

I do not believe that the Great Society is the ordered, changeless, and sterile battalion of the ants.

It is the excitement of becoming—always becoming, trying, probing, falling, resting, and trying again—but always trying and always gaining. [Applause.]

In each generation—with toil and tears—we have had to earn our heritage again.

If we fail now, then we will have forgotten in abundance what we learned in hardship: that democracy rests on faith, that freedom asks more than it gives, and the judgment of God is harshest on those who are most favored.

If we succeed, it will not be because of what we have, but it will be because of what we are; not because of what we own, but rather because of what we believe. [Applause.]

For we are a nation of believers. Underneath the clamor of building and the rush of our day's pursuits, we are believers in justice and liberty and union. And in our own union. We believe that every man must some day be free. [Applause.] And we believe in ourselves.

That is the mistake that our enemies have always made. In my lifetime—in depression and in war—they have awaited our defeat. Each time, from the secret places of the American heart, came forth the faith that they could not see or that they could not even imagine, and it brought us victory. And it will again. [Applause.]

For this is what America is all about. It is the uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge. It is the star that is not reached and the harvest that is sleeping in the unplowed ground.

Is our world gone? We say farewell. Is a new world coming? We welcome it—and we will bend it to the hopes of man. [Applause.]

To these trusted public servants and to my family, and those close friends of mine who have followed me down a long winding road, and to all the people of this union and the world—I will repeat today what I said on that sorrowful day in November last year: I will lead and I will do the best I can. [Applause.]

But you must look within your own hearts to the old promises and to the old dreams. They will lead you best of all.

For myself, I ask only in the words of an ancient leader: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this, thy people, that is so great?" [Prolonged applause.]

SELECTION BY THE MORMON TABERNAACLE CHOIR

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. We shall now have the pleasure of hearing a special selection by one of the world's greatest choirs, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, conducted by Mr. Richard P. Condie, which will now sing for us "This Is My Country."

(The Mormon Tabernacle Choir sang "This Is My Country.")

BENEDICTION

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. The benediction will now be pronounced by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos.

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Greek Orthodox archbishop of North and

South America, pronounced the following benediction:

Omnipotent and omniscient God who in Thy providence ordains that the destinies of men and nations upon this earth should be entrusted into the hands of the worthy, hearken, we beseech Thee, to our thanksgiving prayer of supplication.

From the time of the Pilgrims and Founding Fathers of our Nation, and throughout the course of our entire history, Thou hast been our guiding light, our constant inspiration and illumination, and an inexhaustible source of reinforcement and fortitude.

Having our trust in Thee, we have raised under the splendor of Thy skies the Stars and Stripes of our exalted ideals and national pursuits, and in the measure of Thy loving kindness, we selflessly serve the spiritual as well as the material welfare of our fellow man at home and abroad.

We believe it is Thy will that we continue in an unbroken continuity this honored tradition. And it is this belief that underlies the inaugural ceremonies and the installation of our 36th President in the person of an honorable and dedicated servant of our people—Lyndon Baines Johnson.

This inaugural ceremony, O Lord, is a most solemn act of rededication. We therefore pray to Thee to empower our beloved President, our Vice President, and their associates in the government of our Nation, to ever guard and preserve the image and beauty of our commonwealth as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Shield and protect them from all ills and enable us ever to uphold the spirit that made our Nation the hope of the distressed and the joy of the oppressed.

We ask this in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the life-giving Trinity, for the benefit of our Nation and all nations believing or aspiring for freedom, justice, dignity, and peace. Amen.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Please remain standing while the U.S. Marine Band plays our "National Anthem."

(The U.S. Marine Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner.")

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m., the President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Ephesians 4: 1: *I beseech you to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called.*

Almighty God, humbly and confidently, we are again turning unto Thee in the sacred attitude of prayer, mindful of Thy blessings in all our yesterdays and encouraged by Thy gracious promises of help for each new day.

Grant that we may have a clear vision and understanding of our problems and responsibilities, viewing them in their right perspectives and daring to face them bravely.

May we daily pledge allegiance and fidelity to the conviction of the Founding Fathers, and may we covet and cultivate the spirit of justice, liberty, and unity, for our beloved country cannot occupy a sacred place of influence and power in wisely shaping the life and destiny of mankind, so long as these virtues and principles are not regnant in our own life.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

### YOUTH CORPS PAY FLOOR SET AT \$1.25

Mr. JONES of Missouri. 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. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am certain other Members were disappointed, as I was, in reading an Associated Press story which appeared in the Washington Post of yesterday where it says:

The Labor Department, under considerable pressure from organized labor, has set a \$1.25 minimum wage for youths working in Neighborhood Youth Corps projects under President Johnson's program to combat poverty.

Several days ago I had telephone conversations with people in the Department of Labor, and they told me that this was under consideration. Many school districts have been trying to cooperate in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program in trying to give employment to youngsters going to school. Then they get the ruling they will have to pay \$1.25 an hour for unskilled, untrained labor working in cafeterias, custodial training, doing file work, and things of that sort.

To me it seems if the Department of Labor wants to cooperate in this program it could get somebody with good ordinary commonsense to make these rulings.

The Associated Press article pointed out that this question had been the cause of some controversy in the Department of Labor, when they reported that Sec-

retary Wirtz tried to fire his Under Secretary John F. Henning, who apparently was the one insisting on the unrealistic \$1.25 an hour for such "made" work. Unfortunately, Secretary Wirtz appeared to have capitulated under goading by Supreme Court Justice Goldberg, former Secretary of Labor.

I think it was generally understood by Congress when the poverty program was set up that there would be an opportunity to render some assistance to pupils who were being forced to drop out of school, but certainly no one openly suggested that a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour for unskilled, apprentice-type student labor was to be paid. As one of the school administrators from the 10th Missouri District pointed out in a letter to me:

Payment of such wages to trainees in our schools in this area would also have severe implications for our distributive educational programs and our cooperative educational programs. These particular trainees are usually paid 60 to 80 cents an hour.

I think the wage which most schools had anticipated paying was in the neighborhood of 75 cents an hour. As this administrator further commented:

It is difficult for us to understand why a public school training program, even under the poverty bill, should be handicapped by a minimum wage law which has no reference at all to professional educational training.

I think it is also significant, as reported in the Associated Press article:

The decision, which figured in a recent high-level Labor Department dispute, was reached last week. No announcement was made at the time but Labor Department spokesmen confirmed the decision yesterday, January 19.

Incidentally, I have had no reply to my written inquiry, under date of January 11, in which I enclosed two typical letters from school districts in southeast Missouri setting forth why it was not only impractical, but impossible to cooperate in a program which requires such unrealistic wage schedules.

I, for one, would like to know who is making the decisions at the Department of Labor. If this program is to be turned over to organized labor, to be used as a vehicle for obtaining another round of inflation-creating wage increases, then I think Congress should be so informed before we get around to appropriating the millions of dollars which will be needed to finance the program.

#### THE DOS PALOS HIGH SCHOOL BAND, CALIFORNIA

Mr. SISK. 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. SISK. Mr. Speaker, the Dos Palos High School Band, which represented California in the inaugural parade yesterday, was from my district. For many of the youngsters in the band, as well as their parents and boosters, it was a first visit to Washington; and to commemo-

rate this occasion and in recognition of the honor bestowed upon me as their Representative, I should like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a brief history of the band.

In 1958, the band was made a class at Dos Palos High School. Prior to that time, it had been a part-time activity, but since then has blossomed into one of the outstanding departments of Dos Palos High School, under the enthusiastic and able direction of Gerald Parodi, who has directed it since its formation.

The high school is better known as the "home of the broncos" and the band is therefore referred to as the "Dos Palos Bronco Band." The high school has a student body of 1,050 students and serves also the cities of Firebaugh, Las Deltas, Oro Loma, South Dos Palos, and the Dos Palos "Y". The district extends into Merced, Fresno, and Madera Counties and is in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley.

