pollution, preeminently a city dilemma. We have assistance for road building and a Small Business Administration. In taking these various legislative steps, the fact of urbanization and its consequences may have eluded some. With some of these programs we were dealing with a different totality.

I think now, as before, that the metropolis in this country, and its outlying communities, warrants a unified approach. Cities are recognizable entities and their problems are particular to their nature.

Metropolitan communities carry out most of the industrial and commercial activities of the Nation. They are our principal centers of education and culture. Their future, as their populations grow, is of overriding importance to the future of the Nation as a whole.

And thus what is factually true must be recognized by the Government.

A Federal Department of Urban Affairs will not equip us with an utterly new bureaucratic machinery. My bill will transfer all functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to the Urban Affairs Department. The President is authorized to submit plans for additional transfer of agency jurisdictions should he deem this appropriate. This legislation is identical to the measure I co-sponsored in the 87th Congress.

My thinking on this subject has not essentially changed. The validity of the argument in favor of this administrative relocation remains intact and is becoming more obvious. The urban resident needs representation on the highest Government level; he constitutes approximately two-thirds of our population.

Equally, as important, we can expect more intensive concentration upon metropolitan problems, and more coordinated effort to meet these problems, with full Cabinet status.

The time is ripe to translate the irreversible facts of American society into proper Government purpose. To create a Department of Urban Affairs we will not be launching a revolutionary concept. The opposite is more to the point, for in essence we are attuning the Federal Government to the real pattern of America's growth and development.

I urge that early and affirmative consideration be granted to this legislation. As early as the 83d Congress, Members have sought a coordinated and appropriate instrument to address the urban complex. The 89th Congress must act to establish a Department of Urban Affairs—at the earliest possible moment.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. ROOSEVELT, for 30 minutes, on Tuesday, January 5.

Mr. RYAN of New York, for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. HALL), for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. HALL), for 20 minutes, January 6, 1965.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. GROVER.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

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

Mr. GARMATZ.

Mr. HANNA.

THE LATE HONORABLE HERBERT HOOVER

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 16

Resolved, That the House has learned with regret and profound sorrow of the death of Herbert Clark Hoover, former President of the United States, who as an illustrious private citizen and a dedicated public official so generously contributed his labors, wisdom, and leadership to the Nation and the cause of humanity.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the former President, this House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 5, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 23); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting with reference to December 22, 1964, letter, a report that the appropriation to the Department of Justice for "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation," for the fiscal year 1965, has been apportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of 31 U.S.C. 665, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the 31st annual report of the Farm Credit Administration on the work of the cooperative farm credit system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act as amended (H. Doc. No. 18); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting the text of the 47th session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, in June 1963 with its recommendations (H. Doc. No. 35); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting the report of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, September 23-24, 1964, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 331 (H. Doc. No. 36); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the national quartermaster-adjudant, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting the proceedings of the national convention and the report of the proceedings of the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. for the year ending August 31, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 88-105, approved August 31, 1963 (H. Doc. No. 37); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 1, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on an interim hurricane survey of Atlantic coast of southern New Jersey and Delaware, authorized by Public Law 71, 84th Congress approved June 15, 1955 (H. Doc. No. 38); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with three illustrations.

8. A letter from the national adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the national convention for the year ending June 30, 1964, together with a report of receipts and expenditures, pursuant to Public Law 668, approved July 15, 1942 and Public Law 77-249 (H. Doc. No. 39); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

9. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report relative to the readiness of certain vehicles assigned to Strategic Army Corps units in the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

10. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a summary and compilation comprising three volumes of factual information on the operation and administration of Public Law 83-480; to the Committee on Agriculture.

11. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report that under title I, Public Law 480, an agreement was signed with Paraguay during September 1964, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

12. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report that under title I, Public Law 480, an agreement was signed with the Government of the Republic of the Congo during October 1964, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

13. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report that under title I, Public Law 480, an agreement was signed with the Government of the Republic of Vietnam during November 1964, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

14. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting a report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 3 of 45 Stat. 1222, United States Code, title 16, section 715b; to the Committee on Agriculture.

15. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act involving an overobligation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

16. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report of a violation of the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, involving an overpayment, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

17. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report on a violation of subsection (h) of 31 U.S.C. 665, occurring at a VA regional office, involving an overobligation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665(1)(2)); to the Committee on Appropriations.

18. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for "Forest protection and utilization," Forest Service, for the fiscal year 1965, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

19. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for "Grants to States for public assistance" for the fiscal year 1965, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

20. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of the Interior for "Management of lands and resources," Bureau of Land Management, for the fiscal year 1965, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

21. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of the Interior for "Management and protection," National Park Service, for the fiscal year 1965, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

22. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of the Interior for "Resources management," Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year 1965, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

23. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Justice for "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation,"

tion," for the fiscal year 1965, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

24. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Labor for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen," for the fiscal year 1965, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

25. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Treasury Department for "Salaries and expenses, U.S. Secret Service" for the fiscal year 1965, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

26. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Compensation and pensions" for the fiscal year 1965 has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

27. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report, with reference to September 28, 1964, letter, that the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration for "Compensation and pensions" for the fiscal year 1965 has been apportioned on a basis indicating a need for supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

28. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines" for the fiscal year 1965 has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

29. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Readjustment benefits" for the fiscal year 1965 has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

30. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report, "Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense," as of June 30, 1964, pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

31. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a semiannual report of the Air Force military construction contracts awarded by the Department without formal advertising for the period ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 605, Public Law 88-390; to the Committee on Armed Services.

32. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report of the number of officers on duty with the executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat

of government, as of September 30, 1964, pursuant to section 8031(c), title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

33. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of the number of officers on duty with Headquarters, Department of the Army and the Army General Staff on September 30, 1964, pursuant to section 3031(c) of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

34. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting notice of intention to donate certain surplus property to the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Inc., for the purpose of making minimum repairs to the U.S.S. frigate *Constellation*, pursuant to section 7545 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

35. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of actual procurement receipts for medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment purposes for the quarter ending September 30, 1964, pursuant to subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

36. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a notice of a proposed disposition of a quantity of hysocine now held in national stockpile, pursuant to section 3(e) of 50 U.S.C. 98b(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

37. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the semiannual report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the period ending June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Stock Piling Act, Public Law 79-520; to the Committee on Armed Services.

38. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a semiannual report of the statistical supplement, stockpile report to the Congress for the period ending June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 79-520; to the Committee on Armed Services.

39. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting reports listing contracts negotiated under authority of sections 2304(a) (11) and 2304(a) (16) of title 10, United States Code, during the 6-month period ending June 30, 1964, pursuant to title 10, United States Code 2304(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

40. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report, that in view of favorable contract awards previously entered into and uncommitted balances of authorizations, certain additional projects for the Army National Guard have become feasible and the location, nature, and estimated costs are submitted pursuant to title 10, United States Code 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

41. A letter from the Director, Office of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment by the Office of Civil Defense for the quarter ending September 30, 1964, pursuant to subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

42. A letter from the adjutant general, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting a report of the books of the quartermaster general of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 74-630; to the Committee on Armed Services.

43. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report covering the

progress made in liquidating the assets of the former Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1964, pursuant to 67 Stat. 230, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

44. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 69th quarterly report on export control for the 3d quarter, 1964, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

45. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting the eighth report on competition in the synthetic rubber industry, covering the industry's operation under private enterprise in the calendar year 1962; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

46. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a report on review of the outstanding voluntary agreements and programs as of November 9, 1964, pursuant to section 708(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

47. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department procurement from small and other business firms during July-August 1964, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

48. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department procurement from small and other business firms during July-September 1964, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

49. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department procurement from small and other business firms during July-October 1964, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

50. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund, as of September 30, 1964, pursuant to 67 Stat. 230, 231, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

51. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on borrowing authority for the semiannual period ending June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 304(b) of the Defense Production Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

52. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting the annual report of the Board covering the operations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan System, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the calendar year 1963, pursuant to section 17(b) of the Federal Loan Bank Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

53. A letter from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting the report on the activities of the Bank for the year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

54. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia, transmitting a list of the institutions or organizations whose properties were specifically exempted from taxation by special acts of Congress prior to the passage of the

act of December 24, 1942, and under provisions of the act were exempted for the calendar year 1963, pursuant to subsection E of section 1 of Public Law 77-846; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

55. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting the 51st Annual Report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1963, pursuant to section 8 of the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, approved March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

56. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of the Advisory Committee for Training Teachers of the Deaf together with comments of the Commissioner of Education, pursuant to section 5(b) of Public Law 85-926; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

57. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the American National Red Cross and the combined statement of income and expenditures of the organization for the year ended June 30, 1963, pursuant to 33 Stat. 599, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

58. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual consolidated report of balances of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars as of June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 613 (c) of Public Law 87-195; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

59. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting the fourth annual report on the operations of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (East-West Center) for fiscal year 1964, pursuant to section 704(c) of Public Law 86-472; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

60. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report that the Bank has issued its guarantee relative to certain transactions with Poland, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1964, and to the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

61. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report that the Bank has issued its guarantee relative to certain transactions with Poland, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, and to the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

62. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report that the Bank has issued its guarantee relative to certain transactions with Yugoslavia, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1965 and to the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

63. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report relative to shipments to Yugoslavia for the month of November 1964, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1965 and the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

64. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report that the Bank has issued its guarantee with regard to certain transactions with Poland, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, and to the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

65. A letter from the Chairman, the Advisory Committee on the Arts, Department of

State, transmitting the Annual Report of the Cultural Presentations Program of the Advisory Committee on the Arts for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 107 of Public Law 87-256; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

66. A letter from the Chairman, the Board of Foreign Scholarships, Department of State, transmitting the second report of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, pursuant to section 107 of Public Law 87-256; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

67. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, transmitting the 18th semiannual report of the activities of the Commission as of June 30, 1964, pursuant to the War Claims Act of 1948, and the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

68. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report covering personal and real property received by State surplus property agencies for distribution to public health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations, pursuant to section 203(o) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

69. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting information on contracts negotiated by departments and independent agencies for experimental, developmental, or research work or for the manufacturing or furnishing of property for this purpose during the 6-month period ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

70. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Administration, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Agency's reply to the Comptroller General's report relative to improper retention of dollar collections on loans made by Corporate Development Loan Fund; to the Committee on Government Operations.

71. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Administration, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Agency's reply to the Comptroller General's report relative to examination of economic and technical assistance program for Turkey; to the Committee on Government Operations.

72. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the annual report on the activities of the U.S. General Accounting Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 312(a) of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921; to the Committee on Government Operations.

73. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on weaknesses in controls over dollar refunds due Commodity Credit Corporation for adjustments in amounts financed on cotton exported under title I, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as Public Law 480), Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

74. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unauthorized expenditures for converting a bull barn into a research laboratory at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

75. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on improper payment of Colombian port charges for surplus agricultural commodities sold under title I, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as Public Law 480), Depart-

ment of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

76. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on deficiencies in appraising southern pine sawtimber sold in the southern region (region 8), Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

77. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on deficiencies in the award and administration of timber sales contracts in the California region (region 5), Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

78. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive ocean transportation costs incurred for shipments under title I, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

79. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs resulting from indirect procurement of transmitters from Hamilton Standard Division of United Aircraft Corp., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

80. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overpricing of buffer amplifiers purchased from HRB-Singer, Inc., State College, Pa., by the Boeing Co., Wichita Branch, Wichita, Kans., for B-47 aircraft, Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

81. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary cost to the Government through the leasing of electronic data-processing systems by General Dynamics/Astronautics, a division of General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

82. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overpricing of valves purchased from the Garrett Corp., Airesearch Manufacturing Division, Phoenix, Ariz., by General Dynamics Corp., Astronautics Division, San Diego, Calif., for the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile, Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

83. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overstatement of target cost of AN/FPS-7 radar equipment under fixed-price incentive contracts AF 30(635)-12300 and AF 30(635)-11072 with General Electric Co., Heavy Military Electronics Department, Syracuse, N.Y., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

84. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs incurred in the procurement from AC Spark Plug Division of General Motors Corp. of bombing-navigational system components manufactured by International Business Machines Corp., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

85. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs incurred in negotiated procurements of batteries for aircraft ground-support equipment by Rome Air Materiel area, Rome, N.Y., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

86. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overstated costs included in price of turbojet engine parts purchased from Solar Aircraft Co., San Diego, Calif., by General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

87. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on retention of uneconomical units in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, Departments of the Army and Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

88. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs incurred in sole-source procurement of portable radar sets, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

89. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on high costs of unnecessary daily compilation of statistical data by use of automatic data processing equipment, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

90. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on ineffective supply management causing shortages and excesses of end items and repair parts in Okinawa, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

91. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary disposal of spare components procured for the Hawk air defense guided-missile system, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

92. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive prices for power pack assemblies purchased from Sparton Corp., Jackson, Mich., by various prime contractors, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

93. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary transportation costs for small arms ammunition components purchased for the military assistance program, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

94. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overcharges for long-distance telephone channels leased by the 8th U.S. Army, Korea, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

95. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary vacancies in available Capehart, Wherry, and other Government-owned family housing at Fort Knox, Ky., Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

96. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on savings resulting from resale of reusable ammunition containers procured from the United Kingdom, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

97. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unauthorized use of military personnel and Government property at Fort Gordon, Ga., for activities related to the Masters Golf Tournament, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

98. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on cost and pricing data not obtained for determining the reasonableness of prices for weapons components procured from the Aluminum Co. of America by the Bendix Corp. and ACF Industries, Inc., Atomic Energy Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

99. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on uneconomical practices relating to the distribution of press releases and other informational material issued by the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

100. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report

on inadequate analysis of employment opportunities to be provided by a federally assisted project, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

101. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on accelerated public works assistance approved for areas under consideration for termination of eligibility, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

102. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequacies in the administration of right-of-way activities of the Federal-aid highway program in the State of New Jersey, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

103. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on deficiencies in the award and administration of contracts for construction of Federal-aid highway projects in the State of New Jersey, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

104. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unwarranted financial risks assumed under the Federal ship mortgage insurance program because of inadequate evaluation of economic soundness of proposed tanker operations, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

105. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on imprudent action taken in approving loans to assist the Roustabout Co., Frackville, Pa., Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

106. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on employment opportunities in federally aided project generally restricted to individuals having funds to invest in business venture, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

107. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on failure to require adherence to specifications for materials used in forest highway projects in certain western States under the direct Federal highway construction program, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

108. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on questionable validity of \$32 million estimate of funds needed to complete Inter-American Highway, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

109. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on review of decisions reached by the Department of Agriculture on various problems affecting storage of cotton by the Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

110. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on use of private executive aircraft rather than commercial aircraft resulted in unwarranted charges to Government cost-reimbursable-type contracts by Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

111. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on expensive operation of mountain recreation facilities at Armed Forces Recreation Center, Kilauea Military Camp, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Department of De-

fense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

112. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive costs to the Government in the sale and leaseback of an electronic data processing system by the Aerojet-General Corp., Sacramento, Calif., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

113. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary cost to the Government through the leasing of electronic data processing systems by Defense Electronic Products Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N.J., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

114. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary cost to the Government in the leasing of electrical accounting machines by General Dynamics/Astronautics, San Diego, Calif., and Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

115. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the uneconomical use of facilities by the Hawaii National Guard, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

116. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary cost to the Government through the leasing of electronic data processing systems by General Electric Co., Missile and Space Division, Valley Forge, Pa., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

117. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inventions not disclosed and confirmatory royalty-free licenses not obtained under select research and development contracts with certain divisions of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

118. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on questionable need for stockpiling cordage fibers, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President; to the Committee on Government Operations.

119. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on failure to construct District of Columbia Stadium in accordance with the financial plan submitted to the Congress, District of Columbia Armory Board; to the Committee on Government Operations.

120. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on proceeds from sale of land improperly retained under the control of District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

121. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on status of findings and recommendations included in prior report on audit of District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

122. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequate policies and practices relating to the relocation of families from urban renewal areas, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, and Housing and Home Finance Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

123. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary annual costs of about \$1.4 million incurred because of inappropriately assigning flight data processing duties to assistant air traffic controllers, Federal

Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

124. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the excessive costs resulting from delayed purchase of automatic data processing equipment, Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

125. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequate planning resulting in ineffectual utilization of the automatic data processing system at National Flight Data Center, Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

126. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive costs incurred in acquiring a building site and in renting space, Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

127. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on sale of hydroelectric power by the Department of the Interior under section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 at rates not approved by the Federal Power Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

128. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overpayments to vendors by San Francisco regional office, General Services Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

129. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on potential savings available through purchasing rather than leasing certain office-copying machines, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

130. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs resulting from failure to consolidate the leasing of intercity communications lines of certain civil agencies, General Services Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

131. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive costs incurred by leasing rather than purchasing certain telewriting equipment, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

132. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs to the Government for commercial long-distance telephone calls made by Federal agencies in the Dallas region between cities served by the Federal telecommunications system, General Services Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

133. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on reduction in costs and acceleration of training of the unemployed available through increasing the number of instructional hours per week, Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

134. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on weaknesses in administration of the hospital survey and construction grant program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

135. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on financial assistance provided to ineligible Cuban refugees in the Miami, Fla., area, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

136. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a re-

port on weaknesses in administration of the student loan program under title II of National Defense Education Act of 1958, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

137. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive allocation of costs of certain facilities to the Mill Creek Valley urban renewal project, St. Louis, Mo., Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

138. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overpayments for rental of automatic data processing machines caused by inaccurate recording of machine use time, Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

139. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive allocation of costs of certain streets and related facilities to the North Side urban renewal project, Kansas City, Mo., Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

140. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on proposed acquisition of unnecessary and expensive property for developing a low-rent housing project by the St. Louis Housing Authority, Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

141. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on weaknesses in administration of the National Fish Hatchery program, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

142. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on revenues due the Government illegally expended for rehabilitation and improvement of concession facilities at Mount Rainier National Park, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

143. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs to the Federal Government as a result of supplanting existing employment services by federally financed services, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

144. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on violation of statutes governing Federal employment and excess costs incurred under a contract for technical writing and related services awarded by the Goddard Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

145. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on uneconomical proposed procurement of a fire alarm system by the Goddard Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

146. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary expense incurred by producing basically similar motion picture films, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

147. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary per diem payments made to military personnel assigned to temporary duty at Bath, Maine, Department of the

Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

148. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on failure to consider available assets resulted in overstated needs for Avionics test equipment by the Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

149. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overcharges included in prices negotiated for change orders issued under fixed-price contracts awarded to Avondale Shipyards, Inc., New Orleans, La., Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

150. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on illegal payments of hazardous-duty submarine pay to military personnel assigned to Submarine Force Command Staffs, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

151. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on overstaffing of civilian personnel at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

152. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unwarranted allowance for material price increases to Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., for construction of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Enterprise*, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

153. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on further comment of overpricing of the nuclear frigate U.S.S. *Bainbridge* purchased from the Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, Mass., Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

154. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs incurred by not considering transportation expenses as an element of procurement cost, Panama Canal Company; to the Committee on Government Operations.

155. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequate consideration of economies possible through consolidating operations and reorganizing service areas, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

156. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on award of procurement contracts by formal advertising procedures without obtaining effective competition, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

157. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on increased operating costs resulting from conversion of post office branches to independent post offices, Boston postal region, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

158. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on improper issuance of service-disabled veterans life insurance, Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

159. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequate management action results in excessive payments of compensation benefits, Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C., Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

160. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive Federal contributions to veterans' life insurance trust funds because of inadequate administration of extrahazard

provisions of law, Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

161. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting copies of certificates of ascertainment, pursuant to section 6, title 3, United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

162. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting notice of the receipt of a project proposal submitted by the Brown Canal Co., of Graham County, Ariz., in conformance with and pursuant to section 10 of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

163. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed amendment No. 4 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-125, authorizing Clarence W. Anderson and Margarette E. Anderson to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at the Boulder Beach site of Lake Mead National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

164. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 4 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-272, authorizing the Triangle X Ranch to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public within Grand Teton National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

165. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession contract under which Hill Wheatley Enterprises, Inc., will be authorized to obtain hot waters from Hot Springs National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

166. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 4 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-89, authorizing Best's Studio, Inc., to operate a general art and photographic business for the public in Yosemite National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

167. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 3 to concession contract No. I-1p-80, authorizing Crater Lake Lodge, Inc., to continue to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public in Crater Lake National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

168. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 5 to concession contract No. I-1p-18251, authorizing the Quapaw Bath House Co. to continue operation of a bathhouse in Hot Springs National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

169. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 3 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-70, authorizing Evelyn Hill, Inc., to continue to provide facilities and services for the public at the Statute of Liberty National Monument from January 1, 1965, through December 31, 1965; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

170. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 1 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-563, authorizing Verkamp's to continue to provide facilities and services for the public in Grand Canyon National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

171. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 2 to concession permit No. NPS-WASO-IX-62-6, authorizing Mrs. Viola H. Montgomery to provide facilities and services to the public in Muir Woods National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

172. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed

amendment No. 2 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-300, as previously amended and extended, authorizing the Majestic Hotel Co. to continue to obtain hot waters from Hot Springs National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

173. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 4 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-473, as previously amended and extended, authorizing the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association to continue to obtain hot waters from Hot Springs National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

174. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession contract authorizing Dr. Rafael Garbayo to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services in Grand Canyon National Park from October 1, 1964, through December 31, 1969; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

175. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 5 to concession contract No. I-1p-18394, as previously amended and extended, authorizing the Ozark Bath House Co. to operate a bathhouse within Hot Springs National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

176. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 3 to concession contract No. 14-10-304-342, as previously amended and extended, authorizing Overton Resort, Inc., to continue to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at Overton Beach in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

177. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 2 to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-299, as previously amended and extended, authorizing the Sisters of Mercy of St. Joseph's Hospital to continue to obtain hot waters from Hot Springs National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

178. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 2 to concession contract No. I-100np-345, as previously amended and extended, authorizing the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., to obtain hot waters from Hot Springs National Park, from January 1, 1965, through December 31, 1965; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

179. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the proposed amendment No. 4 to concession contract No. I-100np-348, as previously amended and extended, covering the operation of the golf courses and related facilities administered by the National Capital Region, National Park Service, from January 1, 1965, through December 31, 1965; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

180. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of three orders and supporting documents covering cancellations and adjustments for the fiscal year 1964 against individual Indians or tribes of Indians, pursuant to 47 Stat. 564; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

181. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information that the Nevada Irrigation District of Grass Valley, Calif., has applied for a loan for the rehabilitation and expansion of its water distribution system, pursuant to section 10 of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

182. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report relative to reclassification of lands for the Board of Commissioners of the Fort Shaw Irriga-

tion District on the Sun River project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

183. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed amendment to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-373, with Cottonwood Cove Corp., for services, etc., at Searchlight Ferry site in Lake Mead National Recreation Area for year ending December 31, 1965, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

184. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information that the contract between the Secretary of Interior and the Malta Irrigation District, approved by the act of June 23, 1952, needs no further remedial legislation, pursuant to section 8(f) (53 Stat. 1187); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

185. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report the proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to the claim of *The Creek Nation, Plaintiff, The Creek Nation East of the Mississippi, Intervenor v. The United States, Defendant*, pursuant to section 21 (60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

186. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the first annual report of activities of the Mobile Trade Fairs Act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 87-839; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

187. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the Department's activities to provide aviation war risk insurance as authorized by title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, pursuant to section 1309 of this act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

188. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report on the problem of air pollution caused by motor vehicles and measures taken toward its alleviation, pursuant to section 6(b) of the Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

189. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Commission as of August 31, 1964, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

190. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Commission as of September 30, 1964, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

191. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Commission as of October 31, 1964, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

192. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of the map, "Major Natural Gas Pipeline, as of June 30, 1964"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

193. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1962, Publicly Owned"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

194. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of "Statistics for Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies, 1963"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

195. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of the Federal Power Commission's "National Power Survey" (in two volumes), pursuant to section 202 of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

196. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a report showing information on the permits and licenses for hydroelectric projects issued by the Commission during fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, financial statements thereof, and names and compensation of persons employed by the Commission during that period, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

197. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on indemnification for property loss sustained by employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the fiscal year 1964, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 857a; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

198. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of claims paid for property loss to its employees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2732(f); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

199. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of a report listing the tort claims approved for payment in the fiscal year 1964, pursuant to section 2673, title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

200. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of all claims paid by the Department during the fiscal year 1964 under part 2 of section 404 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 2673); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

201. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report of receipts and expenditures, pursuant to section 15 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1343); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

202. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of tort claims paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

203. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible to the United States pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

204. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

205. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions which have been approved according to beneficiaries of such petitions first preference classification under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of section 204(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

206. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in behalf of certain aliens in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

207. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in behalf of certain aliens in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

208. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of several aliens who have been found admissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

209. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in behalf of certain aliens in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised, pursuant to section 212(d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

210. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion and findings, *In re Town of Kure Beach, North Carolina v. The United States*, Congressional No. 2-60; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

211. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion and findings, *In re Drake America Corporation v. The United States*, Congressional No. 11-58; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

212. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion and findings, *In re Estates of E. L. Armiger, et al., and Marjorie H. Albrecht, et al. v. The United States*, Congressional No. 11-60; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

213. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion and findings, *In re Jefferson Construction Co., v. The United States*, Congressional No. 1-62; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

214. A letter from the National Corporation Agent, Legion of Valor of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting a copy of the financial statement for the period from August 1, 1963, to July 31, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 224, 84th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

215. A letter from the executive vice president, the American Society of International Law, transmitting the report of the American Society of International Law covering the period April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of 64 Stat. 869; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

216. A letter from the national adjutant, Military Order of the Purple Heart of the U.S.A., transmitting a report of the order for fiscal year ended July 31, 1964, and a copy of its constitution and bylaws, pursuant to Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

217. A letter from the treasurer, American Historical Association, transmitting a copy of the annual audit for the year ended August 31, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

218. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary on Operations of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries conducted under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act, pursuant to 68 Stat. 376, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

219. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the Department's activities to provide war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public, and upon request for any department or agency of the United States, pursuant to section 1211 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amend-

ed; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

220. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report for period ending September 30, 1964, of the Maritime Administration on the activities and transactions of the Administration under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

221. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report for calendar year 1964 of scientific and professional positions established in the Library of Congress, pursuant to section 202, title II, Public Law 87-367; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

222. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 20, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of the report on, and a survey of a channel from Choctawhatchee Bay at Point Washington, Fla., to the Gulf of Mexico, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted June 1, 1961, and authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved September 3, 1954; to the Committee on Public Works.

223. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 17, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on the Illinois River, Lemont, Romeo, and Lockport, Ill., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 6, 1949; to the Committee on Public Works.

224. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 14, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Harvey Canal-Bayou Barataria levee, Louisiana, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted September 11, 1961, and May 10, 1962. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

225. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 3, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Hampton River and Harbor, N.H., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 19, 1956. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

226. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 3, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Little Sodus Bay, N.Y., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted May 19, 1960; to the Committee on Public Works.

227. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 3, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on Green River and tributaries, North Dakota, requested by resolutions of the Committees on

Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted March 4, 1960, and June 9, 1960, respectively; to the Committee on Public Works.

228. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 3, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Shuslaw River and Bar, Oreg., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted April 4, 1963, and July 16, 1958; to the Committee on Public Works.

229. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 8, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Salters Creek, Newport News, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act, approved July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

230. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 8, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Starlings Creek, Accomack County, Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted May 19, 1960. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

231. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 28, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Horn Harbor, Mathews County, Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted April 9, 1957; to the Committee on Public Works.

232. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 14, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act, approved July 3, 1958; to the Committee on Public Works.

233. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 19, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Blinkhorn Creek, Nansemond County, Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted August 25, 1960; to the Committee on Public Works.

234. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 2, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Bennett Creek, Nansemond River, Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 20, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

235. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the use of construction of facilities funds, appropriated to NASA for 1964, to build an addition to the Central Communications Building at the Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala., pursuant to section 3 of 77 Stat. 141, 143; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

236. A letter from the Director of Science and Education, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a list of research grants

awarded by the Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1964, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 85-934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

237. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide means for expediting the retirement of Government capital in the Federal intermediate credit banks, including an increase in the debt permitted such banks in relation to their capital and provision for the production credit associations to acquire additional capital stock therein, to provide for allocating certain earnings of such banks and associations to their users, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

238. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Farwell unit, Missouri River Basin project, Nebraska, has been completed as a part of the initial investigations required in the formulation of a plan for project development, pursuant to Public Law 83-172; to the Committee on Appropriations.

239. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a report citing the location, nature, and estimated cost of certain facilities proposed to be undertaken for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves utilizing authorizations contained in section 701 of Public Law 88-390, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

240. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a copy of "The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness," a guide for nonmilitary preparedness planning at all levels of government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

241. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the Department of Defense relative to its disposition of foreign excess personal property located in areas outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the fiscal year 1964, pursuant to section 404(d), title IV, of Public Law 81-152; to the Committee on Government Operations.

242. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on effective actions taken in approving and administering a loan to Vineland and South Jersey Cooperative Egg Auction & Poultry Association, Inc., Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

243. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on potential savings to the Government if bonding of Federal employees is discontinued; to the Committee on Government Operations.

244. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs incurred in the procurement of selected subsystems and accessories for F-4 and other types of aircraft, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

245. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive Federal matching of administrative expenses for public assistance programs in the State of New York, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

246. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on failure to recover unpaid royalties retained by Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

247. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequate management action to collect debts resulting from default of housing loans made in Florida under the loan guaranty program; Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

248. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting additional copies of State certificates of ascertainment supplementing the December 23, 1964, transmission, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on House Administration.

249. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the eighth annual report on the status of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, pursuant to section 6 of 70 Stat. 105; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

250. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of "Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1962-63 Supplement"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

251. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report as to positions established pursuant to Public Law 80-313 for calendar year 1964, pursuant to section 202 of title II of Public Law 87-367; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

252. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a report on a Civil Service Commission position in grade GS-18 which has been established "in addition to the number of positions otherwise authorized by law to be placed in such grade," pursuant to section 503(a) of title V of 84-854; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

253. A letter from the the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the 31st annual report covering the activities of the TVA during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964; to the Committee on Public Works.

254. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the 14th annual report of the Subversive Activities Control Board for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 12(c) of 64 Stat. 997; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

255. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting two reports concerning claims processed by the Department of the Army during fiscal year 1964, one on claims paid under the Federal Tort Claims Act, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2673, one on claims settled under the Military Personnel Claims Act, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2732(f); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

256. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, consisting of an over-obligation, pursuant to section 3679 of 31 U.S.C. 665(i)(2), as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

257. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the number of officers above the rank of lieutenant commander, or equivalent, entitled to receive flight pay, and the average monthly flight pay authorized by law paid to such officers during the 6-month period ended December 30, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 79-301, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

258. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the combined statement of receipts, expenditures and balances of the U.S. Government for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 15 of 5 U.S.C. 264 and section 114 of 31 U.S.C. 66b; to the Committee on Government Operations.

259. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive inventory of photographic supplies, Manned Spacecraft Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

260. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed amendment to concession contract No. 14-10-0100-327, authorizing the Signal Mountain Lodge to continue to provide services to the public in Grand Teton National Park for calendar year 1965, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

261. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Price and San Pitch River Basins, Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

262. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to painting, illumination, and dismantlement of radio towers"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

263. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a report on all judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims for the year ended September 30, 1964, the amounts thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, pursuant to section 791(c) title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

264. A letter from the associate executive director, the American National Theatre and Academy, transmitting the 1964 annual report of its activities and financial statement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

265. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the eight scientific and professional positions in the Department authorized by Public Law 80-313, as amended, pursuant to Public Law 87-367; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

266. A letter from the Director of Personnel, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, transmitting a report of scientific and professional positions established under the authority contained in 72 Stat. 213a, pursuant to 72 Stat. 214; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

267. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of the Advisory Council of Social Security entitled "The Status of the Social Security Program and Recommendations for its Improvement," pursuant to section 116 of the Social Security Amendments of 1956; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

268. A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, transmitting the ninth annual report of the Renegotiation Board for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 114 of Public Law 84-870; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The following reports of committees on public bills and resolutions were submitted subsequent to the adjournment of the 88th Congress, 2d session:

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report on Federal facilities for research and development; without amendment (Rept. No. 1931). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report on documentation and dissemination of research and development results; without amendment

(Rept. No. 1932). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report on Federal student assistance in higher education; without amendment (Rept. No. 1933). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on Small Business Investment Program of the Small Business Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1934). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on organization and operation of the Small Business Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1935). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on the impact upon small business on U.S. lumber standards; without amendment (Rept. No. 1936). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on Government small business procurement practices and programs; without amendment (Rept. No. 1937). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report pertaining to impact of Federal research and development programs; without amendment (Rept. No. 1938). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report pertaining to interagency coordination in research and development; without amendment (Rept. No. 1939). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report pertaining to Statistical Review of Research and Development; without amendment (Rept. No. 1940). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report pertaining to national goals and policies; without amendment (Rept. No. 1941). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Select Committee on Government Research. Report pertaining to contract policies and procedures for research and development; without amendment (Rept. No. 1942). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on the impact upon small business of dual distribution and related vertical integration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1943). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS: Select Committee on Small Business. Final report of the Select Committee on Small Business; without amendment (Rept. No. 1944). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon: Select Committee on the Welfare and Education of Congressional Pages. Report on study of the general welfare and education of congressional pages; without amendment (Rept. No. 1945). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures. Report on article in Pageant magazine referring to certain Members of Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1946). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. Report on investigation and study of urban renewal redevelopment programs and parking and one-way street planning; without amendment (Rept. No. 1947). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 1. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance program and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 2. A bill to protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 3. A bill to provide for a program of Federal assistance to States for elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 4. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 5. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Coal River National Recreation Demonstration Area, in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 6. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 7. A bill to repeal the retailers' excise taxes on toilet preparations, jewelry and related items, ladies' handbags, luggage, and the like, and furs and fur-trimmed coats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 8. A bill to amend section 2(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of futures trading in coffee and sugar; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 9. A bill to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 10. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 11. A bill to make the Federal Reserve System responsive to the best interests of the people of the United States and to improve the coordination of monetary, fiscal, and economic policy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 13. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to make available to students in elementary and secondary schools textbooks selected by such schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 14. A bill to authorize the establishment of Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 15. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. ASPINALL (by request):

H.R. 16. A bill to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to the selection of mineral lands by States in certain instances in lieu of lands granted to them but lost before title could pass; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 17. A bill to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 18. A bill to amend the Copyright Act by repealing the jukebox exemption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 19. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend paragraph c(5) of section 14, paragraph (a)(3) of section 656, and section 661 of the Bankruptcy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:

H.R. 21. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 22. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 23. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 24. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 25. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1954, to establish a National Advisory Council on Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 26. A bill to provide Federal assistance for projects in shared-time elementary and secondary education programs in science, mathematics, reading, modern foreign languages, physical education, or vocational education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 27. A bill to provide Federal assistance for faculty exchange programs of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GURNEY:

H.R. 28. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 29. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 30. A bill to provide for participation of the United States in the inter-American cultural and trade center in Dade County, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 31. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 32. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 33. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 34. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 35. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 36. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McCLODY:

H.R. 37. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 38. A bill to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 39. A bill to establish a third U.S. mint to be located in Lake or Cook County, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 40. A bill to require that each bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be audited triennially, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 41. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for Federal Reserve support of Government bonds when market yields equal or exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ percent; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 42. A bill to require the payment of interest on certain funds of the United States held on deposit in commercial banks, to provide for reimbursement of commercial banks for services performed for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act (relating to the insurance of savings and loan accounts) with respect

to the maximum amount of insurance which may be provided thereunder; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 45. A bill to amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act to authorize the United States to participate in an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations in the Inter-American Development Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 46. A bill to amend the Clayton Act so as to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies by providing that violations of the Robinson-Patman Act shall constitute violations of the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 47. A bill relating to certain discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 48. A bill to amend the Clayton Act, as amended, to strengthen our competitive enterprise system by providing for competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 49. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease and desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 50. A bill authorizing construction of a deep-draft harbor by the State of Indiana on the shore of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Burns Waterway, and assumption by the Federal Government of an appropriate part of the cost of construction thereof; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 51. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 52. A bill to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and to provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority for recreation development of projects under his control; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 53. A bill to provide that U.S. payments to the United Nations shall not be used for programs contrary to the policies of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 54. A bill to encourage the States to hold preferential primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the office of President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 55. A bill to provide that dependent parents may be covered by a health benefit plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 56. A bill to designate the authorized Cross-Florida Barge Canal as the John F. Kennedy Canal; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 57. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to prohibit the award of contracts by the United States to certain persons; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 58. A bill to provide for appeal from certain actions taken in connection with the granting of incentive awards and step increases for Government employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 59. A bill to modify the St. Johns River, Fla., project to provide for certain

channel improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 60. A bill to amend the act providing books for the adult blind so as to make books also available to quadriplegics and the near blind; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 61. A bill to amend the joint resolution of June 15, 1934, to enlarge the functions of the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission to provide for the encouragement of public appreciation of the inspiring heritage given to our country by the explorers and developers of the American West; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 62. A bill to grant officers and employees subject to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, the opportunity to examine and reply to certain evaluations of their promotion qualifications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 63. A bill to terminate the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 64. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide additional choice of health benefits plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 65. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.R. 66. A bill to authorize the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 67. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Charitable Solicitation Act to require certain findings before the issuance of a solicitation permit thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 68. A bill to amend section 3 of chapter 324 of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 69. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to provide for a National Highway Academy; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 70. A bill to provide for the conveyance of approximately 80 acres of land to the heirs of Adam Jones, Creek Indian not enrolled; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 71. A bill to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for the return to the stockpile of materials withdrawn but not used for defense purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 72. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that the penalties for homicide prescribed in such title shall apply to any person who kills the President of the United States, or the head of any executive department; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 73. A bill providing for the distribution and viewing within the United States of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 74. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 75. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 76. A bill to establish daylight saving time uniformly throughout the U.S. time zones each year, to make such time the only legal time during the period it is in effect, and to provide additional time zones for the States of Alaska and Hawaii; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 77. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 78. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to the compensation of hearing examiners and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 79. A bill changing Memorial Day to the last Monday of May; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 80. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that the penalties for homicide prescribed in such title shall apply to any person who kills the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, or the head of any executive department; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 81. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 82. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 83. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to provide for the performance by the Federal Housing Administration of certain additional functions with respect to housing loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 84. A bill to amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 231 of the National Housing Act to improve and render more effective the Federal direct loan and mortgage insurance programs providing assistance to housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 85. A bill to increase, in the case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 86. A bill to repeal price support subsidies and direct the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 87. A bill to provide for declaratory judgment procedures in cases involving refusal of witnesses to testify or produce papers before congressional committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 88. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to contempt citations in the case of witnesses before congressional committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 89. A bill to authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jer-

sey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 90. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to eliminate the provision which presently limits to 15 percent the portion of the total authorized annual contributions contracts which may be entered into for low-rent public housing units in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 91. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide more equitable procedures for the relocation of persons displaced from their homes or places of business by urban renewal projects, to increase the amount of the relocation payments authorized to be made to such persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 92. A bill to create a Federal Limited Profit Mortgage Corporation to assist in the provision of housing for moderate-income families and for elderly persons; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 93. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 94. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code, "Copyrights," to bar actions for infringement of copyright in certain instances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 95. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1964 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 96. A bill to establish certain qualifications for election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to annuities of Panama Canal ship pilots; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 98. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to provide for an additional unit of life insurance; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 99. A bill to modify the decrease in group life insurance at age 65 or after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 100. A bill to amend provisions relative to overtime in the Postal Field Service Compensation Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 101. A bill to amend provisions relative to compensatory time in the Postal Field Service Compensation Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 102. A bill to provide for the procurement of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 103. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to encourage competition in procurement by the armed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 104. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the U.S. Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 105. A bill to withhold Federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, or creed; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 106. A bill to amend section 2310 of title 10 of the United States Code, relating to determinations and decisions as to procurement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 107. A bill to establish a Federal Banking Commission to administer all Federal laws relating to the examination and supervision of banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 108. A bill to provide for an increase in the maximum amount of insurance coverage for bank deposits and savings and loan accounts, to protect further the safety and liquidity of insured institutions, to strengthen safeguards against conflicts of interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the National Bank Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 110. A bill to require that 90 percent of the net earnings of Federal Reserve banks be paid into the Treasury, and that the financial transactions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve banks be audited by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 111. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 112. A bill to prohibit banks from performing certain nonbanking services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 113. A bill to amend section 213 of the National Housing Act to place the Federal Housing Administration cooperative housing mortgage insurance program on a mutual basis; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 114. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to fix the premium for the insurance of cooperative housing mortgages at the minimum permissible level (one-fourth of 1 percent per annum); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 115. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that the full cost of opening, widening, and improving streets along the boundary of an urban renewal project shall be includible as a part of the local grant-in-aid for such project; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 116. A bill to amend section 608 of the National Housing Act to prevent the charging of excessive rents, resulting from unduly high estimates of costs, in the case of property covered by a mortgage insured under such section; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 117. A bill to prohibit banks from engaging in the business of personal property leasing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 118. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act to prohibit the approval by the Federal Reserve Board of bank holding company operations unauthorized by State law or disapproved by State authorities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 119. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide that the terms of office of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall expire upon the expiration of the term of office of the President; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 120. A bill to provide that no member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall hold any other public office or position and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 121. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to prohibit banks and savings and loan associations from employing inducements other than the payment of interest or dividends to obtain deposits and similar funds from the public; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 122. A bill to authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied on dormant accounts by national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 123. A bill to require an annual audit of each bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 124. A bill to amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to branches of national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 125. A bill to amend section 6 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the holding of public hearings in connection with the issuance of certain certificates and the making of certain findings and determinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 126. A bill to protect the integrity and independence of national banks by strengthening the laws relating to ownership of stock in such banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 127. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 128. A bill to establish the Federal Deposit and Savings Insurance Board to manage the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 129. A bill to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to provide that certain proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 130. A bill to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, and section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NATCHER:
H.R. 131. A bill to extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS:
H.R. 132. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POFF:
H.R. 133. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 134. A bill to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 135. A bill to provide for the loss of U.S. citizenship by persons convicted for evading military service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 136. A bill to amend sections 1, 17a, 57j, 64a(5), 67(b), 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 137. A bill to amend section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 138. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:
H.R. 139. A bill to provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of Poland; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 140. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice

President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 141. A bill to amend chapter 57 of title 39, United States Code, so as to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:
H.R. 142. A bill to provide for the right of persons to be represented by attorneys in matters before Federal agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:
H.R. 143. A bill to govern further development of the national cemetery system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GROSS:
H.R. 144. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:
H.R. 145. A bill to provide for fair representation of all areas of the United States in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 146. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:
H.R. 147. A bill to prohibit nepotism in Government employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:
H.R. 148. A bill to extend and improve the laws regulating companies which own savings and loan institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Meat Inspection Act to extend its coverage in certain cases; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:
H.R. 150. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:
H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 152. A bill to specify the number of hospital beds that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs must maintain and operate at the veterans' hospital, East Orange, N.J.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 153. A bill to provide for the establishment under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:
H.R. 154. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 155. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection

with extensions of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 156. A bill to require the inspection of certain towing vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 157. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which reduce the old-age or wife's insurance benefits of a woman becoming entitled to such benefits before she attains age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POOL:

H.R. 158. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit the recovery by the Government of amounts due the Government in the settlement of claims under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 159. A bill to repeal subsection (d) of section 2388 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.R. 160. A bill authorizing the establishment of the Wolf House National Historic Site, in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 161. A bill to promote greater equity in the administration of the pay systems of employees in the Veterans' Administration under prevailing rate schedules by providing for certain adjustments in the compensation of such employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.R. 162. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Columbus Bend project, Texas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 163. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Texas, a division of the Texas basins project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 164. A bill to rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 165. A bill to amend section 501 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that active military service on the Mexican border before World War I by persons who performed active service during World War I shall be included in determining eligibility of World War I veterans, their widows, and children for pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 166. A bill to amend section 634 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require annual reports to the Congress concerning refund claims filed by the United States with foreign countries in connection with the foreign assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act in order to enable the Federal Reserve banks to extend credit to member banks and others in accordance with current economic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 168. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation to reflect the increase in the cost of living from the year 1933; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 169. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide an increase of

\$75 per month in the rate of compensation payable to totally disabled veterans and proportionate increases in the compensation payable to other disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 170. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation approximating 8 percent; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 171. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide increases in rates of disability compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 172. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation to reflect the increase in the cost of living from October 1, 1962; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 173. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional disability compensation for seriously disabled veterans as partial compensation for the reduction in their life expectancy because of their disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 174. A bill to amend section 314(k) of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional compensation to veterans whose lifespan has been reduced 5 or more years by serious service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 175. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for payment to veterans suffering from seriously disabling service-connected disabilities a lump-sum settlement as compensation for the reduction in their expected lifespan attributable to such disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 176. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide increases in rates of additional compensation on account of dependents payable to veterans rated as 50 percent or more disabled; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 177. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans having a service-connected disability rated at 40 percent or more shall be entitled to additional compensation for dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 178. A bill to amend section 314(k) of title 38, United States Code, to authorize payment of statutory awards for each anatomical loss or loss of use specified therein; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 179. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for additional compensation for veterans who have suffered the loss or complete loss of use of a kidney; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 180. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for additional compensation for veterans who have suffered the loss of a lung; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 181. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, to provide a presumption of service connection in the case of veterans suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis developing a 10-percent degree of disability within 7 years from the date of discharge or release; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for malignant tumors (cancer) which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 183. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 184. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to assist veterans with a permanent and total service-connected disability due to the loss or loss of use of one upper and one lower extremity to acquire specially adapted housing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that heart failure suffered by certain veterans who have lost one or both lower extremities shall be considered service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 186. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that the Veterans' Administration shall provide complete medical services for any veteran totally disabled from a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 187. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide an annual clothing allowance to certain veterans who, because of a service-connected disability, wear a prosthetic appliance or appliances which tends to wear out or tear their clothing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 188. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain special hand or foot controls for automobiles shall be considered to be prosthetic appliances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 189. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to increase the income limitations applicable to parents of deceased veterans who are eligible to receive dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 190. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, to make a career in the Department of Medicine and Surgery more attractive; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 191. A bill to amend section 4113 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall make necessary arrangements for sale of homes of employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery who are transferred by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 192. A bill to amend section 5004 of title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the use of quarters on Veterans' Administration reservations by employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 193. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit members of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to be granted leave to pursue certain courses of study; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 194. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38 of the United States Code to authorize certain members of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to attend one professional meeting a year at Government expense; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 195. A bill to amend section 4113 of title 38 of the United States Code to provide that the Government shall pay certain costs involved in the move of an employee of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration from one official station in the United States to another; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 196. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, to credit physi-

clans and dentists in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration with certain service for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 197. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Chief Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration to enter into contracts with medical schools and clinics for scarce technical services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 198. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to correct certain physical defects of veterans during the course of their hospitalization in a Veterans' Administration facility; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to establish the number of hospital beds and domiciliary beds to be operated in facilities of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 200. A bill to amend section 622, title 38, United States Code, to write into law what is already required in administrative regulation for a declaration of assets and liabilities in connection with an applicant's statement of inability to defray the expenses of necessary non-service-connected hospital or domiciliary care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 201. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for certain contracts between the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and schools of medicine; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 202. A bill to limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget with respect to new construction or alteration of veterans' hospitals and the closing of such hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 203. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 204. A bill to amend section 101 of title 38 of the United States Code to permit the children of certain veterans to receive education or training until attaining the age of 23; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 205. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 38 of the United States Code in order to increase the educational assistance allowances payable under the war orphans' educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 206. A bill to provide a realistic cost-of-living increase in rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training and to the sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans pursuing a program of education under the war orphans' educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 207. A bill to amend section 801 of title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for certain veterans afflicted with multiple sclerosis who have also suffered the loss or loss of use of a lower extremity; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 208. A bill to amend chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code, to extend to all totally disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as was authorized for blinded veterans by Public Law 87-591, and to clarify

the language of the law relating to the limiting of periods for pursuing such training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 209. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide education and training for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 210. A bill to clarify the application of certain provisions of section 110 of title 38 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 211. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 212. A bill to amend section 4001 of title 38, United States Code, to prescribe qualifications for members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 213. A bill to amend section 107 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the benefits authorized therein shall be at a rate in pesos as is equivalent to \$0.50 for each dollar authorized and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 214. A bill to repeal chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 215. A bill to amend section 101(18) of title 38, United States Code, to permit the furnishing of benefits to certain individuals conditionally discharged or released from active military, naval, or air service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 216. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in order that such building may be preserved as a memorial to General of the Armies of the United States John J. Pershing while being utilized in the best interests of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 217. A bill to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to automobiles for disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 218. A bill to amend section 721 and section 757 of title 38, United States Code, to limit review of insurance extrahazards determinations by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to 2 years from the date of original decision; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 219. A bill to amend section 725 of title 38 of the United States Code to permit veterans having a service-connected disability to obtain national service life insurance in amounts up to \$20,000; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 220. A bill to amend chapter 19 of title 38 of the United States Code to permit the inclusion of provisions providing for double indemnity for accidental death in national service life insurance policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 221. A bill to amend section 3203 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that veterans entitled to pension who are being maintained in State homes shall receive pension at the rate of \$30 per month; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 222. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that pension for non-service-connected disability or death, or for age, shall not be paid under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any alien who is not a resident of the United

States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 223. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to bring certain pensioners under the provisions of chapter 15 of that title (as now in effect) if it would be in their interest to do so; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 224. A bill to amend chapter 61 of title 38 of the United States Code in order to prohibit abuses in the solicitation of contributions in the name of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 225. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 38, United States Code, and incorporate therein specific statutory authority for the Presidential memorial certificate program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 226. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make the children of certain veterans having a service-connected disability rated at not less than 50 percent eligible for benefits under the war orphans educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 227. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to entitle the children of certain veterans who served in the Armed Forces prior to September 16, 1940, to benefit under the war orphans educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 228. A bill to amend section 314(k) of title 38, United States Code, to authorize payment of statutory awards for each anatomical loss or loss of use specified therein; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend section 1901(a) of title 38, United States Code, to make certain veterans of World War I eligible for the automobile assistance allowance provided for certain veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 230. A bill to amend section 311 of title 38, United States Code, so as to provide a stronger presumption of soundness under certain conditions in wartime cases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend sections 210(c) and 355 of title 38, United States Code, to rescind as of January 1, 1957, the changes made in the "Veterans' Administration Schedule for Rating Disabilities," 1945 edition, and the extensions thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 232. A bill to amend section 715 of title 38, United States Code, to permit veterans with service-connected disabilities less than total who have \$5 per \$1,000 total disability income provisions included in their national service life insurance policies to obtain the \$10 per \$1,000 total disability income protection; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 233. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to conform the method of computing the income of parents of certain veterans under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 234. A bill to amend section 106 of title 38 of the United States Code to provide that individuals suffering the loss or loss of use of an extremity resulting from an injury incurred in line of duty during certain service shall be entitled to certain veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 235. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to repeal the provisions relating to education of Korean conflict veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 236. A bill to amend section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 237. A bill to make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 238. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments shall not be counted as income and that the income of the spouse shall be disregarded in the determination of annual income of a veteran; to eliminate the "net worth" eligibility test; and to repeal the requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 239. A bill to amend section 610 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain veterans shall be furnished hospital care without regard to administrative limitations; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 240. A bill to amend section 402 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 with respect to determinations of permanent and total disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 241. A bill to amend section 510 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to authorize the granting of hospital care to veterans in need thereof; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 242. A bill to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 243. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase in certain cases the minimum acreage allotment for cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend section 8 of title 13 of the United States Code to except certain persons from the requirement of paying fees for certain census data; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 245. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide minimum acreage allotments for recognized peanut farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 246. A bill to establish certain requirements with respect to notice and examinations in connection with appointments to positions in the competitive civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 247. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to provide hazardous duty pay for members of the uniformed services on duty in intimate contact with persons afflicted with epidemic hemorrhagic fever; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 248. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of child's insurance benefits to a disabled child over 18, if otherwise qualified, without regard to whether the disability began before or after the child attained such age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 249. A bill to impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which presently prevent a woman from simultaneously receiving both a full old-age or disability insurance benefit and a full wife's or widow's insurance benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 251. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend from 18 to 22 the age beyond which (except in cases of

disability) child's insurance benefits are not payable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 252. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 253. A bill to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 254. A bill to permit farmers who conduct family-size farm operations and ranchers who conduct family-size ranch operations to grow without penalty grain to feed their poultry and livestock; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 255. A bill to provide for Federal assistance, on a dollar-matching basis, to State and local governments and agencies thereof for planning, constructing, operating, and maintaining water conservation and water storage projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 256. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which presently prevent an individual from simultaneously receiving both a full old-age or disability insurance benefit and a full widow's, widower's, or mother's insurance benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 257. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the unmarried child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 258. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$3,600 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 260. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual under a total disability for 2 months shall be considered "disabled" for benefit and freeze purposes even though the disability is not permanent, and to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits to an individual from the beginning of his disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 261. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that monthly benefits based on age may be paid at age 55 rather than only at age 62 (subject to the existing actuarial reduction in the amount of such benefits in certain cases); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 262. A bill to provide for Federal assistance, on a dollar-matching basis, to State and local governments and agencies thereof and to certain individuals for planning, construction, operating, and maintaining water conservation and water storage projects; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 263. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 55 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 264. A bill to amend sections 162 and 274 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the deductibility of certain busi-

ness entertainment, etc., expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 265. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on series E U.S. savings bonds shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 266. A bill to amend sections 404 and 406 of title 37, United States Code, relating to travel and transportation allowances of certain members of the uniformed services who are retired, discharged, or released from active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 267. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a minimum wage rate applicable to migrant agricultural workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 268. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the remarriage of a widow, widower, or parent shall not prevent the payment of benefits if such remarriage is annulled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 269. A bill to authorize that the Virgin Islands be incorporated in the State of Florida, provided the incorporation is approved by free elections in the Virgin Islands and in Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 270. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept for administration under the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, donations of encumbered lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 271. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deductions for persons engaged in trade or business who provide new jobs for the skilled and for all persons who provide new jobs for domestics and the unskilled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 272. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Armed Forces Medical School, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 273. A bill to amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, United States Code, by creating single-officer general and special courts-martial, providing for law officers on special courts-martial, affording accused persons an opportunity to be represented in certain special court-martial proceedings by counsel having the qualifications of defense counsel detailed for general courts-martial, providing for certain pretrial proceedings and other procedural changes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 274. A bill to facilitate the obtaining of employment by older workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 275. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States for that portion of the construction cost of certain schools which is attributable to Negroes and Indians; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 276. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Institute to be a graduate school for advanced studies in American Government for selected individuals of outstanding ability to pursue advanced studies in American political theory, methods, and institutions in preparation for public service with the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 277. A bill to amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Judge Advocate General to grant relief in certain court-martial cases, to extend the time within which an accused may petition for a new trial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 278. A bill to permit the heads of Federal agencies to retrocede to the States certain jurisdiction of the United States over land within the States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 279. A bill to amend section 1074 of title 10, United States Code, to provide more adequate facilities for medical care for retired members of the uniformed services and their dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 280. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish active duty medical and dental officer strengths in the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 281. A bill to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide for shelter in Federal structures, to authorize payment toward the construction or modification of approved public shelter space, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 282. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 283. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 284. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a taxpayer is entitled to an additional personal exemption because of his age or that of his spouse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the taxpayer a deduction from gross income for medical, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 286. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to child's insurance benefits shall continue, after he attains age 18, for so long as he is regularly attending high school or college; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 287. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit paraplegic veterans to receive military air transportation without charge; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 288. A bill to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 289. A bill to amend the act of May 11, 1954 (ch. 199, sec. 1, 68 Stat. 81; 41 U.S.C. 321), to provide for full adjudication of rights of Government contractors in courts of law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 290. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER (by request):