The band was formed with the belief that it should be first a musical organization and secondly a marching organization, and even in the marching competitions seldom has a top band beaten their musical score. This year at the All Western Band Review, they placed fourth in marching, out of the 67 bands in competition.

The Dos Palos Bronco Band is a versatile band. It has performed at half-time during the 49'er games and has received praise throughout northern California. It also performs at all home football games.

The band always strives to play music above its classification. Their parade marches have included the Klaxon, National Emblem, Lights Out, and Invercangill. At their concerts they have always played good music, such as Suite in Eb-Holst, Finals, Fauchet Symphony, and so forth.

Mr. Jack Mulkey, superintendent of the Dos Palos High School, is to be congratulated for their well-organized and successful trip to Washington. With the help of the D.C. Transit System, he scheduled their time so that they were touring every possible moment, saw all the sights that could possibly be crowded into 4 days, and will, I know, long remember the 1965 inauguration of President Johnson.

I should like to thank Mr. Ewing Haas, administrative assistant to Senator THOMAS KUCHEL, for his fine cooperation in joining me in greeting the band at breakfast today and later arranging their tour of the Senate. Also my sincere thanks to the Chief Justice for so graciously taking the time to greet the band on their tour of the Supreme Court.

I was proud of the band's performance in the parade and I know that the honor of representing California in this greatest of our national events will spur them on to further glory.

#### AMEND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced two measures to amend the Social Security Act so that certain individuals will not lose portions of their social security benefits for which they paid in good faith. Both of these situations arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the nonprofit organization regarding the time of filing of the waiver certificate. Nonprofit organizations by law are exempt from coverage under the Social Security Act. Employees of such organizations may be covered under the social security program only if the organization arranges to have coverage by filing a waiver certificate with its district director of internal revenue.

The situations arising in my district affect employees of the Centro Asturiano Hospital and television station WEDU. The employees of these organizations, as did the organizations themselves, thought that the employees were covered by social security for certain years. Payments were accordingly made by the organizations and employees. Later, it was discovered that the waiver certificates were not timely filed. Although the funds can be recovered, social security coverage for several years will be lost unless legislative action is taken.

H.R. 2975 which I have introduced would permit employees to validate such reported coverage without regard to any action which the employing organization might choose to take or not to take, other than the filing of a waiver certificate. That is, the employees who had been reported would be able to secure coverage even if the hospital or other nonprofit organization did not agree to repay refunded contributions, or did not agree to provide for retroactivity under its waiver certificate.

Under the second proposal I have introduced, H.R. 2976, social security credits would be provided only where both employer and employee contributions are made.

The sections are explained, as follows:

H.R. 2975

Section 105(b) of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 provided that an employee of a nonprofit organization could, under certain circumstances, receive social security credit for remuneration erroneously reported on his behalf by the organization in any taxable period from January 1, 1951, through June 30, 1960. The suggested legislative language would, in brief first, reopen the 1960 amendments to permit employees of nonprofit organizations to validate remuneration erroneously reported through December 31, 1962; and, second, remove the requirement contained in the 1960 provisions that in cases where the employing nonprofit organization has obtained refunds of the employer contributions no credit can be given to the employee, with respect to the wages upon which such contributions were based, unless both the employer and employee share of the tax is repaid. Thus, under the proposed language, the employer's share of the taxes refunded would not have to be repaid in

order for the employees concerned to obtain credit. However, the employees themselves, if they have received refunds, would have to repay the refunded employee contributions, including interest, if they are to receive credit for the earnings involved.

In order for an employee to secure credit for remuneration erroneously reported for him for periods before January 1963, the following conditions would have to be met:

First. The employee—or his fiduciary or survivor—to obtain credit, must file with the Social Security Administration a request that all of the remuneration erroneously reported for him by the employing nonprofit organization for periods before January 1963, be validated and credited to his social security account.

Second. The organization must have paid by February 11, 1963, social security taxes on at least part of the remuneration received by the employee. February 11, 1963, is the due date for wage reports for the fourth calendar quarter of 1962.

Third. The organization must have filed a waiver electing coverage on or before the date the employee files his request for validation.

Fourth. Any refund of the employee tax which the employee had received would have to be repaid no later than the end of 1967.

Fifth. An employee who did not choose coverage when his employing organization filed a waiver electing coverage would be compulsatorily covered for the future, beginning with the calendar quarter after the quarter in which he files his request for validation.

The bill would permit a nonprofit organization to elect coverage to be effective for a period of up to 5 years before the calendar quarter in which the certificate electing coverage is filed. Thus, by making its certificate retroactive a nonprofit organization could provide for the coverage under social security of remuneration erroneously reported for periods before the certificate was filed—as far back as the periods frozen by the statute of limitation. Organizations which had filed a certificate before the year in which the bill is enacted would be given an opportunity to amend the certificate to make coverage effective for a period of up to 5 years before the calendar quarter in which amendment to the certificate is filed. In addition, the bill makes provision for validating erroneously reported wages of workers no longer in the employ of the organization when the certificate is filed.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION

Section 1 of the bill provides that a nonprofit organization could make the waiver certificate which it files when electing coverage effective as early as the first day of the 20th calendar quarter preceding the quarter in which such certificate is filed. Under present law the certificate may not be made effective earlier than the fourth calendar quarter before the quarter of filing. By permitting an organization to provide retroactive coverage back to the periods frozen by the statute of limitation, section 1 would ordinarily permit the crediting of

all remuneration reported for individuals by a nonprofit organization before the organization filed a certificate electing coverage.

Section 2 of the bill provides that an organization which files a certificate electing coverage in or prior to the year of enactment may during the year of enactment or the following year amend such certificate to provide the additional retroactivity authorized by section 1. This provision makes the remedy provided by section 1 available also to these organizations which had already filed a certificate.

Section 3 of the bill would amend section 105(b) of the Social Security Amendments of 1960, which provided that an employee of a nonprofit organization could, under certain circumstances, receive social security credit for remuneration erroneously reported on his behalf by the organization in any taxable period from January 1, 1951, through June 30, 1960. The amendments would permit validation only in situations where the individual is not employed by the nonprofit organization when it files its certificate electing coverage. Validation would be permitted only for periods during which the nonprofit organization had in effect a certificate—including a certificate amended to provide increased retroactivity—electing coverage.

The amended section 105(b) would, in brief, permit employees of nonprofit organizations to validate certain remuneration erroneously reported before the calendar quarter in which the organization filed a certificate electing coverage. In order for an employee to secure credit for remuneration erroneously reported for him for periods before such quarter the following conditions would have to be met:

First. The employee—or his fiduciary or survivor—to obtain credit, must file with the Social Security Administration a request that all of the remuneration erroneously reported for him by the employing nonprofit organization for periods before the calendar quarter in which the organization files a certificate electing coverage be validated and credited to his social security account.

Second. The organization must have paid by the due date of the tax return for the calendar quarter before the calendar quarter in which the organization filed a certificate electing coverage social security taxes on at least part of the remuneration received by the employee.

Third. The organization must have filed a waiver electing coverage on or before the date the employee files his request for validation.

Fourth. Any refund of the employer or employee social security tax which had been received would have to be repaid by the end of 1967 or, if later, by the end of the second year after the year in which the organization filed a certificate electing coverage.

#### THE CASTLE POINT VA HOSPITAL, NEW YORK

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, in my district, the 28th of New York, we have been proud to have, for 40 years, a truly wonderful institution, the Castle Point VA Hospital. It has served the area faithfully and well, not only the veterans but the entire community. As a result our community has taken this institution to its heart.

You can imagine the shock everyone, veterans and nonveterans alike felt by the VA announcement that this hospital was closing in a matter of months.

Why is this hospital being closed? It was not obsolete in any sense of the word. The VA has stated that Castle Point is being closed because of a VA policy not to operate hospitals in rural or semiurban areas. I ask each Member of this House to think how this policy will affect his district. Are we to deprive those of our veterans who wish to live in rural or semiurban areas of the medical services they need? Are we to impose new hardships on their families and force them to travel great distances to visit their loved ones?

I think this policy is wrong and it runs directly counter to President Johnson's announced goal to bring better hospital facilities to all our people, not only those living in metropolitan areas.

I also ask you, my colleagues, Why close down many hospitals that would cost \$150 million to replace and then ask for \$90 million to build new ones, and again I ask, Why the haste? Why must they be closed down by June 30?

Mr. WOLFF. 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. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I should like to concur with the statement of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. RESNICK]. The closing of facilities necessary to the well-being of our veterans may cause serious dislocations and inconvenience to those disabled who have served our country so well. We owe a debt to these men. This debt should be paid in full. I ask further consideration be given these hospital closings.

#### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 131) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittees thereof be authorized to sit during sessions and recesses of the Eighty-ninth Congress.

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

There was no objection.

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

**GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL**

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House the fact that today is the golden jubilee of the Kiwanis International.

Fifty years ago, the first Kiwanis Club was founded. Three years ago, in April 1962, the 5,000th Kiwanis Club was chartered. This is the type of growth that comes with success—and the success is well deserved.

Kiwanis International is a great service organization. It has done such varied things as teacher recruitment, the setting up of soil erosion projects, aid to the mentally retarded and attempts to get out the vote.

Recent years have seen the Kiwanis Club spread beyond the boundaries of the United States into Canada and Mexico. I am confident that the Kiwanis International will continue to flourish, and I am confident that the centennial of the Kiwanis some 50 years hence will see the Kiwanis International pursuing its works of good will throughout the entire world.

My congratulations go to the Kiwanis International on this joyful occasion.

**BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 15, PT. 2)**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I present the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965.

I have spoken in recent weeks of our resolve to advance toward the Great Society—in our cities, in our countryside, and in our classrooms. What we do in our Capital City, I believe, will stand as a measure of our overall progress to that end.

I shall shortly send to the Congress a special message defining the specific goals and the steps for achieving them that will lead the District of Columbia toward the Great Society. The budget which I am transmitting will provide the means by which progress toward many of those goals can be made in fiscal year 1966.

Adequate financial support is necessary if the District is to have needed services and facilities. Improvements were made by the last Congress, but provisions for the Federal payment to the District and for District borrowing for capital improvements are still inadequate, and certain local tax rates should be increased.

1. The Federal payment: The authorization for the Federal payment is a fixed amount. While this authorization was substantially increased by the last Congress, from \$32 to \$50 million, it still does not reflect an equitable sharing by the Federal Government of the expense of government in the District. Of even more importance, a fixed amount necessarily fails to reflect adjustments which should be made in the authorization in order to maintain an equitable balance between Federal and local responsibility in the future. I urge the Congress to enact legislation authorizing an annual Federal payment based on a formula which provides a continuing and equitable measure of Federal financial responsibility.

The formula proposed by President Kennedy and approved by the Senate in 1963 will accomplish this purpose. Under it, the payment will be computed on the basis of the assessed value of real estate and personal property owned and used by the Federal Government in the District, and will represent the amount the District would receive if Federal Government activities were subject to local District taxes. Such a formula will relate the Federal payment directly both to District needs and to the contribution of its own citizens through local taxes. Under this formula, the Federal payment authorized in fiscal year 1966 would be approximately \$57 million—see table—and is estimated to increase to approximately \$75 million by fiscal year 1971.

*Requirements and financing of the general fund, 1965-71*

[In millions of dollars]

	Estimates		Projections				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>Funds required:</b>							
Operating expenses.....	270.7	280.7	294.6	309.3	324.8	341.0	358.1
Capital outlay.....	31.9	54.1	55.0	54.1	54.1	54.3	37.2
Contribution for rapid transit system.....		5.7	17.7	26.6			
Repayment of loans and interest.....	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	7.1	8.6
Repayment of loans and interest—Rapid transit system.....					2.4	3.1	3.1
Reserves for contingencies.....	.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Total funds required.....</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>395.1</b>	<b>387.9</b>	<b>406.5</b>	<b>408.0</b>
<b>Revenues and balances:</b>							
<b>From present sources:</b>							
Taxes, fees, etc.....	231.4	243.1	255.9	268.9	281.9	295.3	308.9
Balances.....	6.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Federal payment.....	39.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Repayable advances.....	8.0						
Loan authorization—Public works.....	20.0	26.0	20.1	19.4	3.2		
<b>Total from present sources.....</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>320.8</b>	<b>328.0</b>	<b>340.3</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>360.9</b>
<b>From proposed sources:</b>							
Taxes.....		10.1	13.3	13.7	14.0	17.9	21.7
Federal payment.....		7.0	11.9	14.5	17.0	21.2	25.4
Loan authorization—Public works.....					19.8	20.1	
Loan authorization—Rapid transit system.....		5.7	17.7	26.6			
<b>Total from proposed sources.....</b>		<b>22.8</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>Total revenues and balances.....</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>395.1</b>	<b>387.9</b>	<b>406.5</b>	<b>408.0</b>

It has been suggested that the proposed formula would create a precedent requiring the Federal Government to make similar payments for Federal property located in other jurisdictions. This is not a valid argument. The Congress has recognized for well over a century the special responsibility of the Federal Government for providing a share of the funds needed for the operation of the District government. The Congress has often changed the amount authorized for that purpose. The Federal payment authorization which I am now recommending is equitable and will provide a predictable basis for determining the amount which is authorized for the Federal payment. The issue has never been whether there should be a Federal payment but only as to the proper amount.

2. Borrowing authority: While the limit of debt which may be incurred for purposes of the general fund of the District was increased by the last Congress to \$175 million, it, too, is still a specified dollar limit, which must be renewed when exhausted. I recommend the enactment of legislation which will provide a flexible and at the same time prudent general fund debt limit based on ability to repay, namely, 6 percent of the

10-year average of the combined assessed value of taxable real and personal property—including property owned and used by the Federal Government as specified in the Federal payment formula. This would provide for the District a debt limit comparable in form with that in effect in most State and local jurisdictions. The adoption of this proposal would result in a general fund debt limit of approximately \$233 million in fiscal year 1966, and of \$293 million by fiscal year 1971. While borrowing will continue to require in each case the approval of the Congress, a debt limit of this kind will permit both the District and the Congress to make more soundly based long-range plans.

3. Local taxes: The major share of the expense of financing the District government is, and should be, borne by District residents. They should also assume their fair share of the increased costs which the District must incur if it is to maintain its development and achieve its proper place as a capital city worthy of our country. For this reason, I fully support legislation which will be recommended by the Commissioners to increase certain District taxes. Together with an accompanying increase in

the real estate tax planned by the Commissioners under existing law, these proposals will produce about \$10.1 million of additional revenue in fiscal year 1966. This amount will accrue to the general fund, increasing the revenues from local taxes in that fund to a total of \$253.2 million.

These tax changes, the change in the authorized Federal payment and the change in the District borrowing authorization, provide the basis for future stable general fund financing. There must be, however, a concurrent recognition of the responsibility of the Federal Government not only to authorize an equitable Federal payment but also to appropriate it. Meeting the legitimate financial needs of the District by authorizing larger borrowing by the District to compensate for a failure to appropriate the full amount of the Federal payment which has been authorized is neither sound nor fair.

It is quite appropriate for the District to incur long-term debt for capital improvements the useful life of which will extend over many years. It is equally appropriate to utilize more than might be considered a normal amount of such borrowing in order to catch up on capital improvement programs, such as for schools, in which the District has fallen far behind. It is neither appropriate nor prudent, however, to require the District to use borrowed money as a substitute for amounts which should be available on a current basis.