H.R. 291. A bill to amend sections 64a, 238, 378, and 483 of the Bankruptcy Act and to repeal sections 354 and 459 of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 292. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the use of chapter XIII; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 293. A bill to amend sections 337 and 338 of the Bankruptcy Act and to add new section 339; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 294. A bill to amend section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 295. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 296. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 297. A bill to amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1961, so as to provide for the extension of the restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to imported carrots; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 298. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 299. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 300. A bill to amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, relating to assistance for schools in federally affected areas, to provide assistance in certain cases on account of children in needy families; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 301. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 302. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize loans for waste disposal systems and other facilities providing community services, and for additional financial aid; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 303. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to require that the first \$50 per month of earned income be disregarded in determining an individual's need for old-age assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exclude from gross income gain realized from the condemnation of certain property by the United States or a State, or from the sale of such property to the United States or a State under threat or imminence of condemnation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 306. A bill to repeal the Federal excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for periods after March 31, 1965; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 307. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 308. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 309. A bill to authorize investigations and reports on the water resources and requirements of the Colorado River Basin, and to protect existing economies in the course of development of such resources; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 310. A bill to add a new title XI to the National Defense Education Act of 1958; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 311. A bill to increase the amount of domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar which may be marketed during 1965 and 1966; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 312. A bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 313. A bill to authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 314. A bill to permit retired personnel of the uniformed services to receive benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act without relinquishing their retirement pay; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 315. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H.R. 316. A bill to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 317. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 318. A bill to amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 319. A bill to provide for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny-Cumberland Parkway in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and West Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 320. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the refund to States of certain taxes on distilled spirits and wine destroyed by fire, casualty, or act of God; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 321. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1947; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 322. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit railroad corporations to take full advantage of tax relief measures enacted or granted by the States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 323. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an increase in the amount for which a credit may be allowed against the Federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 324. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny deduction for rent, taxes, or interest incurred for the use or occupancy of an industrial plant financed by

tax-exempt obligations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 325. A bill to repeal paragraph (6) of section 4231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and to amend section 4232 of such code relating to definitions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 326. A bill to adjust the tax rates on light sparkling wines in relation to those imposed on other wines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 327. A bill to amend section 501(c) (14) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations and associations operated to provide reserve funds for domestic building and loan associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H.R. 328. A bill to authorize the acceptance of donations of land and the construction, administration, and maintenance of an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the States of North Carolina and Georgia by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 329. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other educational expenses paid by him, whether for his own education or for the education of his spouse or a dependent or any other individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 330. A bill to establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 331. A bill to provide for a comprehensive study and investigation of the adequacy of the present system of compulsory military training under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 332. A bill to provide for periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid to States and to local units of government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 333. A bill to prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in employing or representing labor, to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 334. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 335. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 336. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 337. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 338. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship

in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 339. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 340. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 341. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 342. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 343. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 344. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 345. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 346. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 347. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 348. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 349. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 350. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 351. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship

in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 352. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 353. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 354. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 355. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRADEMAM:

H.R. 356. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H.R. 357. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 358. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 359. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 360. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 361. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 362. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 363. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAMERON:

H.R. 364. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship

in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 365. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 366. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 367. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 368. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 369. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 370. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 371. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 372. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SENNER:

H.R. 373. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 374. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. IRWIN:

H.R. 375. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 376. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GREIGG:

H.R. 377. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship

in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LOVE:

H.R. 378. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 379. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MACHEN:

H.R. 380. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 381. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER:

H.R. 382. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VIGORITO:

H.R. 383. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VIVIAN:

H.R. 384. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOELLER:

H.R. 385. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 386. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 387. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 388. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DYAL:

H.R. 389. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 390. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Founda-

tion to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CALLAN:

H.R. 391. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 392. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 393. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 394. A bill to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for the return to the stockpile of materials withdrawn but not used for defense purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 395. A bill to amend section 613(c) (4) (E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 396. A bill to provide that until June 30, 1968, Congress shall be notified of certain proposed public land actions; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 397. A bill to authorize the appropriation of the receipts of the Colorado River development fund for the purpose of making allowances to the Hoover Dam powerplant for deficiencies in firm energy generation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 398. A bill to permit the discovery, location, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of certain public lands in national forests in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 399. A bill to provide adjustments in order to make uniform the estate acquired for the Vega Dam and Reservoir, Colbran project, Colorado, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reconvey mineral interests in certain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 400. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to extend its application to contracts for the maintenance of Federal installations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 401. A bill to define the status of retired officers of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 402. A bill to provide for the determination of the compensation of firefighting personnel in accordance with prevailing rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 403. A bill to promote ethical standards of conduct among Members of Congress and officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 404. A bill to authorize overtime compensation and compensatory time for substitute employees in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 405. A bill to provide that Federal savings and loan associations shall give notice in writing to shareholders of their annual meetings, and to facilitate the solicitation of proxies by shareholders of such associations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 406. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army pay a fair share of the cost of certain highway improvements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 407. A bill to amend section 2732 of title 10, and section 490 of title 14, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 408. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the broadcasting of predictions of certain elections until all polling places at which votes may be cast in such election are closed; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 409. A bill to terminate price supports in tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 410. A bill to provide that the rates of compensation of officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall hereafter be fixed and adjusted by wage boards on the basis of prevailing rates and practices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 411. A bill to amend section 101 of title 38, United States Code, to extend full wartime benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States for 90 days or more in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning on May 9, 1916, and ending on April 6, 1917, and to extend full wartime survivor benefits to the survivors of such persons; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 412. A bill to amend section 1613 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that in determining the period within which a veteran must complete his program of education or training, the Administrator shall disregard periods during which the veteran was unable to pursue his program by reason of disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 413. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a spouse's annuity becomes payable in cases where the employee is retired for disability, and to increase widows' annuities by 10 percent; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 414. A bill to require certain safety devices on motor vehicles sold, shipped, or used in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 415. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 416. A bill to amend chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, to make the educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 417. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 418. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 419. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for the education of himself or any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 420. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the commissioning of male persons in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps, and the Regular Air Force with a view to designation as Air Force nurses and medical specialists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, stolen, wrongfully appropriated, unauthorized, revoked, or canceled credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 422. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 423. A bill for the relief of certain displaced nationals of the Netherlands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 424. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 425. A bill to amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 426. A bill to protect consumers by requiring that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part with imported meat bear a label showing the country of origin of such imported meat; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 427. A bill to authorize appropriations for the purpose of equitably reimbursing the States for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 428. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, with respect to the contribution made by Government toward health benefit protection for employees and annuitants and members of their families; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 429. A bill to amend provisions relative to compensatory time and overtime for certain postal field service employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 430. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 431. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 432. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Civil Service Retirement Act with regard to filing designation of beneficiary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 433. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 434. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that

accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 435. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 436. A bill to provide for recognition of Federal employee unions and to provide procedures for the adjustment of grievances; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 437. A bill to amend provisions relative to overtime in the Postal Field Service Compensation Act to provide time and one-half for substitutes for overtime work; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 438. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 439. A bill to exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of the first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 440. A bill to correct certain inequities with respect to the operation of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 441. A bill to provide for the crediting for civil service retirement purposes of certain service rendered by civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 442. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for mandatory retirement of employees upon attainment of 70 years of age and completion of 5 years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 443. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 444. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to carrots, citrus fruits, and onions to provide for paid advertising; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 446. A bill to authorize a 2-year program of Federal financial assistance for all elementary and secondary school children in all of the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 447. A bill to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 448. A bill to establish the power of the individual States and the local subdivisions thereof to prevent construction of nuclear devices within their territorial limits; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 449. A bill to authorize the waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 450. A bill to encourage the creation of original ornamental designs of useful

articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 451. A bill for the relief of certain displaced nationals of the Netherlands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 452. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of assistance to individuals in nonpublic mental institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 453. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from the benefits to which she is entitled thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 454. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid for the education of the taxpayer, his spouse, or his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 455. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Michigan among the States which may obtain social security coverage, under State agreement, for State and local policemen and firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 456. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make certain nonprofit organizations eligible for donations of surplus property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 457. A bill to provide for the designation of a highway from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 458. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to include the Virgin Islands as an eligible recipient of matching grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 459. A bill to provide for more uniform application of section 4369 of title 39, United States Code, which pertains to filing of information relating to second-class mail publications; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 460. A bill prohibiting lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 461. A bill to amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations requiring that freight and other unlighted cars be so equipped that they can be readily seen at night; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 462. A bill to reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 463. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to prescribe safe standards for the discharge of substances into the air by motor vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 464. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital at Vancouver, Wash.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 465. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign air transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H.R. 466. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to increase the authorization for appropriations under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 467. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 468. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to prevent duplication of benefits based on disability in cases where the disabled individual receives workmen's compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 469. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exempt from tax musical instruments sold to students for school use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 470. A bill to create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy; to research and develop an integrated, operational science to win the nonmilitary part of the global struggle between freedom and communism; and to train Government personnel, private citizens, and foreign students in this science; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 471. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration hospital in the Halifax area of Volusia County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 472. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit to an individual taxpayer for tuition and fees paid to an institution of higher education, and to allow a tax credit to all taxpayers for charitable contributions to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 473. A bill to amend section 1371 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain testamentary trusts to qualify as shareholders in electing small business corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 474. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the deferment of income from service contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 475. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that charitable contributions to museums by individuals shall be deductible for income tax purposes under the 30-percent limitation of adjusted gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the filing and publication of additional information by certain tax-exempt nonprofit organizations which conduct public fund drives, in order to protect the public against improper utilization of the proceeds of such drives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 477. A bill to repeal the retailers excise tax on toilet preparations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 478. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and certain provisions of title 28, United States Code, relating to taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 479. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 480. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit payment of child's insurance benefits after attainment of age 18 in the case of a child attending a college or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 481. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facili-

itate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 482. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for non-recognition of gain or loss on certain reacquisitions of real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 483. A bill to amend section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the effect of disclaimers on the allowance of the marital deduction for estate tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 484. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to apply to gross income from sales of items of income in respect of decedents the ordinary rules for determining the proper taxable year of inclusion in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 485. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.R. 486. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to regulate the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, delivery, and possession of habit-forming barbiturate drugs, amphetamine, and other habit-forming central nervous system stimulant drugs, and other drugs that have a potential for abuse resulting in psychotoxic effects or antisocial behavior; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 487. A bill to prohibit the construction of facilities in post office buildings designed to permit the secret surveillance of employees of the Post Office Department and prohibiting the use of such facilities in post office buildings now in use; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 488. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit premium compensation of firefighting employees to be considered as basic salary for the purposes of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 489. A bill to promote fair competition among subcontractors and to prevent bid peddling on public works contracts by requiring persons submitting bids on those contracts to specify certain subcontractors who will assist in carrying them out; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 490. A bill to authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 491. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of child's insurance benefits to disabled children of an insured individual even though such individual has not himself become entitled to benefits or died; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 492. A bill to amend titles XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that permanently and totally disabled individuals under age 18, as well as those over 18, shall be eligible for aid thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 493. A bill to amend chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code to make certain persons eligible to participate in the loan guaranty provisions of that chapter who would be so eligible if they were not in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 494. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the exemption from the tax on the transportation of persons which is accorded members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 495. A bill to amend the act of July 4, 1955, as amended, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 496. A bill to designate lock and dam 3 on the Cape Fear River, N.C., as the William O. Huske lock and dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 497. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1954, to establish a National Advisory Council on Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 498. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 499. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 500. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 501. A bill to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the North Loup division, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 502. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to impose a limitation upon the time for the institution of deportation proceedings, and a limitation upon the time for the loss of U.S. nationality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 504. A bill to establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 505. A bill to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to carry out the program for the conservation and restoration of the Hawaiian nene goose, and to extend such program for an additional 5 years; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 506. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the State of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 507. A bill to provide that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 508. A bill to amend the act of October 9, 1940, to provide that the 10-year statute of limitations applicable to claims against the United States shall not bar the payment of such claims where they are filed with an appropriate agency of the United States during such 10-year period; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 509. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to regulate the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, de-

livery, and possession of habit-forming barbiturate drugs, amphetamine and other habit-forming central nervous system stimulant drugs, and other drugs that have a potential for abuse resulting in psychotoxic effects or antisocial behavior; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 510. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 511. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 512. A bill to provide a credit against the Federal income tax for additional State and local taxes imposed for school purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 513. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, under certain circumstances, disclose the current addresses of husbands and parents who have deserted their families; the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 514. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 515. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to a taxpayer who is a student at a college for certain expenses incurred in obtaining a higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 516. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POOL:

H.R. 517. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 518. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which may be earned without deductions from benefits in cases where a husband and wife are both beneficiaries but all or most of such outside income is derived by only one of them; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 519. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 68 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 520. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer increased personal exemptions for his children while they are attending school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 521. A bill to establish and prescribe the functions of the Federal Tax Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 522. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 524. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other educational expenses paid by him for the education of a dependent at a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 526. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 527. A bill to provide Federal assistance to local educational agencies to assist them to meet the financial burden resulting from the entry into their school systems of children from outside the State; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 528. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 530. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 531. A bill to assist the several States in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 532. A bill to amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 533. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from \$600 to \$1,000, and to increase the exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 534. A bill to require loyalty declarations from employees of Government suppliers and from labor organizations representing the employees of such suppliers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 535. A bill to provide that certain information relating to the national security shall be made available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 536. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to require that all decisions of the Supreme Court shall be participated in by the full Court, and that any vacancies or absences in the membership of the Court shall be temporarily filled by circuit judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 537. A bill relating to the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for Federal income taxes and for certain Federal excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 538. A bill to extend Federal meat inspection and to permit cooperation with State meat inspection services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 539. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 540. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide an 11 percent increase in rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 541. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 542. A bill to authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 543. A bill to amend section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order to continue the veterans hospitals and Armed Forces dairy program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 544. A bill to establish a research laboratory at which programs of research and study shall be conducted to develop new and improved industrial uses for dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 545. A bill to permanently extend the special milk programs for the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 546. A bill to retrocede to the State of Wisconsin concurrent jurisdiction over the rights-of-way for U.S. Highway 16 and Wisconsin State Highway No. 21 within Camp McCoy, Wis., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 547. A bill to improve the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program by providing minimum benefits for certain individuals who have attained age 72 and by liberalizing the retirement test through increasing the amount of earnings permitted without full deductions from benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 548. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose additional duties on cattle, beef, and veal imported each year in excess of annual quotas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the manufacturers excise tax on business machines in the case of articles purchased for the exclusive use of a church or a convention or association of churches; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 550. A bill to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 551. A bill to provide for, phase out, and to extend the use of Mexican agricultural workers under title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 552. A bill to abolish the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and repeal the Arms Control and Disarmament Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 553. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the tax on club dues for nonprofit hunting and fishing clubs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend the act of June 29, 1940, relating to the administration of the Washington National Airport, to transfer

to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency certain additional real property of the United States to facilitate the expansion of such airport for general aviation purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 555. A bill to provide for continuity and support of study, research, and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities related to Antarctica, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, gathering, evaluating, correlating, and dispersing of information and knowledge obtained from exploration, research, and other mediums relating to weather, communications, travel, and other areas of information; also to coordinate Antarctic activities among those agencies of the U.S. Government and private institutions interested in or concerned directly with the promotion, advancement, increase, and diffusion of knowledge of the Antarctic; and to direct and administer U.S. Antarctic programs in the national interest; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 556. A bill relating to the practice of law in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 557. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 with respect to the deduction of medical expenses; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 558. A bill to provide for a dual banking system in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 559. A bill to amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 560. A bill to provide for increased Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City and to authorize Federal loans to the District of Columbia for capital improvement programs; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 561. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 562. A bill to prohibit banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from accepting deposits in excess of certain percentages of their outstanding real estate loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 563. A bill to amend chapter 119 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that clergymen shall not be competent to testify with respect to certain communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 564. A bill to amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 565. A bill to provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 566. A bill to provide for the distribution of motor-vehicle tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 567. A bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures for the support-of-way, trackage, and traffic in safe and suitable condition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 568. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an in-

dividual with 40 years' service may retire regardless of age; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 569. A bill to prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of plastic bags unless such bags are labeled or manufactured in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 570. A bill to require certificates of fitness in the sale of automobiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 571. A bill to amend section 3402 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States for the prosecution of veterans' claims; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend the International Peace and Security Act of 1961 to provide for the establishment and support of a Western Hemisphere Police Force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 573. A bill to establish a Foreign Service Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 574. A bill to create a National Peace Agency and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 575. A bill to encourage and promote the establishment of an Inter-American Court of Justice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 576. A bill to authorize an exhibit at the New York World's Fair in honor of the late President of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 577. A bill to amend chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code, to provide retired pay for reservists who have 10 or more years of satisfactory Federal service and who performed active duty for 5 or more years in the aggregate during World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 578. A bill to prohibit the discharge of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 579. A bill to amend section 15 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to permit certain enlistments in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 580. A bill to establish a board (outside of the Department of Defense) to review and correct discharges and dismissals of former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 581. A bill to amend section 2 of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act so as to include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands within the provisions of such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 583. A bill to amend the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 584. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Small Business Administration to insure business loans made to small business concerns by private lending institutions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 585. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to abolish the Loan Policy Board of the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 586. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require officers and directors of any issuer of registered securities to periodically report the extent to which, and the purposes for which, their holdings of such securities are pledged, hypothecated,

or loaned; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, with respect to the practice of "overlooking" passenger space reservations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 588. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide for research to determine criteria and means for abating objectionable aircraft noise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 589. A bill to prohibit certain tampering with speedometers on motor vehicles used in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 590. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain contracts and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and their franchised dealers, to permit the establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide that a small-business concern may not be denied assistance thereunder solely because of the type of business in which it is engaged, if such business is lawful in the community where such concern is located; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 592. A bill to provide for disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway construction programs; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 593. A bill to strengthen the competitive enterprise system by assisting qualified small-business concerns to obtain leases of commercial and industrial property, where stringent credit requirements tend to exclude such concerns, by authorizing the Small Business Administration to guarantee, directly or in cooperation with others, the payment of rentals under such leases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 594. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 595. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to prohibit Federal savings and loan associations from having more than three branches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 596. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 597. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide for a college scholarship program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 598. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 599. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide that registration with State authorities shall not be required in the case of securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 600. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the broadcasting by means of radio or television of amateur or professional boxing matches; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 601. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of