The District's budget is constructed in the belief that the Federal Government will provide its equitable share of District needs as indicated by the authorized Federal payment. The District is penalized unjustly when a portion of this proper Federal responsibility is transferred to the shoulders of future District taxpayers who must repay the loans.

*New obligatory authority, all funds*  
[In thousands of dollars]

	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 recommended
<b>Current authorizations:</b>			
<b>Education:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	63,861	71,844	77,679
Capital outlay.....	15,626	14,405	29,449
<b>Welfare and health:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	70,526	76,213	81,319
Capital outlay.....	1,310	486	7,849
<b>Highways and traffic:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	12,407	13,790	14,013
Capital outlay.....	11,280	13,769	13,843
<b>Public safety:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	66,126	74,138	77,557
Capital outlay.....	539	336	2,229
<b>Parks and recreation:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	9,114	10,100	11,087
Capital outlay.....	378	680	1,819
<b>General operating expenses:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	17,906	19,397	21,321
Capital outlay.....	1,088	4,059	2,186
<b>Sanitary engineering:</b>			
Operating expenses.....	21,963	22,288	22,952
Capital outlay.....	15,400	23,066	16,510
<b>Repayment of loans and interest:</b>			
.....	4,992	5,364	5,690
<b>Payment of District of Columbia share of Federal capital outlays:</b>			
.....	916	1,860	987
<b>Contribution to rapid transit system:</b>			
.....			5,700
<b>Additional municipal expenses, inaugural ceremonies:</b>			
.....		283	
<b>Additional municipal expenses, Imperial Shrine Convention:</b>			
.....			221
<b>Judgments, claims and refunds:</b>			
.....	1,000	7	

*New obligatory authority, all funds—Con.*  
[In thousands of dollars]

Description	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 recommended
Current authorizations—Con. Purchase and installation of parking meters.....	220		
<b>Total current authorizations.....</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>352,086</b>	<b>392,411</b>
Permanent authorizations.....	1,404	1,598	1,607
Operations of District of Columbia trust funds.....	42,378	52,489	63,696
Repayment (—) of advances from Federal funds.....	7,000	—17,000	
Investments.....	2,316		
<b>Total authorizations.....</b>	<b>367,749</b>	<b>389,174</b>	<b>457,714</b>
<b>Recapitulation of current authorizations:</b>			
General fund.....	265,071	296,498	344,953
Highway fund.....	25,169	28,791	28,855
Water fund.....	11,375	11,038	11,394
Sanitary sewage works fund.....	13,003	15,677	7,126
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.....	33	82	83
<b>Total, all funds.....</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>352,086</b>	<b>392,411</b>

**EDUCATION**

Appropriations of \$77.7 million are needed to provide for the operation of the District's school system in 1966, an increase of \$3.8 million over 1965. The additional funds will provide for 517 new teaching positions needed to keep abreast of the requirements of a rapidly increasing school population, which will reach almost 150,000 by fiscal year 1966. The additional teachers will permit the achievement throughout the system of the pupil-teacher ratios approved by the Board of Education.

Funds are also provided to achieve the ratios recommended by the Board for school counselors and to provide librarians for about half of the elementary schools that now do not have them. Deficiencies will still remain but the budget reflects a major effort to remedy shortcomings and to make the District's educational system a model for the Nation.

The budget also includes \$29.4 million for the vital program of improving the school plant. Construction of new schools and additions to existing school buildings will increase the capacity of the system by some 5,000 pupil spaces. Funds for sites and plans are provided to permit a similar enlargement in fiscal year 1967. Nothing less will suffice if the District is to have available modern, well-equipped school buildings, eliminate part-time classes, and provide adequate space for its increasing school population, including students who are staying in school rather than dropping out. In no other area has the District's capital construction program lagged so far behind. In no other area is the need to catch up more urgent.

The inclusion of the District in the program of Federal aid to school districts impacted by children of Federal employees does not lessen the need for these appropriations. The Federal aid provided under Public Law 88-665 is properly being allocated to those schools in the District most in need of enrichment of programs and services above the level provided in the regular budget. Use of these funds as a substitute for regular educational appropriations not only would deprive District children of these

additional educational resources, but also would conflict with the intention of the Congress.

Special programs for the schools in the Cardozo area which have been funded through the Economic Opportunity Act and the program to prevent juvenile delinquency should also be regarded as additional to those provided in the regular budget.

**WELFARE AND HEALTH**

The budget includes appropriations of \$81.3 million for operating expenses of the welfare and health departments, an increase of \$5.1 million over 1965.

The welfare programs for which funds are provided are directed so far as possible to the rehabilitation of persons and families by positive action which will advance them toward self-sufficiency. Consistent with this, although not a part of the welfare budget, matching funds are provided to enable the District to participate in a number of training projects under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

The budget reflects my belief that the District should be in a position of leadership in putting into effect the welfare and health programs which the Congress has authorized in recent years. I remain particularly concerned with the plight of dependent children, and the continuing upward trend in the population of Junior Village. For that reason the budget contains funds which will permit the District to participate in the national program of aid to dependent children of unemployed parents. In the massive effort now being undertaken on many fronts to improve the conditions of the District's poverty-stricken families, we can ill afford not to utilize every available program which will help to maintain families intact. I strongly urge the Congress to reconsider its previous position on District participation in this program.

The budget continues the health programs already established and provides funds for more intensive efforts in the fields of maternal and child health, in the control of venereal disease, and in the food pesticide residue program.

Proposed capital outlays total \$7.8 million. The substantial increase over last year is occasioned by the need to construct a facility for the detention and rehabilitation of District youths now being accommodated at the National Training School for Boys, which will be moved to Morgantown, W. Va., in 1967. A badly needed school activities building at Junior Village is also included in the Welfare Department budget.

The Health Department budget includes funds urgently needed to plan for community health centers. The establishment of such centers in several parts of the city is important to the District's general health program and is basic to the implementation in the District of new concepts in the prevention, treatment, and care of mental illness and mental retardation.

**PUBLIC SAFETY**

The budget provides operating expenses of \$77.6 million for public safety, an increase of \$3.4 million over 1965.

The District is engaged on many fronts in an attack on the prevention and punishment of criminal acts, and the elimination of the causes of crime. It is apparent that more must be done. I shall shortly make further recommendations on this subject to the Congress. The budget provides funds for the enlargement of the police force by 100 men, and continues the program to release officers for active police work by increased use of civilian personnel for administrative activities.

#### PARKS AND RECREATIONS

The funds provided in the budget for the Recreation Department will continue the improvements which were instituted last year, as well as accelerate the program of enlargement and improvement of playground and recreation facilities. The John F. Kennedy Playground in the near Northwest section of the District—an area seriously deficient in playground resources—is a welcome addition to the city's recreation facilities. Funds have been provided for a new site for Shaw Junior High School, thereby making it possible to preserve the needed playground.

#### HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

The highway program has been coordinated with the proposed rapid transit program in order to achieve a balanced transportation system for the District and the Washington metropolitan area. I shall shortly send to the Congress my recommendations with respect to the rapid transit program. Funds to meet the District's share of initial costs are included in the budget.

The highway program, which is also urgently needed, will be delayed for lack of funds in fiscal year 1966 unless the resources of the highway fund are increased. I am, therefore, again recommending an increase of \$35 million in the loan authorization for the highway fund and an increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax. The new District gasoline tax rate of 7 cents will correspond with the rates in Maryland and Virginia, and will yield an additional \$2 million annually, a sum sufficient to retire the \$35 million loan in 30 years. This tax and borrowing program continues the sound policy of financing the street and highway system by taxes based upon use. Additional taxes of this kind may be necessary as the District faces increased expenses in maintaining its portion of the Interstate System and in constructing, maintaining, and improving other highways and streets. I am therefore instructing the Commissioners to consider proposals for financing the highway fund for the next decade.

#### CONCLUSION

The needs of the District, as of other great cities, continue to grow. As our Nation's Capital, the District of Columbia should exemplify the best in programs for the health, education, and welfare of its citizens. This budget, together with the proposals in this message for additional funds, will in my judgment significantly advance the District toward that goal. At the same time, it is designed, like the Federal budget, to avoid waste and inefficiency. The District is continu-

ing to strengthen its management improvement programs. In the District, as elsewhere in our Government, staff must be used effectively, unnecessary work and positions must be eliminated, and additional personnel added only when absolutely essential.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

JANUARY 21, 1965.

#### MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Monday next or on any subsequent day next week to consider a resolution making appropriations for certain activities of the Department of Agriculture.

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

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Texas explain what is involved?

Mr. MAHON. The issue involved is that impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation's capital stock has to be restored in order for the Department of Agriculture to discharge its responsibility under the law for the support of commodities such as wheat, corn, and other feed grains, tobacco, and cotton. This is legislation which we, of course, consider from time to time. Last year we cut the budget estimate by \$478 million. They are on the verge of being out of funds. That is the issue which is involved here. We shall discuss this matter in detail, of course, when the matter is before the House. It will be programed for some day next week by the leadership.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this becomes necessary in order to continue the price support program for farm commodities.

Mr. MAHON. That is correct. I have conferred with the gentleman and, as he knows, with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], and others who are interested in this type of legislation.

Mr. JONAS. Will this be in the nature of a supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. And when it is called up there will be time for ample discussion?

Mr. MAHON. For ample discussion and debate.

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

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman if the hearing is completed this afternoon on this supplemental request, will it be the intention to bring this matter up next week, but definitely not on Monday?

Mr. MAHON. The request is for Monday or any subsequent day, but I am informed it will not be possible to bring

it up on Monday, so I do not anticipate calling it up on Monday.

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

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

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 132

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Paul B. Dague, Pennsylvania; Page Belcher, Oklahoma; Charles M. Teague, California; Albert H. Qule, Minnesota; Catherine May, Washington; Delbert L. Latta, Ohio; Ralph Harvey, Indiana; Paul Findley, Illinois; Robert Dole, Kansas; Laurence J. Burton, Utah; Prentiss Walker, Mississippi.

Committee on Appropriations: Frank T. Bow, Ohio; Charles Raper Jonas, North Carolina; Melvin R. Laird, Wisconsin; Eiford A. Cederberg, Michigan; Glenard P. Lipscomb, California; John J. Rhodes, Arizona; William E. Minshall, Ohio; Robert H. Michel, Illinois; Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts; Odin Langen, Minnesota; Ben Reifel, South Dakota; Glenn R. Davis, Wisconsin; Howard W. Robison, New York; Garner E. Shriver, Kansas; Joseph M. McDade, Pennsylvania; Mark Andrews, North Dakota.

Committee on Armed Services: William H. Bates, Massachusetts; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Alvin E. O'Konski, Wisconsin; William G. Bray, Indiana; Bob Wilson, California; Charles S. Gubser, California; Charles E. Chamberlain, Michigan; Alexander Pirnie, New York; Durward G. Hall, Missouri; Donald D. Clancy, Ohio; Robert T. Stafford, Vermont; Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Banking and Currency: William B. Widnall, New Jersey; Paul A. Fino, New York; Florence P. Dwyer, New Jersey; Seymour Halpern, New York; James Harvey, Michigan; Wm. E. (Bill) Brock, Tennessee; Burt L. Talcott, California; Del Clawson, California; Albert W. Johnson, Pennsylvania; J. William Stanton, Ohio; Chester L. Mize, Kansas.

Committee on District of Columbia: Ancher Neisen, Minnesota; William L. Springer, Illinois; Alvin E. O'Konski, Wisconsin; William H. Harsha, Ohio; Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland; Frank J. Horton, New York; Richard L. Roubush, Indiana; Joel T. Broyhill, Virginia.

Committee on Education and Labor: William H. Ayres, Ohio; Robert P. Griffin, Michigan; Albert H. Qule, Minnesota; Charles E. Goodell, New York; John M. Ashbrook, Ohio; Dave Martin, Nebraska; Alphonzo Bell, California; Paul Findley, Illinois; Ogden R. Reid, New York; Glenn Andrews, Alabama.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Frances P. Bolton, Ohio; E. Ross Adair, Indiana; William S. Mailliard, California; Peter Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; William S. Broomfield, Michigan; J. Irving Whalley, Pennsylvania; H. R. Gross, Iowa; E. Y. Berry, South Dakota; Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois; F. Bradford Morse, Massachusetts; Vernon W. Thomson, Wisconsin; James G. Fulton, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Government Operations: Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; Florence P. Dwyer, New Jersey; Robert P. Griffin, Michigan; Ogden R. Reid, New York; Frank J. Horton, New York; Delbert L. Latta, Ohio; Donald Rumsfeld, Illinois; William L. Dickinson,

Alabama; John N. Erlenborn, Illinois; Howard H. Callaway, Georgia.

Committee on House Administration: Glenard P. Lipscomb, California; Robert J. Corbett, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Chamberlain, Michigan; Charles E. Goodell, New York; Willard S. Curtin, Pennsylvania; Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; John N. Erlenborn, Illinois; William L. Dickinson, Alabama.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania; E. Y. Berry, South Dakota; Craig Hosmer, California; Joe Skubitz, Kansas; Charlotte T. Reid, Illinois; Laurence J. Burton, Utah; Rogers C. B. Morton, Maryland; Wendell Wyatt, Oregon; George Hansen, Idaho; Henry P. Smith III, New York; Ed Reinecke, California.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: William L. Springer, Illinois; J. Arthur Younger, California; Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; Ancher Nelsen, Minnesota; Hastings Keith, Massachusetts; Willard S. Curtin, Pennsylvania; Glenn Cunningham, Nebraska; James T. Broyhill, North Carolina; James Harvey, Michigan; Albert W. Watson, South Carolina; Tim Lee Carter, Kentucky.

Committee on Judiciary: William M. McCulloch, Ohio; Richard H. Poff, Virginia; William C. Cramer, Florida; Arch A. Moore, Jr., West Virginia; John V. Lindsay, New York; William T. Cahill, New Jersey; Clark MacGregor, Minnesota; Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland; Carleton J. King, New York; Edward Hutchinson, Michigan; Robert McClory, Illinois.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: William S. Mailliard, California; Thomas M. Pelly, Washington; Robert F. Ellsworth, Kansas; Stanley R. Tupper, Maine; Charles A. Mosher, Ohio; James R. Grover, Jr., New York; Rogers C. B. Morton, Maryland; Hastings Keith, Massachusetts; Jack Edwards, Alabama; G. Robert Watkins, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Robert J. Corbett, Pennsylvania; H. R. Gross, Iowa; Glenn Cunningham, Nebraska; Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois; Robert F. Ellsworth, Kansas; Albert W. Johnson, Pennsylvania; John H. Buchanan, Jr., Alabama.

Committee on Public Works: William C. Cramer, Florida; John F. Baldwin, Jr., California; William H. Harsha, Ohio; John C. Kunkel, Pennsylvania; James R. Grover, Jr., New York; James C. Cleveland, New Hampshire; Don H. Clausen, California; Charles A. Halleck, Indiana; Charlotte T. Reid, Illinois; Robert C. McEwen, New York; James D. Martin, Alabama.

Committee on Rules: Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; H. Allen Smith, California; John B. Anderson, Illinois; Dave Martin, Nebraska; James H. Quillen, Tennessee.

Committee on Science and Astronautics: Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts; James G. Fulton, Pennsylvania; Charles A. Mosher, Ohio; Richard L. Roudebush, Indiana; Alphonzo Bell, California; Thomas M. Pelly, Washington; Donald Rumsfeld, Illinois; Edward J. Gurney, Florida; John W. Wylder, New York; Barber B. Conable, Jr., New York.