competition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require disclosure by investment advisers of transactions for their own account in any investments of the type with respect to which they render advisory services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 603. A bill to provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 604. A bill to prevent the sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts, and accessories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 605. A bill to amend section 3 of the Securities Act of 1933 so as to remove the exemption of securities offered for sale and sold in only one State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 606. A bill to authorize the President, under certain conditions, to control, regulate, and allocate the use and distribution of medicinal substances for the purpose of protecting and preserving the health of the American people; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 607. A bill to aid in controlling inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 608. A bill to require the Surgeon General to undertake a special research program with respect to cystic fibrosis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 609. A bill to amend part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 to make it unlawful for broadcasters to make unauthorized deletions from certain matter submitted for broadcasting; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 610. A bill to amend title IV of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 611. A bill to amend section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include within the definition of "State banks" branches of foreign banks authorized under State law to accept deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 612. A bill to require banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to convert inactive demand accounts into savings accounts in certain circumstances; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 613. A bill to amend section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 614. A bill to amend section 6 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the holding of public hearings in connection with the issuance of certain certificates and the making of certain findings and determinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 615. A bill to authorize the regulation of the solicitation of proxies in respect of securities issued by certain banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 616. A bill to assist the several States in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 617. A bill to provide certain incentives for the repair, improvement, renovation, and restoration of residential and commercial property under the tax laws of the District of Columbia, to provide that existing housing in urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia shall be rehabilitated, restored, and preserved in all possible cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 618. A bill to amend section 5210 of the Revised Statutes to provide that lists of the shareholders of national banks shall be available for inspection by committees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 619. A bill to amend section 402(a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 620. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for the retirement of Federal Reserve bank stock and the substitution of interest-bearing deposits in lieu thereof; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 621. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to require that any stock option issued by an insured bank or savings and loan association be made available to the general public on equal terms (or, if offered only to shareholders, be made available on equal terms to all of them); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 622. A bill to provide that the Joint Committee on Defense Production shall develop a program of economic controls to stabilize the economy and safeguard the national defense in time of emergency; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 624. A bill to amend section 17 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and to amend section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to establish an International Home Loan Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 625. A bill to eliminate the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit and note liabilities, and to permit domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 626. A bill to provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 627. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 628. A bill to provide for the District of Columbia an appointed Governor and secretary, and an elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 629. A bill to provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 630. A bill to provide for the District of Columbia an appointed Governor and secretary, and an elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 631. A bill to provide for the grading of meat and for informing the ultimate user of such grade; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 632. A bill to amend the act of July 8, 1932 (relating to dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia), to create a presumption in connection with the possession of certain dangerous weapons; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 633. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to provide an exemption for students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 634. A bill to require proof of financial security with respect to each person

who registers a motor vehicle in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 635. A bill to license and regulate private employment agencies in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 636. A bill to permit certain proceedings supplementary to judgment in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and in the municipal court for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 637. A bill to amend the act of July 8, 1932, relating to the control or possession in the District of Columbia of dangerous weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 638. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 639. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit certain advertising with respect to price, and to prohibit false advertising in the District of Columbia relating to alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 640. A bill to provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 641. A bill to amend section 1346 of title 28, United States Code, to permit suits against the United States arising out of contracts entered into by nonappropriated fund activities of or under departments and agencies of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 642. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to permit patent holders to bring civil actions against Government contractors who infringe their patents while carrying out Government contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 643. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 644. A bill to promote safe driving and eliminate the reckless and irresponsible driver from the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing that any person operating a motor vehicle within the District while apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor shall be deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test of certain of his body substances to determine the alcoholic content of his blood, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 645. A bill to provide for the establishment of a municipal arts council representative of local nonprofit organizations and institutions, including educational organizations and institutions, in the District of Columbia with active programs in the arts, to set aside for such local cultural activities 1 mill out of each \$1 of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 646. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit false advertising in the District of Columbia relating to alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 647. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 648. A bill to amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law to provide broader coverage, improved standards of

minimum wage and overtime compensation protection, and improved means of enforcement; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 649. A bill to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 650. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity thereunder upon completion of 30 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 651. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 652. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 653. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for the outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 654. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 655. A bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 656. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide judicial review of certain determinations of the Tariff Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 657. A bill to amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish liability on the part of the United States for the taking of easements in the navigable airspace of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 658. A bill to amend section 610 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to establish minimum standards for operation of civil supersonic aircraft through the navigable airspace of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 659. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to establish a special program for the construction, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of public eleemosynary hospitals; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 660. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide that the bombing of certain buildings will create a rebuttable presumption that a Federal criminal offense has been committed for purposes of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 661. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 662. A bill to amend section 501(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require evidence of financial responsibility in connection with the registration of certain aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 663. A bill to authorize a 2-year program of Federal financial assistance for all

elementary and secondary school children in all of the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 664. A bill to amend title IX of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide for establishment of a national science research data processing and information retrieval system with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 665. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 666. A bill to amend section 8 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 667. A bill to amend section 9(b)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to eliminate the provision thereof prohibiting the certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 668. A bill to amend section 307(c) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to prescribe air traffic rules governing the use of landing areas by certain aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 669. A bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent commission on aircraft noise abatement problems; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 670. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide for research to determine criteria and means for abating objectionable aircraft noise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 671. A bill to amend section 601 of the Federal Aviation Act to require identification markings on the underside of the wings of certain aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 672. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 673. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 674. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Senior Citizens within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help senior citizens; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 675. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 676. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 677. A bill to strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 678. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 679. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 680. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H.R. 681. A bill to provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 682. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to municipalities and to volunteer fire-fighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 683. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 with respect to the procedure for amending orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 684. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 685. A bill to provide that the representation in the House of Representatives of each of the several States shall be reduced in proportion to the number of adult inhabitants of such State whose right to vote is denied or abridged; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 686. A bill to provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that employers having pension plans under which payments are correlated with social security benefits shall be subject to an additional tax in cases where increases in such benefits result in a reduction in their own contributions under such plans and are not passed on to their retired employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 688. A bill to provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall meet certain safety standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 689. A bill to designate the Joanna Dam and Reservoir now under construction on the Salt River near Joanna, Mo., as the "Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 690. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 691. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits, to provide minimum benefits for all individuals not otherwise entitled at age 70, and to provide an across-the-board increase in all benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 692. A bill to amend section 624(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide that all so-called end-use inspectors shall be subject to the control of the Inspector General, Foreign Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 693. A bill to extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 694. A bill to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.R. 695. A bill to prohibit the exclusion of dog guides for the blind from certain public carriers, transport terminals, and other places of business which operate in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 696. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to facilitate sales of one- to four-family residences in locations adversely affected by airports constructed or expanded with Federal financial assistance furnished under the Federal Airport Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 697. A bill to amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE of Texas:

H.R. 698. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 699. A bill to amend the act of June 29, 1940, relating to the administration of the Washington National Airport, to transfer to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency certain additional real property of the United States to facilitate the expansion of such airport for general aviation purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 700. A bill to prohibit trade with Communist nations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 701. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to provide for establishment of special adjustment boards to resolve disputes otherwise referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 702. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 703. A bill to provide that the provisions of the Natural Gas Act shall not apply to the sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by an independent producer not engaged in the interstate transmission of natural gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 704. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to make all awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board final; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 705. A bill to amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that certain provisions of insurance contracts covering loss of life or personal injury of passengers being transported shall be null and void; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 706. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to provide for establishment of special adjustment boards upon the request either of representatives of employees or of carriers to resolve disputes otherwise referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 707. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 708. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount

of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 709. A bill relating to the rate of duty on fresh and frozen strawberries which are imported from Mexico; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 710. A bill to permit States or other duly constituted taxing authorities to subject persons to liability for payment of property taxes on property located in Federal areas within such State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 711. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 712. A bill defining the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court and all Federal courts inferior thereto, in certain instances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 713. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court and to provide that persons who have held certain Federal and State offices shall be ineligible for appointment to any Federal judgeship within 5 years after leaving such offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 714. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to proscribe travel in interstate or foreign commerce for purposes of inciting to riot or committing other unlawful acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 715. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 716. A bill to amend section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 to increase the general authorization for small navigation projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 717. A bill authorizing the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to expend certain appropriated funds to maintain harbors and waterways at depths required for defense purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 718. A bill to provide for the advancement of Federal funds to non-Federal entities desiring to undertake projects for flood control and related purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H.R. 719. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit foreign-flag vessels to transport passengers between the United States and Puerto Rico to attend the Seventh Assembly of the World Convention of Churches of Christ; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 720. A bill to expand the authority of the Canal Zone Government to settle claims not cognizable under the Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 721. A bill to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 722. A bill to amend certain provisions of existing law concerning the relationship of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Army and Navy so they will apply with similar effect to the Air Force; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 723. A bill to require the inspection of certain towing vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 724. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain Canal Zone prisoners to the custody of the Attorney General; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 725. A bill to clarify the responsibility for marking of obstructions in navigable

waters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 726. A bill to repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting the collection of fees for certain services under the navigation laws; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 727. A bill to provide for the administration of the Coast Guard Band; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 728. A bill to broaden the vessel exchange provisions of section 510(1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend such provisions for an additional 5 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 729. A bill to amend section 510(a)(1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 730. A bill to improve the aids to navigation services of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 731. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain real property of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 732. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce," approved August 2, 1956; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of a public airport in or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 734. A bill to amend the joint resolution of September 15, 1960, with respect to the use of certain park roads, highways, and vehicular facilities by those carriers of passengers by motor vehicles which are certificated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 735. A bill to amend section 602 of title 18, United States Code, to make it a crime for certain persons, for political purposes, to divulge information relating to lists or names of persons employed by the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 736. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 737. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to increase the authorization for appropriations under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 738. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make certain acts against the person of the President and Vice President of the United States and certain other Federal officers designated to act as President in the event of a vacancy in that office a Federal crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 739. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery at Westfield, Mass.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 740. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 742. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 743. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARNSLEY:

H.R. 744. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRABOWSKI:

H.R. 745. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 746. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 747. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 748. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STALBAUM:

H.R. 749. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State

public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 750. A bill to amend section 501(c)(14) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income taxation certain nonprofit corporations and associations organized to provide reserve funds for domestic building and loan associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 751. A bill to provide for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 752. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code, so as to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 753. A bill to establish the period of validity and fee for a passport; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 754. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 755. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 756. A bill to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so that they can be readily seen at night; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 757. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 758. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 759. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 760. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 761. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain amounts paid as expenses of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 762. A bill to authorize the construction of a causeway from Jersey City, N.J., to Liberty Island; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 763. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 764. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 765. A bill to amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the "Buy American Act," to require the construction, alteration, and repair of U.S. naval vessels in shipyards in the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 766. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 767. A bill to amend the act of August 6, 1947, to extend the functions of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 769. A bill to assist the several States in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 770. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 771. A bill to amend the act of September 14, 1959, with respect to sales and use taxes imposed by States on sales and other business activities in interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 772. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make Federal crimes certain offenses against the person of the President or Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 773. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make it a Federal crime to kill a letter carrier employed by the Post Office Department while in the performance of his duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 774. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 775. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 776. A bill to designate the tomb in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., of the three unknown servicemen of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict as the "Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 777. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 778. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 779. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into agreements with each of the States, Commonwealths, territories, and the District of Columbia to provide for a private, voluntary medical care insurance program for certain persons over the age of 65, and to authorize payments by the Secretary to States to cover part of the costs of such insurance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 780. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 781. A bill to establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 782. A bill to establish certain qualification for persons appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 783. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 784. A bill to amend section 613(c) (4) (E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to certain treatment processes considered as mining in the determination of percentage depletion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 785. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to protect the constitutional rights of mentally incompetent persons committed thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 786. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 787. A bill to establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 788. A bill to provide for extension of State jurisdiction over the Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash., only with the consent of the Quinault Tribe, and to authorize the tribe to terminate any State jurisdiction heretofore extended under Public Law 280, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 789. A bill to make permanent the provisions of the law authorizing certain suspension of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, with respect to the transportation of lumber; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 790. A bill to rename a lock of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal the "R. N. Bert Dosh lock"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 791. A bill to repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 792. A bill to amend section 7 of the act of May 21, 1920, to require the procurement of certain services from commercial suppliers when economy will result from such procurement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 793. A bill to authorize investigations and reports on the water resources and requirements of the Colorado River Basin, and to protect existing economies in the course of development of such resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 794. A bill to clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the States in the use of the waters of certain streams; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 795. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater

protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 796. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 797. A bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 798. A bill to provide assistance to the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 799. A bill to revitalize the American gold mining industry; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 800. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate with the several States a cooperative program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 801. A bill to repeal the retailers excise tax on handbags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 802. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 803. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 804. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 805. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more realistic definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.R. 806. A bill to amend the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act to permit the listing on labels of certain fibers constituting less than 5 percent of a textile fiber product; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 807. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide that the Chief Medical Officer of the Federal Bureau of Prisons shall have the title of Assistant Surgeon General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 808. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that the spouse of an individual receiving a disability annuity may if otherwise qualified become entitled to a spouse's annuity regardless of whether such individual has attained age 65; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 809. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to State agencies for use by volunteer firefighting organizations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 810. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive study

of certain future highway needs; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 811. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to specify certain procedures for use by system, group, or regional boards of adjustment, including provision for the payment by the Mediation Board of compensation to referees sitting with such boards of adjustment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 812. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 813. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 814. A bill to clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the States in the use of the waters of certain streams; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 815. A bill to amend the act of September 26, 1950, to enlarge the service area of the Sacramento canals unit of the Central Valley project to include Yolo and Solano Counties, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 816. A bill reauthorizing the Central Valley reclamation project to include New Hogan and Black Butte projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 817. A bill authorizing a monetary contribution for the flood control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose developments to be constructed on the Yuba River by the Yuba County Water Agency of Marysville, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 818. A bill authorizing the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to expend certain appropriated funds to maintain harbors and waterways at depths required for defense purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 819. A bill authorizing construction of the Lakeport Dam and Reservoir and channel improvements on Scotts Creek, Cache Creek Basin, Calif., in the interest of flood control and allied purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 820. A bill to incorporate California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 821. A bill for the relief of the town of Kure Beach, N.C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLODY:

H.R. 822. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 823. A bill to provide assistance to the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 824. A bill granting the consent of Congress to a compact relating to taxation of motor fuels consumed by interstate buses and to an agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 825. A bill to repeal the "cool trade" laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 826. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 827. A bill to amend the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), in order to provide

for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 828. A bill to extend the period of time within which assurances of local co-operation may be furnished the Department of the Army in connection with a flood control project on the Yakima River at Ellensburg, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 829. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to curb the tax-exempt financing of industrial or commercial facilities used for private profitmaking purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 830. A bill to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 831. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 832. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 833. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 834. A bill to require the establishment of congressional election districts composed of contiguous and compact territories, and to require that the districts so established within any one State shall contain approximately the same number of inhabitants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 835. A bill to designate the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every even-numbered year as election day and to make it a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 836. A bill to provide a method for determining Presidential inability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 837. A bill to amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings nonmailable, to provide a penalty for mailing same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 838. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the use of U.S. savings stamps for trade promotion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 839. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, to provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing, directly or through an agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer, or seller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 840. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to review de novo claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 841. A bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939, relating to domestically produced fishery products to establish a fund for the advancement of commercial fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 842. A bill to protect the position of the Government under Government-insured ship mortgages and to prevent unfair competition in the carriage of cargo preference shipments by certain vessels having Government-insured ship mortgages; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 843. A bill to amend section 4B of the Clayton Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 844. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that clergymen who are naturalized citizens shall not lose their nationality by residence abroad, even though they are not representatives of American organizations, if they devote full time to their clerical duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 845. A bill to permit aliens registered on former quota waiting lists maintained prior to January 1, 1944, to be placed on the appropriate quota waiting lists maintained under authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act without loss of priority of their original registration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 846. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 847. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that State law shall, in certain cases, determine the number of jurors which constitute a jury and the number of jurors who must agree in order that there be a valid verdict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 848. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States except the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 849. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to declare private antitrust suits to be impressed with a substantial public interest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 850. A bill to fortify the anti-trust policy of the United States against concentration of economic power and the use or abuse of that power to the detriment of the national economy by preventing manufacturers from financing the sales of their products; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 851. A bill to provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 852. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act so as to require every agency of the Federal Government to furnish to certain additional persons copies of certain notices or communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 853. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make it unlawful to furnish transportation to certain unemployed persons and members of their family in order to cause any such person to move to another State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 854. A bill to amend section 1963 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the registration of that portion of divorce decrees providing for the payment of money or the transfer of property which have been entered in certain district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 855. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the eligibility of members of the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 856. A bill to provide for the publication before entry of decrees, judgments, and orders entered by consent upon the merits of civil antitrust proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 857. A bill to prescribe a national policy with respect to the acquisition and disposition of proprietary rights in scientific and technical information obtained and inventions made through the expenditure of public funds; to establish in the executive

branch of the Government a Federal Inventions Administration to administer in the public interest the proprietary rights of the United States with respect to such information and inventions; to encourage the contribution to the United States of inventions of significant value for national defense, public health, or any national scientific program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 858. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 859. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 860. A bill to provide an additional remedy for persons having a claim against the United States arising out of contracts relating to certain vessels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 862. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the use of "Federal," "National," or "United States"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 863. A bill to supplement the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act by prohibiting automobile manufacturers from engaging in the businesses of financing and insuring automobiles purchased by consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 864. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 865. A bill to provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 866. A bill to provide for a more conservative capitalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 867. A bill to amend the act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), as amended, relating to the establishment of a register of names in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle drivers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 868. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 869. A bill to amend the act of April 19, 1950, relating to the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians, to authorize certain additional highway projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 870. A bill to provide that the President shall include in the budget submitted to the Congress under section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, an item for not less than \$2 billion to be applied toward reduction of the national debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 871. A bill to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 872. A bill to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 873. A bill to establish penalties for the operation of a motor vehicle between States by a person while his motor vehicle operator's license is suspended or revoked; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 874. A bill to amend the act of June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 388), as amended, relating

to the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 875. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 876. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 877. A bill to establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 878. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 879. A bill to amend subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a small business corporation may in certain cases retain its tax status thereunder even though one of its shareholders becomes a trust; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 880. A bill to close ports of the United States to certain vessels while engaged in trade with Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 881. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 882. A bill to reaffirm the national public policy and the purposes of Congress in enacting the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U.S.C., title 15, sec. 13), and for other purposes," and to clarify the intent and meaning of the aforesaid law by providing for the mandatory nature of functional discounts under certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 883. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from assessing fees or charges for services, publications, or instruments, unless specifically permitted by law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 884. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from making certain rules relating to the length or frequency of broadcast advertisements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 885. A bill to regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 886. A bill to protect consumers by requiring that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part with imported meat bear a label showing the country of origin of such imported meat; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 887. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to require that all decisions of the Supreme Court shall be participated in by the full Court, and that any vacancies or absences in the membership of the Court shall be temporarily filled by circuit judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 888. A bill to authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in the States of Pennsylvania and New

Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 889. A bill to prohibit the creation of interstate authorities having power to divert motor vehicle toll revenues to nonhighway purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 890. A bill to provide research, technical, and financial assistance with respect to the disposal of solid wastes to the several States and political subdivisions thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 891. A bill to establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 892. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 893. A bill to provide for the extension of the reclamation acts, as amended, to all of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 894. A bill to modernize the mining laws of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 895. A bill to provide for a study by the Secretary of the Interior of strip-mining operations in the United States and for a report to Congress of the results of such study, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 896. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the sealing off of certain abandoned coal mines so as to prevent the pollution of waterways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SECREST:

H.R. 897. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 898. A bill to amend the Capper-Volstead Act, with respect to the control of unfair practices affecting associations of producers of agricultural products and members thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 899. A bill to authorize waiver of indebtedness growing out of erroneous payments by the Armed Forces to military personnel or their dependents, to bar recovery of these payments if recovery action is not initiated within 6 years of payment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 900. A bill to create four judicial districts for the State of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 901. A bill to provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$75,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed "Sierra Way" in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 902. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 903. A bill to add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 904. A bill to amend section 301(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 905. A bill to amend the act of June 22, 1936, relative to flood control, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 906. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 907. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE of Idaho:

H.R. 908. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 909. A bill to require fresh potatoes purchased or sold in interstate commerce to be labeled according to the State in which such potatoes were grown; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITENER:

H.R. 910. A bill to amend section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code with respect to the mailing of obscene matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 911. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more realistic definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 912. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 913. A bill to amend section 3231, title 18, United States Code, to reaffirm the jurisdiction of State courts to enforce State statutes prohibiting subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 914. A bill to establish a program for the Government purchase and resale of domestically produced, newly mined processed mica and mica ore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 915. A bill to repeal the excise tax on communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 916. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 917. A bill to impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 918. A bill to provide that each member of the bar of the highest court of a State or of a Federal court shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 919. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the eligibility of members of the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 920. A bill to prevent the Federal courts exercising jurisdiction in cases involving apportionment or reapportionment of the legislature of any State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 921. A bill to establish the National Oceanographic Agency; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 922. A bill for the establishment of a commission to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 923. A bill to create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 924. A bill to provide that certain surplus property of the United States may be donated for park or recreational purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 925. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a statutory policy governing the broadcasting of views on controversial issues; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 926. A bill to create a Department of Urbiculture, and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 927. A bill to create a Department of Transportation and Communications, and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 928. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 929. A bill to amend section 403(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to permit the granting of free transportation to guides or dog guides accompanying totally blind persons; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 930. A bill to prohibit the introduction of merchandise into interstate commerce if a guarantee is made with respect to such merchandise unless the merchandise bears a complete return address; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 931. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, so as to add thereto provisions with respect to through bills of lading and liability for loss, damage, or injury to property; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 932. A bill to provide for the assessment and collection of fees to cover the cost of operation of certain regulatory agencies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 933. A bill to require the procurement of certain services by Government agencies from commercial suppliers whenever economy will result from such procurement; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 934. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to prohibit political contributions and lobbying by agents of foreign principals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 935. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 60; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 936. A bill to establish the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 937. A bill granting the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 938. A bill to amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to provide that certain surplus property of the United States shall be offered for sale to the States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 939. A bill to repeal the special tax imposed on amounts paid for admission, refreshment, service, and merchandise at roof-gardens, cabarets, and other similar places; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 940. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 941. A bill to provide Federal assistance for programs in the States for projects

which will benefit older persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 942. A bill to authorize Federal financial assistance to the States to be used for constructing school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 943. A bill to reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Clayton Act as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to conserve the opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 944. A bill to provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 945. A bill to amend section 109 of title 38, United States Code, to provide benefits for members of the armed forces of nations allied with the United States in World War I or World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITENER:

H.R. 946. A bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 947. A bill to amend section 10 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, so as to require reports of collisions in which motor vehicles are involved; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 948. A bill to amend part II of the District of Columbia Code relating to divorce, legal separation, and annulment of marriage in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 949. A bill to amend section 207, title 31, of the District of Columbia Code of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 950. A bill to amend section 103, title 31, of the District of Columbia Code of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 951. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 952. A bill to amend chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, to permit judicial review of decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 953. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 954. A bill for the relief of certain persons having summer homes in the Pinecrest Recreation Area, in the Stanislaus National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 955. A bill to provide benefits for members and survivors of members of the Philippine Scouts on the same basis as such benefits are provided for other members of the Armed Forces and their survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 956. A bill to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 957. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2½ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 958. A bill to increase the annuities of certain schoolteachers in the District of Columbia who retired prior to October 1, 1956; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 959. A bill to amend the Fire and Casualty Act regulating the business of fire, marine, and casualty insurance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 960. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 to remove certain limitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 961. A bill to reduce the time in stand-by status of firefighting personnel of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 962. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 963. A bill to establish the position of U.S. customs inspector (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 964. A bill to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 965. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the Accotink Dam and Reservoir area to Fairfax County, Va., as a public park and recreation area; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 966. A bill to amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strikes at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 967. A bill to amend section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 968. A bill to make it a criminal offense to deprive, or threaten to deprive, any person of Federal employment for refusing to contribute to a political party or candidate; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 969. A bill to authorize redetermination under the Civil Service Retirement Act of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 970. A bill to require the establishment, on the basis of the 19th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.R. 971. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$900 the income tax exemption allowed each taxpayer, each dependent, and \$1,200 for a dependent child (until said dependent reaches 24 years of age) while attending any accredited business school, college, or uni-

versity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 972. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain improved, voluntary methods of recruiting, training, transporting, and distributing agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 973. A bill to provide for the establishment of a council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 975. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 976. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.R. 977. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 978. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual a deduction from gross income for expenses incurred by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 979. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 980. A bill to provide for the return of obscene mail matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 981. A bill to repeal the excise tax on communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 982. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Clean Air Act, as amended, to provide for improved cooperation by Federal agencies to control water and air pollution from Federal installations and facilities and to control automotive vehicle air pollution; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 983. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 984. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit or repeal certain retailers excise taxes and to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 985. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 (or \$3,600 in the case of a widow with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 986. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Founda-

tion to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 987. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to prohibit participation of Federal-aid funds in certain State or local taxes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 988. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of certain future highway needs; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 989. A bill to amend the St. Lawrence Seaway Act to provide that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation shall not engage in publicity or promotional activities such as free or paid advertising; solicitation of cargoes; publication of ocean, rail, port, or motor carrier rate or service comparisons; or other activities that are actually or potentially disruptive to the flow of waterborne trade among ports in the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 990. A bill to establish within the Housing and Home Finance Agency a new program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion, and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 991. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to increase the amount of wages entitled to priority to \$2,000; to provide that pension, welfare, and other fringe benefits shall be treated as wages; and to increase the priority period from 3 months to 12 months with respect to certain wage components; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 992. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 993. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 994. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit employees with at least 30 years of service to retire at 55 years of age with full annuities; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 995. A bill to provide coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 996. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the benefits payable thereunder to the widows and surviving children of deceased insured workers, and to increase disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 997. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit payment of child's insurance benefits after attainment of age 18 in the case of a child attending school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 998. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 999. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and disability insurance benefits by \$35 a month (and other monthly benefits proportionately), and to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 1000. A bill to establish the Department of Education; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 1001. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1002. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer, including the exemptions for a spouse and dependents and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1003. A bill to repeal the Federal retailers excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1004. A bill to establish the position of U.S. customs inspector (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1005. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit, for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1006. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide education and training, loan guaranty, wartime rates of disability compensation, pension, and other wartime service benefits to persons serving in combat zones after January 1, 1962; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 1007. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to exemptions from attachment and certain other process in the case of persons not residing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1008. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving picture theater; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1009. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the documentary stamp tax shall not apply with respect to any acquisition of realty through condemnation by a State or political subdivision thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1010. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a fully insured individual may elect to have any employment or self-employment performed by him after attaining retirement age excluded (for both tax and benefit purposes) from coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 1011. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 1012. A bill to provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment shall be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1013. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax retirement annuities and pensions paid by the United States to its employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1014. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1015. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; and to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1017. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1018. A bill to amend chapter 79 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that certain boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; to authorize the award of an exemplary rehabilitation certificate; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide an allowance for work clothing for certain postal field service employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, in order to prevent the use of work measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1022. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage to \$2 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1023. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, to eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1024. A bill to amend section 503 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that workmen's compensation payments shall be disregarded in the computation of income for purposes of payment of pensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 1025. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$900 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1026. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to increase the subsistence allowance for members of the uniformed services to \$75 per month; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that certain veterans who were prisoners of war shall be deemed to have a service-connected disability of 50 percent; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 1028. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside of the United States by defeated or retiring Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1029. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the city of Santa Clara, in recognition of its historical significance in the Western United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1030. A bill to provide that the President shall designate one agency of the Federal Government to conduct all security investigations of civil officers and employees of the United States, and of persons who apply for employment as such officers and employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1031. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into agreements with the States to provide for a private, voluntary medical care insurance program for certain persons over the age of 65, and to authorize payments by the Secretary to States to cover part of the costs of such insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1032. A bill to provide for the termination of programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1970; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1033. A bill to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 1034. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that bagpipes and parts thereof shall be admitted free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the tax on club dues for non-profit hunting and fishing clubs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1037. A bill to permit one-half of the budget surplus for any fiscal year to be applied against the public debt and to provide that one-half of such surplus shall be applied as tax credits against individual income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1038. A bill to permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1039. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be bound by decisions of certain Federal courts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 1040. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemptions for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 1041. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1042. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a depreciation deduction for the wear and tear of real property used as the taxpayer's principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDY:

H.R. 1043. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1044. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Norfolk, State of Virginia, certain lands in the city of Norfolk, State of Virginia, in exchange for certain other lands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 1045. A bill to amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1047. A bill to amend section 102(a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out measures to eradicate ragweed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1048. A bill to amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in the following year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1049. A bill to amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, so as to provide that the population figures for the year 1960 shall be used for the purpose of computing annual immigrant quotas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1050. A bill to grant nonquota status to any immigrant born in an independent country of the Western Hemisphere; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1051. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1052. A bill to authorize the appropriation of \$3,063,500 as an ex gratia payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1053. A bill to provide for the reentitlement of certain surviving widows to annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act upon termination of their subsequent remarriages by reason of death of husband, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1054. A bill to prohibit the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 1055. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.R. 1056. A bill to amend section 4233 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the admissions tax admissions to non-motion-picture exhibitions, carnivals, rodeos, and circuses promoted by municipally owned facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 1058. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 1059. A bill to repeal the 1966 multiple-price wheat program; to reinstate for the 1966 crop provisions of law applicable to wheat prior to the enactment of the 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 wheat programs; to allow all wheat farmers to vote in the national wheat marketing quota referendum; and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase or suspend acreage allotments and marketing quotas on certain classes of wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1060. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 1061. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to Tokay grapes to provide for paid advertising; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1062. A bill for the relief of certain persons having summer homes in the Pinecrest Recreation Area, in the Stanislaus National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1063. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 1064. A bill to authorize the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to provide an exemption from the tax imposed by such act for certain operations of the majority and minority rooms of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend section 11-1701 of the District of Columbia Code to increase the retirement salaries of certain retired judges; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.R. 1067. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and volunteer rescue squads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1068. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the furnishing of economic assistance to any country which does not grant to the United States most-favored-nation treatment with respect to the admission of our exports; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 1070. A bill to amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in order to continue the indemnity payment program for dairy farmers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1071. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid for tuition, fees, or services to certain public and private institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the stockpiling, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof for emergency purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1073. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special commemorative postage stamp in memory of Dr. Jose Rizal, Philippine champion of liberty, and ex-President Emilio Aguinaldo, freedom fighters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax for a portion of amounts paid for certain educational expenses incurred at an institution of higher learning or vocational training; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1075. A bill to extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1076. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1077. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1078. A bill to turn back to each State a portion of Federal income tax collected therein for use for educational purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1079. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 1080. A bill to provide for the coverage of physicians by the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1081. A bill to provide for the establishment of a program of Federal unemployment adjustment benefits, to provide for equalization grants, to extend coverage of the unemployment compensation program, to establish Federal requirements with respect to the weekly benefit amount and limit the tax credits available to employers in a State which does not meet such requirements, to establish a Federal requirement prohibiting States from denying compensation to workers undergoing training and deny tax credits to employers in a State which does not meet such requirement, to increase the wage base for the Federal unemployment tax, to increase the rate of the Federal unemployment taxes, to establish a Federal unemployment adjustment and equalization account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, to change the annual certification date under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, to provide for a Special Advisory Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1082. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to reopen and extend the period during which a State may elect to make retroactively certain special computations of the payments required of it pursuant to its agreement thereunder, and to extend the retroactive period to which such computations apply; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1083. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 1084. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage aged individuals to obtain medical and hospital care under voluntary health insurance programs by allowing the cost of such programs as a tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1085. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education, or the education of any of his dependents, at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 1086. A bill to amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide that savings-type investors shall have priority in the allotment of certain bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1087. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to impose a graduated tax on the taxable income of corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1088. A bill to establish reciprocal import quotas upon the importation of confectionery and chocolate into the United States from foreign countries which impose quotas upon imports of confectionery and chocolate from the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1089. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1090. A bill to repeal part I of subchapter G of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1091. A bill to amend paragraph 798 (c) (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the present temporary reductions in the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents in cases where the articles involved were obtained with foreign currencies purchased from the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1092. A bill to provide that communications relating to income tax which are mailed to a taxpayer shall not bear on the outer covering any markings which disclose information concerning such taxpayer's income or tax liability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1093. A bill to provide for the payment of premiums on savings bonds and savings certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1094. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Academy for Public Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1095. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1096. A bill to provide for the separation from the service of certain Government employees who have unpaid judgments against them, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1097. A bill to correct certain inequities with respect to the granting of survivor annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act to certain students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1098. A bill to extend the benefits of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act in certain cases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1099. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize longevity step increases for officers and employees in grades above grade 15 of the general schedule; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1101. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2½ percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1102. A bill to provide that certain Government officers and employees shall be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1103. A bill to authorize the retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act, without reduction in annuity and regardless of age, of employees who have completed 30 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1105. A bill to provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1106. A bill to authorize the transmission in the mails of lottery tickets and other matter relating to a lottery operated by a State or political subdivision thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1107. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the refund of duties paid on certain merchandise stolen while in the custody of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that, in the case of stock or stock options issued or granted in whole or in part for services rendered, the gain therefrom shall be treated as ordinary income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1109. A bill to provide coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1110. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 1111. A bill to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that any article of medical equipment or machinery imported by a State or its political subdivision for certain purposes shall be free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1113. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1114. A bill to amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 to assist small business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1115. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that certain military service of a veteran entitled to a

civil service retirement annuity may be counted for social security purposes if he irrevocably elects to exclude such service from the computation of such annuity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1116. A bill to designate judicial precedents which shall be binding in the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1117. A bill to provide income-tax exemptions for members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1118. A bill to amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the interest on certain obligations shall not be tax exempt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1119. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1120. A bill to equalize income-tax revenues, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1121. A bill to provide for the waiver of income taxes on series E U.S. savings bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1122. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to permit the use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1123. A bill to provide voluntary coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for self-employed physicians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1124. A bill to repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1125. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1126. A bill to exempt from income tax, annuities and pensions paid by the United States to its employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1127. A bill to amend sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide direct loan funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1128. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training, and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 1129. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 1130. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 1131. A bill to amend section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act to require the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe standards based on the extent of migration out of certain areas for the purpose of designating such areas as redevelopment areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional

income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent or dependents who have intellectual limitations to the extent that ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society is impaired; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 1133. A bill relating to the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1134. A bill to amend section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1135. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the Federal Government shall contribute one-third of the cost of financing the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, with corresponding reductions in the contributions otherwise required of employees, employers, and self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 1136. A bill to provide for a program of agricultural land development in the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1137. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Alaska among those States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts for purposes of obtaining social security coverage under Federal-State agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1138. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches, work-measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1139. A bill to permit naturalization for certain employees of Free Europe Committee, Inc., or Radio Liberty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 1140. A bill to grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1141. A bill to amend section 356 of title 38, United States Code, to provide a permanent rating of 50-percent disability for veterans who have suffered from active tuberculosis for 10 or more years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1142. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from \$600 to \$1,000, and to increase the exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 1143. A bill to impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the highway use tax motor vehicles used by certain nonprofit organizations for disaster relief work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of a dependent's income derived under State community property laws for purposes of determining the taxpayer's entitlement to a personal exemption for such dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 1146. A bill to enable the mothers and widows of deceased members of the Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside the continental limits of the United States to

make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1147. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 1148. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit payment of child's insurance benefits after attainment of age 18 in the case of a child attending school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1149. A bill to amend the maximum hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for a 35-hour workweek; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1150. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for an increase in the minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1152. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind, and disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1153. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances or a joint committee or joint board empowered to interpret provisions of collective bargaining agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1154. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to determine the practicability and desirability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 1155. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1156. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, in order to increase by 20 percent the income limitations imposed by that chapter on persons entitled to pensions thereunder; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1157. A bill to convey certain oil and gas rights to the city of Los Angeles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 1158. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1159. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer increased personal exemptions for his children while they are attending school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1161. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SECREST:

H.R. 1162. A bill to permit certain employees of a State or political subdivision thereof to elect coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1163. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to reduce from 12 years to 6 years the Government service requirement for con-

tinuation of coverage under such acts after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1164. A bill to impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1166. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1167. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to prevent the disqualification for pension purposes of certain widows of Spanish-American War veterans who remarried; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1168. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit a limited waiver of service-incurred disabilities in meeting health requirements for reinstatement of national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1169. A bill to increase rates of death compensation payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1170. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, to provide a presumption of service connection in the case of heart disease becoming disabling within 3 years after discharge; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1171. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1172. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to provide for the use of counterpart funds for international agricultural conferences; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1173. A bill to amend section 4253 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the communications tax certain amounts paid to mutual or cooperative telephone companies for the repair or replacement of poles, wires, and other equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1174. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of irrigation and other water district assessments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1175. A bill to provide for the renovation and modernization and an increase in the bed capacity of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Fresno, Calif.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 1176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1177. A bill to authorize loans for undergraduate study in public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1179. A bill to provide reasonable safeguards for employees working with or exposed to the dangers of hazardous materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 1180. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater

protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 1181. A bill to provide benefits for members and survivors of members of the Philippine Scouts on the same basis as such benefits are provided for other members of the Armed Forces and their survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Forces.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 1182. A bill to provide direct aid to States and territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1183. A bill to provide for an academy under the jurisdiction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the training of all U.S. astronauts; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 1184. A bill to provide for a study and report to the Congress concerning the establishment of a National Space Museum; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 1185. A bill to amend section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to provide for the reduction of the public debt by at least 10 percent of the estimated overall Federal receipts for each fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1186. A bill to authorize the Chief of Engineers to make certain repairs to roads in the Whitney Dam and Reservoir project; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1187. A bill to provide direct aid to States and territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1188. A bill to provide career status as rural carriers without examination to certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1189. A bill relating to the distribution of the Yearbook of Agriculture; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 1190. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by making it clear that the income, including subscription and advertising income, derived by an organization in carrying on any publication, such as a trade or professional journal, shall not be deemed to be unrelated business taxable income if the publication is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1191. A bill to amend subsection (c) of section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code by making it clear that the tax exemption of a civic league or organization exclusively for the promotion of social welfare shall not be affected because of income, including subscription and advertising income, derived from carrying on any publication, such as a journal, which is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE of Idaho:

H.R. 1192. A bill to establish in the Department of Agriculture an office for one additional Assistant Secretary, whose prime responsibility shall be forest resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 1193. A bill to establish a Commission on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 1194. A bill relating to life insurance taken out to cover estimated liability for the Federal estate tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1195. A bill to simplify payroll administration in the House of Representatives

by providing that the salaries of certain employees of the House, and the clerk hire allowance of Members, shall consist of aggregate annual amounts rather than basic annual amounts plus additional amounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1196. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that no documentary stamp tax shall be imposed with respect to any conveyance to which a State or political subdivision is a party; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1197. A bill to amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, to place certain restrictions on the use of the stationery allowance of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1198. A bill to advance certain officers on the retired list without affecting retirement pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1199. A bill to provide for the adjustment of the basic salaries of postal field service employees on a regional basis in accordance with prevailing wage rates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1200. A bill to provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment shall be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes and for purposes of income tax withholding; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1235. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to amend certain labeling provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic chapters to assure adequate information for consumers, including cautionary labeling of articles where needed to prevent accidental injury; prohibit worthless ingredients in special dietary foods; require new therapeutic devices to be shown safe and efficacious before they are marketed commercially; require all antibiotics to be certified; provide adequate controls over the distribution of habit-forming barbiturates, stimulant and related drugs; require cosmetics to be shown safe before they are marketed commercially, clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; make additional provisions of the act applicable to carriers; provide for administrative subpoenas; prohibit the use of carcinogenic color additives in animal feeds; safeguard the health of children by banning sweetened or flavored aspirin from commerce; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POFF:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution designating the 6-day period beginning September 13, 1965, as "National Literacy Week," and for

other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution to adopt a specific version of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to article III, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, limiting the tenure of office of members of the Supreme Court to 15 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution designating the fourth Sunday in September of each year as "Interfaith Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution designating the 14th day of March of each year as "Albert Einstein Memorial Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to permit the flying of the flag of the United States for 24 hours of each day at the grave of Capt. William Driver in Nashville, Tenn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each State the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution to establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to qualifications for election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SECREST:

H.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the fourth Sunday in November in each year as "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to establish a temporary commission to study the veterans' program of the United States in the Philippines; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the appointment of postmasters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to abolishing personal income, estate, and gift taxes and prohibiting the U.S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an inhabitant for at least 5 years of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the offering of prayers or any other recognition of God shall be permitted in public schools and other public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the popular election of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United

States relating to Presidential inability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to retirement of Federal judges at the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to interpret the application of the Code of Ethics for Government Service, to recommend modifications and improvements therein, as well as in criminal or other statutes relating to ethics, to investigate complaints of unethical conduct in Government service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution designating the bridge constructed over the Washington Channel of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, as the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to enable the Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to authorize the Attorney General to establish an institute of Corrections for the training and instruction of corrections personnel selected by States and their municipal subdivisions in the field of correctional methods and techniques; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other

than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the use of prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each State the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the appointment of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution to provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's Churchyard in the city of New York as a national historic site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution declaring the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year to be a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools or other public bodies in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution to request the President to negotiate with the Mexican Government for the purpose of setting up a Joint United States-Mexican Commission to investigate the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and dangerous drugs between the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each State the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United

States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution to forestall intervention, domination, control, and colonization by international communism in the New World, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a State legislature or members of governing bodies of subordinate State units of government are to be elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a State legislature are to be elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAHON:

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution to establish a Stamp Act Congress Bicentennial Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution designating the 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for

men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution providing for the reimbursement of Members of the House of Representatives for amounts expended by them for certain travel and subsistence; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution requesting the President to instruct the permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations to request the Security Council without delay to convene the Arab States and the State of Israel and other interested nations in a peace conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POFF:

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to authorize transfer of a percentage of tax collections from individual and corporate income taxes to the States and territories for use for educational purposes only, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the term of office of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be 14 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in October of each year as National Grandmothers' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba and the Western Hemisphere; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution providing for a study to be conducted to determine and report to the Congress on ways and means of expanding and modernizing the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution to provide for the erection in the city of Page, Ariz., of an appropriate marker to commemorate the achievements of former Commissioner of Reclamation John C. Page; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to authorize Congress to limit the power of course of the United States to determine that statutes of the United States or of any State are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution providing for a study to be conducted to determine and report to the Congress on ways and means of expanding and modernizing the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by Sanford Dam, Canadian River project, Texas, as Lake Meredith; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SISK:

H.J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of a National Letter Carriers Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 98. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution authorizing the establishment of a National Railroad Museum in the city of Oneonta, N.Y.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution to provide for the development of a program for controlling the production of cotton on a bale basis; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.J. Res. 103. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing a convention of the people of the United States to be known as the Freedom Convention, for the purpose of formulating a declaration of foreign policy for the United States, to be known as the U.S. Declaration of Freedom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an

inhabitant for at least 5 years of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools in the United States, and relating to the right of a State to enact legislation on the basis of its own public policy on questions of decency and morality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution designating the Luther Burbank Shasta daisy as the national flower of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film prepared by the U.S. Information Agency entitled "Years of Lightning—Day of Drums"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 103 of the 86th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution providing for one General Expenditure Authorization Act for each fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution authorizing a study of the organization and operation of the Congress, and establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution relative to the Supreme Court decision on the reading of the Bible and offering of prayers

in the public schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution that the President of the United States be requested to bring up the Baltic States question before the United Nations and that the United Nations conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, under its supervision; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee, to make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee, to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the congressional page system; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties between the United States and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution to provide for U.S. Information Agency film of the late President John F. Kennedy to be shown in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution entitled "Objective—A Just Peace"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution urging the President of the United States to call attention to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of the Baltic States and to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment of uniform traffic laws throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution relative to planning for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the adoption by the United Nations of a universal declaration opposing religious intolerance and discriminatory practices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution to favor the establishment of an international living museum of anthropology and ethnography; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution relating to treaties between the United States and the Republic of Panama; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to bring justice to Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the matter of general disarmament and arms control; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to action by the United Nations concerning the Soviet rule over the Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the film "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" should be available for public viewing within the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to initiate action leading to the adoption of a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; the return of exiles from these nations from slave-labor camps in the Soviet Union; and the conduct of free elections in

these nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Con. Res. 46. For a study of the procedures of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 47. Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the U.S. Information Agency film entitled "John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution proposing the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 52. Authorizing the printing of additional copies of a Veterans' Benefits Calculator; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to a program for paying the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution to grant national recognition to the Circus World Museum at Baraboo, Wis.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative branch of Government; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution relative to population growth and requesting the creation of a Presidential Commission on Population; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution to allow the showing in the United States of the U.S. Information Agency film "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution to provide for the creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer Interest; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H. Con. Res. 62. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H. Res. 13. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of small business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Res. 14. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Res. 15. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 17. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on House Administration to rent or otherwise acquire a suitable residence, within a reasonable distance from the Capitol, to be maintained as a home for pages employed by the House, and to appoint an individual or individuals of mature years to act as supervisor of the home and to be responsible for its operation under rules and regulations made by the committee; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 18. Resolution creating in the House of Representatives a Committee on Grievances to study complaints concerning the conduct of Members of the House of Representatives and to make investigations and appropriate recommendations thereon; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 19. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 20. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H. Res. 21. Resolution creating a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Res. 22. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H. Res. 23. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARBSTAIN:

H. Res. 24. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the sale of lethal firearms in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 25. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. Res. 26. Resolution to provide for the unity of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H. Res. 27. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 28. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 29. Resolution creating a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 30. Resolution to amend clause 6 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 31. Resolution to inquire into the financial or business interests of any present or former Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 32. Resolution amending clause 2, subsection a, of rule XI, and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Res. 33. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to efforts of the President to secure a universal condemnation of anti-Semitism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 34. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Soviet religious persecution be condemned; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. Res. 35. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations and studies with respect to matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Res. 36. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. Res. 37. Resolution declaring the Eastern Orthodox Church to be a major faith in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H. Res. 38. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer the responsibilities of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 39. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the problems of urban areas; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 40. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives on the use of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 41. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation to determine whether a Reserve

commission is incompatible with the holding of a seat in Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. Res. 42. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 43. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related acts; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. Res. 44. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the District of Columbia to conduct an investigation and study of the organization, management, operation, and administration of departments and agencies of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Res. 45. Resolution favoring an agreement among states of the Near East prohibiting the production of nuclear weapons and offensive missiles; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Res. 46. Resolution creating a committee to investigate, make findings, and determine the representation in the House to which each State shall be qualified; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 47. Resolution to increase personal income tax exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Res. 48. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the Committee on Banking and Currency shall have jurisdiction over all consumer problems; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 49. Resolution to amend rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a method for the consideration of bills providing for home rule in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 50. Resolution condemning persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H. Res. 51. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POFF:

H. Res. 52. Resolution amending clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Res. 53. Resolution providing for the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the House of Representatives each year in celebration of the Fourth of July; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 54. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. QUIE:

H. Res. 55. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H. Res. 56. Resolution amending clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H. Res. 57. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. Res. 58. Resolution to amend rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 59. Resolution amending clause 2 (a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 60. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of management and coordination problems in the various foreign assistance programs of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. Res. 61. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation with respect to the real property owned by the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 62. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate personnel and procedures in the Department of State of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 63. Resolution providing for an investigation and study of the production, distribution, and exhibition of objectionable motion pictures and related advertising by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting through a special subcommittee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. Res. 64. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer the responsibilities of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H. Res. 65. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Res. 66. Resolution to establish a House Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 67. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 68. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct investigations and studies; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 69. Resolution to provide for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 68; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H. Res. 70. Resolution to create a select committee on fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 71. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee of Inquiry which shall have no legislative jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 72. Resolution to provide a residence for pages; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H. Res. 73. Resolution to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. Res. 74. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct an investigation and study of the extent to which employment in the Federal Government is denied to individuals because of age; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to calling a convention to propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution reserving to the States exclusive jurisdiction of public school systems and the operations thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to calling a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting the U.S. Post Office Department to issue a stamp commemorating Governor Spotswood's expedition to the Valley of Virginia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to applying the provisions of or, alternatively, to extend the coverage of the Federal antitrust laws to major league baseball; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to authorizing and providing for the construction and maintenance of a veterans' hospital in the southern part of New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 1201. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Galluzzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1202. A bill for the relief of Jillian Vera Griffiths Hussey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1203. A bill for the relief of Branko Cule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1204. A bill for the relief of Hassan Sayeed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1205. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nelly Ramirez and Sandra Ramirez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1206. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mildred C. Cadwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 1207. A bill for the relief of Christina Doskalopolou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1208. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Prudence Sul-Ning Chow and her daughter, Elle Tsai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1209. A bill for the relief of Miss Nabila Abden Rahman Salim Mujahed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1210. A bill for the relief of Le-Shiu Du and Chen Chin-Lan Tu (also known as Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1211. A bill for the relief of Moon Fay Louie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1212. A bill for the relief of Leonida A. Escamos, Emerita A. Escamos, and Tere-sita A. Escamos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1213. A bill for the relief of Alexandra Matara Narayan and Jagliwan Narayan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1214. A bill for the relief of Miss Linda B. Aguinaldo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 1215. A bill for the relief of Murad and Feri Kazanjian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1216. A bill for the relief of Louisa and Bernardino Pietrangeli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1217. A bill for the relief of Capt. Paul W. Oberdorfer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1218. A bill for the relief of T. W. Holt & Co. and/or Holt Import & Export Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1219. A bill for the relief of Maria Pagano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1220. A bill for the relief of Dr. Antonio Josue Castillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1221. A bill for the relief of Betty H. Going; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1222. A bill for the relief of Woo Foon Leung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1223. A bill for the relief of Dr. Houshang Etessam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 1224. A bill for the relief of Francis Janis and certain other Indians; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1225. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mary L. McNamara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 1226. A bill for the relief of Helene Bleier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1227. A bill for the relief of Gizella Erenyi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1228. A bill for the relief of Theodora Manafis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1229. A bill for the relief of Tamas Gathy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1230. A bill for the relief of Oreste Ianiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1231. A bill for the relief of Maria Mangano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 1232. A bill for the relief of Carlos Rogelio Flores-Vasquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1233. A bill for the relief of Lee Chung Woo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1234. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eugenia H. Tucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1236. A bill for the relief of Salvador Munoz-Tostado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1237. A bill for the relief of Norton Patrick Easton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1238. A bill for the relief of Peter Pastor Edo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1239. A bill for the relief of Martin W. Elliott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 1240. A bill for the relief of Harry C. Engle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 1241. A bill relating to the effective date of the qualification of the profit-sharing plan of the Arlington Realty Co. as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1242. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain real property to J. E. Bashor and Marie J. Bashor; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1243. A bill for the relief of Charlotte Beulah Norrthon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1244. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Lt. Col. Harry L. Haverstick against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1245. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Clyde Lennox; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1246. A bill for the relief of Elsie Anita Jardim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1247. A bill for the relief of Col. and Mrs. Harvey H. Hewitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1248. A bill for the relief of Thomas H. Hughes, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1249. A bill for the relief of John A. Tarlin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 1250. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Clorinda (Frattini) Iacangelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1251. A bill for the relief of Anis Butros Sakhleh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1252. A bill for the relief of Horst Mueller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1253. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Suat-Lieu Soong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1254. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yok Sun Lee and her minor son, Mark Tom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1255. A bill for the relief of Mariam Beatrice Bedrossian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1256. A bill for the relief of Victor O. McNabb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1257. A bill for the relief of Mir Vilayet Ali; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1258. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Whitman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1259. A bill for the relief of Francis Paik Hwang Hahn, his wife, Theresa Hisun Ahn Hahn, and their two minor sons, John Chang Soo Hahn and Andrew In Soo Hahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1260. A bill for the relief of Illas Kiriakou and his wife, Maria Kiriakou, and their children, Kristin, Markos, and Emelia Kiriakou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1261. A bill for the relief of Mesrob Hovhannes Vartanian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1262. A bill for the relief of Henry Ramon Lara, M.D., and his wife, Fe DeLeon Lara, and their son, Henry Raymond Lara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1263. A bill for the relief of Hamendra C. Parikh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1264. A bill for the relief of Tsu Hsien Wong and his wife, Chin Lee Wong, and their child, Leonora Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1265. A bill for the relief of Eugenia Bidas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1266. A bill for the relief of Yung Ja Chun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1267. A bill for the relief of Maria Puglisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1268. A bill for the relief of Drew V. Dean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1269. A bill for the relief of H. Foster Hunter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1270. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lilia Lee Janse and her minor children, Margarita Janse, Lilia Gloria Janse, and Doris Janse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1271. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Lee and her sons, Tom Lee (also known as Tom Dang) and Enrique Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1272. A bill for the relief of Zofia Jakusz-Gostomska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 1273. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Harris and Marie Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1274. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Miyazaki Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1275. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jadwiga (Ita) Lapides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1276. A bill for the relief of Berta Droze; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.R. 1277. A bill for the relief of Jesse B. Dean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1278. A bill for the relief of Mr. Alexandar Jacimovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1279. A bill for the relief of Maria Pilar Abad Cambra, Encarnacion Armendariz Penagariano, and Maria Pons Delgado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H.R. 1280. A bill for the relief of Carlota Figueira Miquens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 1281. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gladys O. Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1282. A bill for the relief of Mario Gvardijan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1283. A bill for the relief of Michelangelo Granato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1284. A bill for the relief of Maritsa Bitzikis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1285. A bill for the relief of Madelyn Swanwick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1286. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owner thereof; to the Committee on the Armed Services.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 1287. A bill for the relief of Wlodzimierz Cielecki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 1288. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nickolitsa Alexopoulos Gerondellis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 1289. A bill for the relief of Sotirios John Pappathasiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1290. A bill for the relief of Constantinos Kioumourtoglou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 1291. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dombrowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1292. A bill for the relief of Woo Soon Kook; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 1293. A bill for the relief of Dorian Whang and Bonita Whang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1294. A bill for the relief of Abdul Rashid Khan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 1295. A bill for the relief of Rajinder Naph Chadha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1296. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands at the Old Hickory lock and dam, Cumberland River, Tenn., to the Tennessee Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.; to the Committee on the Armed Services.

H.R. 1297. A bill for the relief of Rajinder Nath Chadha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1298. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Huo Mei Ling Yen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 1299. A bill for the relief of Peitrina Del Frate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 1300. A bill for the relief of Dr. Polieno A. Cespon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1301. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Conti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1302. A bill for the relief of Sesinando S. Calalang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1303. A bill for the relief of Cleopatra Trentowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 1304. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sophia Iz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1305. A bill for the relief of Milton Thomas Sealy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1306. A bill for the relief of Loretta Negrin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1307. A bill for the relief of Eileen Millicent Henry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1308. A bill for the relief of Harold McDonald Maloney and his wife, Yvonne Angela Maloney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1309. A bill for the relief of Edward Berger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1310. A bill for the relief of Aldo Casole; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1311. A bill for the relief of Joseph J. McDevitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 1312. A bill for the relief of Annunziata Zingarelli (also known as Pedone); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1313. A bill for the relief of Michael P. Klingelhoef; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 1314. A bill for the relief of Foster Masahiko Gushard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1315. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chi-Chang Chao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1316. A bill for the relief of William J. P. O'Brien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1317. A bill to provide for the free entry of a mass spectrometer which was imported during May 1963 for the use of Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1318. A bill for the relief of Gum Chong Jew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1319. A bill for the relief of Joseph Durante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1320. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Antonia Farina Avenger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1321. A bill for the relief of Soo Bong Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1322. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Christina Rainforth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 1323. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Leonidas B. Mallard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1324. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chen-Tsuau Su and Angela Su; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1325. A bill for the relief of Georgios Minakakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 1326. A bill for the relief of Marjorie Elizabeth Mullan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDY:

H.R. 1327. A bill for the relief of Gerasimos N. Maratos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 1328. A bill for the relief of Glenn D. Humes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1329. A bill for the relief of Vito Fustaneo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1330. A bill for the relief of Genowefa Matuska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1331. A bill for the relief of Maria Angela Visca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1332. A bill for the relief of Victoria Galante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 1333. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Willifred S. Shirley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1334. A bill for the relief of Francesca Lalosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1335. A bill for the relief of Serafina Salamone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 1336. A bill for the relief of Rene Hugo Heimann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1337. A bill for the relief of Sabri Sungu, his wife, Hatice Necla Sungu, and their daughter, Ayse Esen Sungu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1338. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie Ishkanian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1339. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Isabel Whittaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1340. A bill for the relief of Maria Carmen Anihin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 1341. A bill for the relief of Gerald Berman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1342. A bill for the relief of Enester Cox; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1343. A bill for the relief of Jechiel Shulkes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1344. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lea Beatus and her children, Josef and Tauba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1345. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hani Auspitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1346. A bill for the relief of Rumia Rachel Nahari-Levy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1347. A bill for the relief of Cynthia L. Morrison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1348. A bill for the relief of Clyde Cumberbatch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1349. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Iannarelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1350. A bill for the relief of Immacolata Napoli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1351. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alice Rousseau, nee Awed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1352. A bill for the relief of Sema Bornstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1353. A bill for the relief of Livia Schwartz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1354. A bill for the relief of Pamalet Maxian Garth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1355. A bill for the relief of Rodolfo, Clelia Pitta, and Giovanna Branchinella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 1356. A bill for the relief of the estate of Johanna Gristede, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1357. A bill for the relief of Althea Hadaway; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1358. A bill for the relief of Norma Delores Pitter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1359. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Esther Telushkin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1360. A bill for the relief of Lucia Benistati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1361. A bill to authorize Rear Adm. Gordon McLintock, U.S. Maritime Service, to accept the award of the Order of Maritime Merit, Degree of Commander, and to wear and display the insignia thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 1362. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chu Chai-ho Hay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1363. A bill for the relief of Manuel Martinez Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1364. A bill for the relief of Peter Vidoje Bjelica; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 1365. A bill to provide that certain service performed by employees of the Vallejo General Hospital, Vallejo, Calif., shall be considered covered employment for social security purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1366. A bill for the relief of Josefina Mario; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1367. A bill for the relief of Luciano Vighi, Oliba Vighi, and Claudio Vighi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1368. A bill for the relief of Rudolf Kalin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1369. A bill for the relief of Slovenka Perusko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1370. A bill for the relief of Amador Caceres, Maria Caceres, and their children, Josephine, Yolanda, Fernando, Emma, and Ricardo Caceres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1371. A bill for the relief of Gwendolyn Dodsley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1372. A bill for the relief of Nawab Ali; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1373. A bill for the relief of Faustino M. Gayo, M.D.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1374. A bill for the relief of CWO Elden R. Comer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1375. A bill for the relief of Lynette Margaret Warrilow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1376. A bill for the relief of Mohinder Singh Ghah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1377. A bill for the relief of Milka Singh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1378. A bill for the relief of Ram Jahl Singh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 1379. A bill for the relief of Pola Bodenstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 1380. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nathalie Ilme; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1381. A bill for the relief of the estate of Raffaello Busoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1382. A bill for the relief of Anna Mizrahi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1383. A bill for the relief of Mrs. May Cagney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1384. A bill for the relief of Theodore Zissu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1385. A bill for the relief of Krsto Kolega and his wife, Bozica Kolega; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 1386. A bill to provide for the free entry of one mass spectrometer for the use of Pomona College; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1387. A bill for the relief of E. Christian Des Marets, Sr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1388. A bill for the relief of Maj. Ralph D. Caldwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLODY:

H.R. 1389. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Phillip L. Vetrone, U.S. Army; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 1390. A bill for the relief of Charles M. Weber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 1391. A bill for the relief of Dirk Arnold ten Grotenhuis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1392. A bill for the relief of Annie Gabbay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1393. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Eduvigis Aran Heffernan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1394. A bill for the relief of Marie Katemopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1395. A bill for the relief of Irene McCafferty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1396. A bill for the relief of Masao Ebara Bennion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1397. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Diruhi Platin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSH (by request):

H.R. 1398. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to entertain, hear, and determine a motion for a new trial on the claim of Robert Alexander; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1399. A bill for the relief of (Charles) Chang Kee Hong, his wife, Kerm Soon Hahn (Hong), and their minor daughters, Mi Young Hong, Sun Young Hong, and Bo Young Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1400. A bill for the relief of Dr. Toshi Tsurumaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 1401. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manuel A. Sala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1402. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jorge Rosendo Barahona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 1403. A bill for the relief of Eugene Ahrends; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1404. A bill for the relief of Dr. George H. Edler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1405. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bhagawandas P. Lathi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1406. A bill for the relief of Sydney Cecil Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 1407. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1408. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tsang Yenna and her son and daughters, Au Tim Kin, Au Yan Yan, and Au Oi Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1409. A bill for the relief of Louis W. Hann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1410. A bill for the relief of Nartouhi Voskeritchian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 1411. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Consiglia Di Giacomo Vozza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 1412. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Catherina Varisco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1413. A bill for the relief of Peter Czaban; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1414. A bill for the relief of Jacobo Temel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1415. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Guisippa Russo Luciforo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1416. A bill for the relief of Efrosini D. Tsarouhas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1417. A bill for the relief of Pierina Chione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1418. A bill for the relief of Helen J. Gogins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1419. A bill for the relief of Emin S. Stephanian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1420. A bill for the relief of Franciszek Doda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1421. A bill for the relief of Antoun Nache; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1422. A bill for the relief of Nicolaos A. Papoulas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1423. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Vaccarezza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1424. A bill for the relief of Virgilio Vaccarezza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 1425. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Frida Fallas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1426. A bill for the relief of Michel Harari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1427. A bill for the relief of Judith Harari-Rafal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1428. A bill for the relief of Hong Foon Hom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1429. A bill for the relief of Ricardo R. Honrado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1430. A bill for the relief of Isaac Ozeri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1431. A bill for the relief of Edmond Sutton and his wife, Vivianne Sutton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1432. A bill for the relief of Marco Yedid, his wife, Clara Yedid, and their daughter, Fortunata Yedid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1433. A bill for the relief of Joseph Yeheskel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1434. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Zagara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1435. A bill for the relief of Salomon Zami-Setton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1436. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rivka Zuraw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1437. A bill for the relief of Salomon Vilik Datnov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1438. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dvora Eisenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1439. A bill for the relief of Francesco Bongiovanni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1440. A bill for the relief of Emanuele Balestrieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1441. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Shavitch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1442. A bill for the relief of Joseph Salem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1443. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Olga Bernice Bramson Gilfillan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1444. A bill for the relief of Sehim Aktschura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1445. A bill for the relief of Charles Marowitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H.R. 1446. A bill for the relief of Jessie Hunter Todd; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 1447. A bill for the relief of Dr. Catalina Lee Huang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 1448. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Franciszka Andres Beregsasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1449. A bill for the relief of Bro. Antonio Testori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1450. A bill for the relief of Manuel Oncina, his wife, Isabel Oncina, and their children, Juan Manuel Oncina and Jose Luis Oncina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1451. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw Wicha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1452. A bill for the relief of Sister Maria Silvia (Natalina DaDalt) and Sister Maria Angela (Rosa Colombo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1453. A bill for the relief of the Jefferson Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1454. A bill for the relief of Eevalisa Martola Gehring; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 1455. A bill for the relief of Fitz Neptune (also known as Fitz Mims); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 1456. A bill for the relief of Jessie Hunter Todd; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RACE:

H.R. 1457. A bill for the relief of Christos Panagiotopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 1458. A bill for the relief of Jose Carasco Hendy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois (by request):

H.R. 1459. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Rome J. Moga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 1460. A bill to authorize the disposal of surplus equipment, materials, books, and supplies under section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to the Arizona Boys' Ranch and Epi-Hab Phoenix, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 1461. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Evdokia Giorgiaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1462. A bill for the relief of Fotios Gleanoutsos (Frank Giannos); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1463. A bill for the relief of Panagis Razatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1464. A bill for the relief of Alexandros Gatsopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1465. A bill for the relief of Theodora P. Andrianakos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1466. A bill for the relief of Harry N. Duff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1467. A bill for the relief of Angela Nemece; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1468. A bill for the relief of the estate of Eileen G. Foster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1469. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Paula Cohen-Rehfeld; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1470. A bill for the relief of Chong-jin Kim and Ilhyang Ko Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1471. A bill for the relief of Ann Georgetown Graham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1472. A bill for the relief of Benjamin H. Seals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 1473. A bill for the relief of Edward V. Amason and Emerita Cecilia Amador Amason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1474. A bill for the relief of Joao Constancao de Gouveia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SECREST:

H.R. 1475. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helen Veselenak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 1476. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gladys E. Walters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1477. A bill for the relief of Dr. Orhan Kutlu and Esin Kutlu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1478. A bill for the relief of Maria Giacona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1479. A bill for the relief of Gerald Levine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1480. A bill for the relief of Lucia A. Flocco and daughter, Antonietta Flocco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1481. A bill for the relief of the estate of Donovan C. Moffett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1482. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marija Oterbajn (Mary Oterbine); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1483. A bill for the relief of John V. Boland Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 1484. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Loneta Hackney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 1485. A bill for the relief of Primitiva Piamonte Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITENER:

H.R. 1486. A bill for the relief of Flor Franco Guillermo and Erlindo Franco Guillermo, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 1487. A bill for the relief of Maj. Kenneth F. Coykendall, U.S. Army; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1488. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Swanson Robison (Elizabeth Alice Swanson) nee Elizabeth Alice Leighton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1489. A bill for the relief of Bruna Venturi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1490. A bill for the relief of Kathryn Sanders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1491. A bill for the relief of Capt. Oscar W. Cleal, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1492. A bill for the relief of Arthur N. Wells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1493. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Agavni Hamamciyan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1494. A bill for the relief of Emilio and Giulio Sibillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Disabled Officers Association, southern California chapter, Studio City, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enacting legislation to increase the basic pay of personnel who have been retired for war-service permanent disabilities, and facilitate medical treatment to them by granting the same service now given active duty personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2. Also, petition of executive vice president, Kentucky Bankers Association, Louisville, Ky., petitioning consideration of their resolutions with reference to matters of financial, economic, and educational interests requiring attention on the national level; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3. Also, petition of William Troy Raney, M.D., and others, Carmichael, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to legislation that would reopen and reactivate the San Francisco branch mint; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4. Also, petition of Student Council, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging the U.S. Congress to enact appropriate home rule legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5. Also, petition of International Association of Machinists, New England Conference, Waban, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their endorsement of the principle of the 35-hour workweek as proposed by the AFL-CIO; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6. Also, petition of Southern Association for Counselor Education and Supervision, Richmond, Va., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the Congress for its contribution to the development of appropriate guidance services for the secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

7. Also, petition of director, National Association of Social Workers, Inc., Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the President and Congress for passing and approving legislation of great social import, and urging continued Federal leadership in eliminating the social blight which still mars our Nation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8. Also, petition of the secretary, Chamber of Deputies of Argentina, Buenos Aires, Argentina, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking U.S. support in reinstating Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands on the occasion of forthcoming United Nations action; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9. Also, petition of Kimhae Land Development Association, Kimhae, Korea, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to claims arising out of a U.S. Air Force plane crash on February 22, 1952, involving the properties of Taecho Irrigation Association, now merged with the Kimhae association; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

10. Also, petition of president, Brookline, Brighton, Newton Zionist District, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting the Government to take steps to deter the would-be aggressors from launching a war of aggression against Israel, and to assist in direct negotiations for peace between Israel and the

Arab States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

11. Also, petition of commander, National Department, Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A., Waukegan, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting avoidance of any political promise of a war to liberate Poland from Communist domination, unless the leaders are prepared to commit the United States to a full, all-out armed conflict with Soviet imperialism and to accept the consequences of a nuclear war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

12. Also, petition of secretary-treasurer, National Association of Postmasters of the United States, Dexter, Maine, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the 88th Congress for efforts in advancing a better understanding between nations, preserve world peace, establish national and international security, promote the principles of justice and decency, and for the sympathetic understanding of the needs of the postal service and the welfare of its employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

13. Also, petition of the president, Foothill College Young Democrats, Los Altos Hills, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsing a resolution proposed and endorsed by the Santa Clara County Democratic Council, in re, seating Mississippi Congressman-elect; to the Committee on House Administration.

14. Also, petition of the chairman, Democratic Party of Guam, Agana, Guam, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to respectfully requesting Congress to enact legislation for election of the Governor of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

15. Also, petition of the executive vice president, North Dakota Water Users Association, Minot, N. Dak., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the enactment of legislation supporting the development of water resources in that area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

16. Also, petition of the president, Colusi County Historical Society, Corning, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to changing the name of the tentatively named Tehama-Colusa Canal to "William S. Green Canal"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

17. Also, petition of the executive officer, Sigma Delta Chi, Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsing proposed legislation to repeal section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, in the interest of freedom of speech, press, and assembly; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

18. Also, petition of John J. Shaughnessy, Brooklyn, N.Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to redress of grievances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

19. Also, petition of the president, American Public Health Association, Inc., Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing the appreciation of APHA for the many contributions which were made by the 88th Congress to the health and well-being of the people of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

20. Also, petition of the deputy clerk, Board of Supervisors of Erie County, Buffalo, N.Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting Congress to set aside the 22d day of November, as one of memory, remembrance, and reevaluation, and dedicated to the spirit of brotherhood and freedom throughout this great Nation and among our people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

21. Also, petition of the acting manager, Co-Mo Electric Cooperative, Inc., Tipton, Mo., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to excluding the question of apportionment of State legislatures from the Federal courts and return to and leave these questions for determination by the States themselves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

22. Also, petition of the secretary, New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., New Britain, Conn., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to voicing faith in and continued support of Hon. J. Edgar Hoover and expressing appreciation for his years of dedicated public service, and hoping that he will continue to lead the fight against the subversive agent and the predatory criminal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

23. Also, petition of the secretary, First Baptist Church, Frank, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Supreme Court decisions of 1961 and 1963 on prayer and Bible reading in the public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

24. Also, petition of James J. Laughlin, Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to requesting the impeachment of Milton S. Kronheim, Jr., judge of the District of Columbia court of general sessions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

25. Also, petition of the Secretaries, National Congress, Republic of Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing disapproval of the Chamorro-Bryan Treaty for the construction of an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua, which was signed in 1914; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

26. Also, petition of the president, Local 11, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, San Jose, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to supporting efforts to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

27. Also, petition of the chairman, Oklahoma State Legislative Council, Oklahoma City, Okla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the President's Advisory Commission for its study and report on combating the problem of narcotic and drug abuse, and also commending the Bureau of Narcotics for its effective work in this connection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

28. Also, petition of the general secretary-treasurer, Textile Workers Union of America, New York, N.Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting the incoming Congress to make medicare for the elderly under social security one of the first orders of business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

29. Also, petition of the executive secretary, Maryland Law Enforcement Officers, Baltimore, Md., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the President's Commission for its study and report on methods for further combating the country's narcotic and drug abuse problem; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

30. Also, petition of the business representative, Local 107, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, Essington, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting Congress to push legislation for the medical protection of our elderly citizens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

31. Also, petition of the president, Fraternal Order of Police, Albuquerque, N. Mex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the President's Advisory Commission for its study and report on the problems of illegal drug

traffic; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

32. Also, petition of the secretary, Sheriffs' Association of New Jersey, Flemington, N.J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to opposing the dismemberment of the Bureau of Narcotics, and the weakening of the present Federal penalties, as recommended by the President's Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

33. Also, petition of secretary, National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to commending the President's Advisory Commission for its study and report on methods of combating problems of narcotic and drug abuse, the Bureau of Narcotics for its effective work, and favoring uniformity of sentences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

34. Also, petition of the secretary-treasurer, Tennessee Law Enforcement Officers' Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the several recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

35. Also, petition of the secretary-treasurer, Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Birmingham, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to health care for the aged through social security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

36. Also, petition of the president, officers of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, Griffin, Ga., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the several recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

37. Also, petition of Alfred M. Kunze, New Rochelle, N.Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to proposing that the social security amendments as originally passed by the House and Senate be again considered in a special session of Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

38. Also, petition of Raymond L. Reynolds, Huntsville, Ala., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to requesting Congress to consider his space age tax plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

39. Also, petition of the secretary, Citizens for Retaining the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Lakewood, Ohio, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting support in the group's efforts to retain the committee; to the Committee on Rules.

40. Also, petition of Canton Reynolds, Hindman, Ky., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to all school tragedy victims of the United States, and particularly an incident in Floyd County, Ky., February 28, 1958; to the Committee on House Administration.

41. Also, petition of Eighth District American Legion, Department of Texas, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to opposition to plan to consolidate the Army Reserve and National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

42. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., asking Congress to provide funds for a memorial to Dr. Carlson and Miss Rine, Americans slaughtered by rebels in the Congo, to be erected near the Embassy of said Republic in Washington, D.C.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

43. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to congratulate the Secretary of Defense for moving to reduce and consolidate Defense Department bases throughout the world; to the Committee on Armed Services.

44. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to pass, in

the 89th Congress, sundry legislation referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency during the sessions of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

45. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to pass legislation renaming certain leading streets and avenues of the District of Columbia after each of the five leading terms of Americanism, viz: E Pluribus Unum, The Flag, Red, White, and Blue, The Union, and Preamble; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

46. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., asking Congress to pass the Self-Study Higher Educational Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

47. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., directing the attention of the Foreign Affairs Committee to an article entitled "A-Bombs for All? It Is Getting Closer," published in the December 7, 1964, issue of U.S. News & World Report; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

48. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., reforming, realigning, and renaming the executive branch of the U.S. Government into nine basic Cabinet departments; to the Committee on Government Operations.

49. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting passage, in the 89th Congress, of sundry legislation referred to the Ways and Means Committee during the sessions of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

50. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting the passage, in the 89th Congress, of sundry legislation referred to the Veterans' Affairs Committee during sessions of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

51. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., seeking legislation to require the Director of Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, annually to index and review all the Ph.D. theses written the previous year on the subject of Congress, and require the Public Printer to publish same; to the Committee on House Administration.

52. Also, a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to pass, in the 89th Congress, sundry legislation referred to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee during the sessions of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

53. Also, a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., asking Congress to legislate to double the number of dentists and/or doctors of dental medicine in America, and to embark on a nationwide "denticare" program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

54. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting legislation to create the U.S. Bill of Rights Celebration Commission, during 1966, to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the adoption of the U.S. Bill of Rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

55. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting passage, in the 89th Congress, of sundry legislation referred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, during the sessions of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

56. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., asking Congress to pass a resolution declaring that the Cannon (Office) Building, has been jointly named for former Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon and former U.S. House Appropriations Committee chairman, Hon. Clarence Cannon, Member of Congress from Missouri; to the Committee on Public Works.

57. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to change to current method of calling the roll in the U.S. House; to the Committee on Rules.