Committee on Un-American Activities: John M. Ashbrook, Ohio; Del Clawson, California; John H. Buchanan, Jr., Alabama.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: E. Ross Adair, Indiana; William H. Ayres, Ohio; Paul A. Fino, New York; John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania; Charles M. Teague, California; Seymour Halpern, New York; Robert F. Ellsworth, Kansas; John J. Duncan, Tennessee.

Committee on Ways and Means: John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin; Thomas B. Curtis, Missouri; James B. Utt, California; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Herman T. Schneebeli, Pennsylvania; Harold R. Collier, Illinois; Joel T. Broyhill, Virginia; James F. Battin, Montana.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF WEEK AND WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1965

Mr. ARENDS. 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. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order that I might inquire of the majority leader if he can give the Members of the House any information as to any tentative legislative program for next week.

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

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, yes.

Mr. ALBERT. First of all, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Ukrainian Independence Day. Members have expressed the desire that they be permitted to take special orders on that subject on Monday.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for Members to discuss Ukrainian Independence Day on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, further pursuant to the inquiry of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has this day obtained unanimous agreement to call up a House joint resolution some day next week, making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

It will be our plan and intention to bring that matter up on Tuesday.

There may be Presidential messages next week. The budget message will probably come up on Monday.

Any further program we will announce later. We have no further program to announce at this time, and we have no further business for this week.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

#### CESSATION OF PUBLIC LAW 480 AID TO EGYPT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in 1956, our Government's policy permitted Nasser to confiscate the most valuable property in Egypt, the Suez Canal. Our Government's policy toward Nasser has also encouraged American banks to grant Egypt, on credit, vast quantities of industrial equipment. American aid to

Nasser continues to flow, while Nasser, abusing and vilifying Americans, operates as a Soviet agent, serving as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy.

In the same period when American taxpayers were forced to give Nasser \$1 billion in aid, Nasser spent about \$1 billion on military equipment from the Soviet Union. How can it be denied that military equipment which Nasser sends to Communist rebels in the Congo was bought from the Soviets with American money?

Mr. Speaker, recent developments in the Middle East force us once again to examine our policies with respect to the United Arab Republic and its president, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The disclosures on Tuesday—January 12—by an Egyptian secret policy official who asked for asylum in Iran provided us with additional proof that Colonel Nasser has been diverting American AID funds in order to pay for his interference in the affairs of other independent states. This new evidence, as well as the events of the past 3 months, should be enough to convince everyone that some changes must be made in the distribution of our agricultural surpluses, as well as our foreign economic aid.

Colonel Nasser's record of interference in the affairs of other countries in the past has been extensively documented many times. Under a variety of pretexts, our aid has nevertheless continued. The events of the last 3 months, however, provide us with an almost uninterrupted array of provocations, insults, and illegal actions. Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to enumerate them:

On November 26, 1964, the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library in Cairo was sacked and burned by mobs that the Government of the United Arab Republic was unwilling or unable to control;

On December 19, 1964, the Russian-built planes of Colonel Nasser's Air Force shot down an unarmed commercial plane belonging to the John Mecom Oil Co. of Texas;

On December 23, 1964, in a long speech at Port Said, Colonel Nasser not only insulted the United States by telling us to "jump in the lake" in Egyptian dialect, but also admitted he was supplying arms to the Congolese rebels.

We suspected before, and know now how he is able to do this by diverting resources from important agricultural development projects to the purchase of military equipment and supplies. Colonel Nasser is able to accomplish such a diversion because we supply him with \$140 million worth of surplus wheat, beef, and poultry every year under the Public Law 480 food-for-peace program. The proceeds from the sale of these surplus foodstuffs is then loaned or granted to the Government, which in this case uses them for its own interventionist foreign policy.

Until 18 months ago, we had also granted or loaned Mr. Nasser nearly \$900 million in economic and other aid programs. We provided no additional funds because the Egyptian Government refused to withdraw any of its troops from Yemen in order to pave the

way for a peaceful settlement of that country's 2-year-old civil war. For humanitarian and diplomatic reasons, Congress was persuaded that the cutting off of surplus food shipments would not help to bring about any changes in the policies of the Egyptian leader.

I should like to quote two passages from Colonel Nasser's speech of December 23:

When I speak about Yemen, I must refer with appreciation to the highly commendable civilizing and humanitarian role played by the Egyptian forces in Yemen while fighting for the sake of the Yemeni people.

Mr. Speaker, are these the words of a leader who has prided himself on his dedication to the cause of anticolonialism? Are not these words rather those of any statesman of the 19th century, used to justify the occupation and exploitation of another country? Would it be possible for Colonel Nasser to undertake such military intervention, involving thousands of troops thousands of miles away from Egypt's borders, if he had to concern himself with supplying his own population with sufficient food?

Again I quote:

We consider that the national rebels in the Congo require every support from the national forces and the honorable forces in the world. We make it clear and public. We do not hide and have never denied that we have sent arms to the Congo, and we will still send them arms.

Mr. Speaker, are these the words of a man who claims he seeks to bring peace to that troubled continent? Would he be able to purchase and deliver these arms if he did not have our agricultural surpluses to feed his own people?

I think the answers are self-evident.

Mr. Speaker, under the terms of the 1963 Foreign Assistance Act, the President was directed by Congress to withhold all foreign economic aid, as well as food-for-peace aid, from any nation committing aggressive acts against any other country receiving our aid. I think we have here a clearcut violation of that act. Colonel Nasser has admitted publicly that he is supplying arms to the Congolese rebels, whose avowed intent is to overthrow the central government. The United States of America both recognizes and supports that central government. I think it is time that Congress acted.

If we do not wish to see the dignity of the laws of the United States flouted by every petty national leader who wishes to enhance his position, we must act.

But, what have we done? We acceded to an Egyptian request, made only a few weeks ago, to ship another \$17 million of surplus wheat. This shipment was approved before the end of the year, which means that the U.S. Government paid for the shipping costs.

The total amount of agricultural commodities in the Public Law 480 agreement signed October 1962 was \$431.8 million of export value—\$583.8 million of CCC value. As of this date we still have left to be shipped \$36,914,000, which is made up of \$22.4 million in wheat, \$8.8 million in tobacco, and \$5.6 million in vegetable oil, and so forth. In other

words, authorizations have not yet been executed for the balance of roughly \$37 million.

Despite boasts that Egypt can get along without us, Nasser has had the unbridled temerity to ask for this additional \$37 million in aid within the very near future. Dispatches tell us that U.S. food shipments now provide one-fourth of Egypt's calorie intake. Egypt's foreign currency reserves have vanished and it has recently shipped \$35 million in gold to Switzerland. It owes about \$250 million to short-term creditors in the West. Its plants are idle for lack of materials; its food is short; its food prices are rising. Its security prices are falling and the exchange had to be shut for 3 days.

Mr. Speaker, Public Law 480 aid to the United Arab Republic is due to expire on July 1, 1965, unless we choose to renew it once again. I think that we now have an excellent opportunity to demonstrate to both Colonel Nasser and others like him that the American people and their elected representatives will not sit idly by while we have our property destroyed and our motives impugned.

In the words of our former Ambassador, John Badeau, if the Egyptians wish to improve their position with respect to the United States, they should "display more dedication to carrying out their word—for—they have seriously shaken American faith" in Nasser's promises, as well as intentions.

We, Mr. Speaker, have had little indication that the present Egyptian leader is interested in maintaining good relations with the United States. In fact, to quote him once again:

If the Americans think that they are giving us a little aid to dominate us and control our policy, I would tell them we are sorry. We are ready to cut down in our consumption: if the need arises, we could spare these (\$140 million) on our food, and it would not bother us a bit, by God.

Mr. Speaker, the Egyptian leader has directly contravened the provisions of the 1963 Foreign Assistance Act by aiding the Congolese rebels. At the same time, he has indicated clearly that he does not consider our aid necessary. I therefore find little reason for continuing to give him any aid. I suggest that Congress prohibit any further Public Law 480 shipments to the United Arab Republic unless and until Congress by joint resolution once again specifically authorizes such trade.

I have, therefore, this day introduced a joint resolution suspending shipments of agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic under Public Law 480. The resolution follows:

Whereas President Lyndon B. Johnson emphasized in his state of the Union message, "We are prepared to live as good neighbors with all, but we cannot be indifferent to acts designed to injure our interests, or our citizens, or our establishments abroad. The community of nations requires mutual respect. We shall extend it—and we shall expect it."; and

Whereas Russian-built fighters of the Egyptian Air Force shot down a U.S. civilian plane, killing its two crewmen; and

Whereas the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library in Cairo was sacked and burned by mobs of the United Arab Republic; and

Whereas President Nasser has been intemperately critical in public of the United States; and

Whereas President Nasser has boasted of the help which he has given to the Stanleyville dissidents in the Congo; and

Whereas President Nasser has told the United States what could be done with the help hitherto given his country; and

Whereas the donor, no less than the recipient, has pride in any foreign aid venture; and

Whereas Egypt urgently needs the West and no one need pay a price for Egypt's favor: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agricultural commodities may be delivered or sold to the United Arab Republic pursuant to title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 or any contract, agreement, or commitment thereunder, except to the extent that the Congress may hereafter by law permit.*

#### NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, for more than a hundred years Congress has by law provided a final resting place for those who have served in the Armed Forces and for certain of their dependents. National cemeteries not only offer a final opportunity to reflect the citizenry's gratitude toward those who served in the defense of their country, but also stand as a monument where future generations can pay their respect to the war dead and at the same time dwell upon the courage and patriotic fervor that must eternally be kept aglow if America is to remain free and independent.

Whether the national cemetery tradition is to continue, however, may well depend upon the attitude of the 89th Congress. As I have pointed out in the past, available burial space in national cemeteries is rapidly diminishing, and a complete reappraisal and redesign of the program is necessary to preclude complete abandonment before the termination of this century.

In the 87th Congress, the Subcommittee on National Parks of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, preliminary to hearings on the national cemetery problem, published a study containing shocking statistics indicative of the neglect that has persisted in this vital matter. The following paragraphs alone should be sufficient to alert Congress to corrective action:

The Civil War and post-Civil War years not only provided the basic legislative pattern for the national cemetery system but also provided the bulk of the cemeteries that are now within that system and pretty much dictated what, looked at from the viewpoint of today's needs, appears to be lopsided distribution. During these years—that is, from 1862 to 1899—81 national cemeteries were established. Seventeen of these were established in Virginia, seven in Tennessee, six in Kentucky, four in Illinois, Louisiana, and North Carolina, three in Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, and Missouri, two in the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and

South Carolina, and one in Alabama, California, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia.

In contrast to the 81 established during these years, only 17 have been created since 1900—2 each in California, Kentucky, and Texas, and 1 each in Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, while the pattern for unequal distribution during the first years of the program is understandable in view of the concentration of veterans in affected States at that time, there appears to be no logic in the selection of national burial sites that has taken place in the last six decades. The imbalance has become particularly acute since World War II, with many heavy centers of population far removed from national cemeteries.

If the dart-game type choosing of locations is not in itself evidence enough for action on the part of Congress, then a look at the overall space availability chart will certainly produce legislative action. The subcommittee's study showed that, of the 72 national cemeteries now open, 15 will have to close by 1969 and another 12 in the following decade. Obviously, then, America is presently on a course of abandoning the national cemetery system, and I should like to ask my colleagues whether they are willing to stand by and permit this hallowed tradition to be written off as an unnecessary function of government?

I think not, yet I must warn you that there are those in the administration who are unwilling to support the steps necessary to preserve the national cemeteries system. As late as March 19, 1963, a letter from the Bureau of the Budget to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], contained this paragraph:

We have again reviewed our position on this matter and continue to believe that expansion of the national cemetery system is undesirable. The administration firmly believes that burial benefits as now paid by the Veterans' Administration and under the social security system are far preferable to the furnishing of interment facilities by the Government.

Far preferable, Mr. Speaker? Because there are already available to veterans the funds presumed necessary for burial, is America satisfied to withdraw the pledge that we have made in establishing national resting places for our war dead?

I have introduced H.R. 143, designed to govern further development of the national cemetery system. It would establish a National Cemeteries Site Selection Advisory Board and, among other provisions, enable the Secretary of the Army to accept donations of land and of funds for the development, operation, and maintenance of national cemeteries. In short, it would open the way toward saving the national cemeteries system and in providing cemeteries in areas too long neglected by our antiquated selection program.

I appeal to my colleagues for quick enactment of this legislation. I am con-

fidant that you would not deprive bereaved families from burying their beloved veterans in national cemeteries if they so choose. And when a more equitable distribution of cemetery sites comes about, the young man of today or tomorrow can look to the burial grounds of military men and stand in respect to those who saved America for him to enjoy: those who pushed back the enemy at the Marne, who braved the terrors of World War II, who wallowed in the rice paddies of Korea, and who today are exposed to the snipers in the darkness of South Vietnam.

A high principle is at stake, and I trust that the 89th Congress will honor it.

#### COTTON BILL "\$400 MILLION BONANZA"

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of the wheat-cotton bill last year, I pointed to the danger that the massive payments to cotton textile mills provided in the cotton title might become multimillion-dollar windfalls to the mills.

In a statement to the House during debate on the bill I noted that the legislation provided no assurance that the payments to mills—financed by taxpayers—would result in either higher wages for mill workers or lower prices for consumers of cotton products.

The January 15 issue of the Wall Street Journal contained two items of special interest. One reported that a union which had supported the legislation in the belief that its benefits would be shared with employees, now terms the legislation a "\$400-million-a-year bonanza" for the mills. The other item reported a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, under which the value of the subsidy payments must be counted immediately by the textile mills as taxable income, instead of being considered a reduction in inventory value.

Administration spokesmen, selling the controversial bill to the House last year, claimed the legislation would yield higher wages to mill workers and lower prices to cotton product consumers. These spokesmen are still around the House but their voices are now strangely quiet.

Here are the news items:

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION WILL SEEK 15-PERCENT PAY RISE FOR MEMBERS IN NORTH: PENSION PLAN, MEDICAL COVERAGE, ALSO GOALS FOR 40,000 WORKERS IN COTTON-RAYON PLANT TALKS

NEW YORK.—The Textile Workers Union of America said it will seek a 15-percent wage increase and other benefits for some 40,000 workers in northern cotton and rayon plants.

Current contracts call for a reopening April 15 after 60 days' notice. The union said it also will demand a pension plan and improved fringe benefits, including medical coverage.

A resolution by 200 union delegates attending a conference in New York said northern cotton-rayon workers receive an average wage of \$1.73 an hour, which it said is 70 cents an hour below the national manufacturing average of \$2.43 an hour. The resolution said northern workers have received only one pay increase since 1962, whereas southern mills have granted two raises in the same period.

The delegates contended the textile industry is "enjoying another banner year" in production, sales, profit, and rising stock values.

William Pollock, the union's general president, said legislation fixing a single price for cotton has become a "\$400-million-a-year bonanza" for the industry. He said the union had supported the legislation in the belief that its benefits would be shared with employees.

"Instead," he charged, "the industry is turning one-price cotton into a one-way street for profits."

Mr. Pollock said local unions will shortly serve notice to reopen their contracts.

#### COTTON SUBSIDY

Payments voted by Congress in the 1964 farm law must be counted promptly by U.S. mills as taxable income, the IRS ruled. The payments of 6½ cents a pound to cotton handlers are aimed at keeping the fiber from being more costly to domestic than to export mills. Some cotton users wanted the payments, which can be either in cotton or in cash, to be treated as reducing their cotton inventory values, in which case the amounts involved usually wouldn't be subject to tax until the goods were sold. But the IRS held the recipients generally must treat the payments as "other income" in the year in which the Agriculture Department approves their applications for the subsidies.

#### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today we are commemorating the 50th anniversary of Kiwanis International, a truly outstanding service organization.

My personal membership in Kiwanis has always been a great source of satisfaction, observing as I have the effective work of individual Kiwanis clubs throughout the United States and Canada, and in recent years, in rapidly expanding fashion in Mexico and other lands.

The Kiwanis clubs devote themselves specifically to work on behalf of crippled children and other worthwhile community and civic projects. Certainly this golden anniversary is most significant, marking as it does a half century of service that has grown in all areas of our country.

This anniversary marks the dawn of more effective and ever-expanding Kiwanis activity. This outstanding service group demonstrates the true vitality of our land and the leadership that continually stems from individual citizens working within public-spirited organizations such as Kiwanis.

### INAUGURATION DAY SHOULD BE A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Mr. CABELL. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, as President Lyndon B. Johnson was inaugurated the world witnessed the culmination of the 1964 elections. The simple, dignified ceremony in which Chief Justice Earl Warren gave the oath of office to the new President of the United States was the crowning glory of our free, democratic, electoral process.

A crowd of over 1 million persons turned out to see the ceremony and to watch the glittering parade of floats and groups representing every part of America. Tens of millions viewed the proceedings on television.

In 1957 the 85th Congress enacted Public Law 85-1, declaring the 20th day of January of every fourth year to be a legal holiday in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, to be known as Inauguration Day. By this law all Federal employees and employees of the District of Columbia are granted the opportunity to witness, and in that respect, to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

In this day of widespread TV and other forms of mass communication there is no need to draw a line around the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., and to say that only those persons within the line are entitled to witness the swearing in ceremony or any of the other notable events of Inauguration Day. Why should not a Federal employee in Texas or some other State far removed from the Capital be permitted to view the inauguration over TV, or listen to it on the radio, or even fly to see it? It takes only 2½ hours to fly by jet from Texas to Washington, D.C., shorter than it takes many people to commute to work each day.

I propose, therefore, to introduce a bill next week to declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday for the entire Nation. Inauguration Day is in fact, if not by law, truly a national holiday, observed by one and all, as it should be, because of the importance of the occasion. I urge my colleagues to consider this proposal so that all Americans may be encouraged to observe and enjoy Inauguration Day.

### THE SPIRITUAL DIMENSIONS OF LEADERSHIP

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the truth shines forth to us as a light in a world of darkness—giving

us the courage and faith to travel through the perilous pathways of life.

In his sermon to the President on Inauguration Day at National City Christian Church, Dr. Billy Graham spelled out clearly the spiritual dimensions of leadership.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Graham brings home the overwhelming truth that only with the help of God can our Nation find peace, purpose and courage and continue to endure as a free nation.

Dr. Graham's sermon was inspiring, and I believe it only proper that Americans everywhere—as well as everyone else—be given an opportunity to hear his words.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I hereby include his sermon:

#### THE SPIRITUAL DIMENSIONS OF LEADERSHIP (By Billy Graham)

On that day more than a year ago when the torch of leadership was transferred, I happened to be with a long-time friend of President Johnson's, and we went immediately to a quiet place to ask God to sustain him for the immense responsibilities which were thrust so suddenly upon him. That afternoon, when he was placing his hand on the Bible and being sworn in to the high office of President of the United States, we read together a passage of Holy Scripture. It was the prayer of King Solomon upon his ascension to the throne of Israel after the death of his father, King David.

Today, at high noon, as he takes that oath again and becomes President in his own right, I can still think of no finer prayer to begin with than that one (2 Chronicles 1: 7-12): "In that night did God appear to Solomon, and said unto him, ask what I shall give thee."

And King Solomon prayed, "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may come in and go out before this people."

"And God said to Solomon, Because this was in thine heart, and thou hast not asked riches, wealth, or honor, nor the life of thine enemies \* \* \* but hast asked wisdom and knowledge for thyself, that thou mayest judge my people, over whom I have made thee king:

"Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee; and I will give thee riches, and wealth, and honor, such as none of the kings have had that have been before thee."

Last February President Johnson said, "No man can live where I live now, nor work at the desk where I work now, without needing and without seeking the strength and support of earnest and frequent prayer." Humbled by the magnitude of the responsibilities of a high office, a man begins to probe the erratic swirl of events for a prophetic understanding of history; and when he is a spiritually sensitive man he will feel as Lincoln did—that he is a "humble instrument in the hands of Almighty God."

During the next 4 years many of you here today will have to make decisions of state, perhaps greater than those of any of your predecessors. You will hold in your hands the destiny not only of America, but of the world. You will lead the richest and the most powerful nation the world has ever known. It is a nation which has been abundantly endowed with material blessings, but it is also a nation in danger of losing its moral moorings and its spiritual perspective. Christ, in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom, once said, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul" (Mark 8: 36). This applies to nations as well as to individuals, for a nation that loses its spiritual courage will grow old before its time. Even if we gain all our material and social objectives, and lose our souls, it would be disastrous. Win-

ston Churchill once said, "Man's destiny is not measured in material computations."

There is a spiritual dimension to leadership which this administration has already recognized. Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The White House is a bully pulpit." So it is. From this city you are already leading the Nation to new heights of social justice and economic prosperity. You have also the opportunity to lead the Nation to its greatest moral and spiritual heights. Jesus Christ said, "Unto whom much is given, of him shall much be required." Those who have the greatest power always need the greatest guidance.

No government rules except by the will of God. You are leaders, not only as a result of the greatest mandate the American people have ever given, but there is a mandate higher than the ballot box. You have responsibilities not only to all the people of America and to the peoples of the world, but you have also a great responsibility to the God of our fathers.

Even to the most casual observer, it is apparent that there is a growing spiritual vacuum in our Nation. Our wealth and our prosperity are in danger of making us complacent and careless in the matters of the spirit. Jesus said, "Man shall not live by bread alone." Many nations have tried it, and failed. Germany declared a neutrality in matters of religion during the thirties. That neutrality created a spiritual vacuum, and the first robust philosophy to come along filled that vacuum with a vengeance. And that, in my judgment, is how we got nazism, and the hell of World War II. The Bible says, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

In foreign affairs, we are faced with overwhelming problems, from southeast Asia to the Congo. In domestic affairs, we are faced with an alarming crime rate, a moral crisis, and many individual psychological problems which fill our hospitals. These problems will become more intense and more demanding during the next 4 years.

There seems to be no permanent solution to our problems. We try this scheme and that, but we find that each one is only a stopgap measure. Could it be that we have failed to diagnose properly the ills of the world? Could General MacArthur have been right when he said, 20 years ago, "The problem, basically, is theological \* \* \* there must be a revival of the spirit, if we are to save the flesh?"

I know the leaders of this administration, especially the President and Vice President, well enough to know that they believe he was right—and that our problems are basically spiritual and that they require a spiritual solution. That spiritual solution was outlined by God to King Solomon long ago, when he said,

"If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land" (2 Chronicles 7: 14).

To approach the problems of the next 4 years in a spirit of prayer and humble dependence upon God would bring a freshness of vision and purpose that could capture the imagination of the world.

During the next 4 years, there will be moments of discouragement, despondency, and even disillusionment. There may come times when some of you will feel like Woodrow Wilson did when the Senate voted against the ratification of Wilson's proposal for the League of Nations. The news was telephoned to the White House. "I feel like going to bed and staying there," Wilson said. He could not sleep that night, and he turned to Dr. Grayson about 3 o'clock in the morning, and said, "doctor, the devil is a busy man."

Later in the morning, he had Grayson read St. Paul's consoling words from Second Corinthians, "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." Turning to Grayson, President Wilson said, "Doctor, if I were not a Christian, I think I should go mad, but my faith in God holds me to the belief that He is, in some way, working out His own plans, in spite of human mistakes."

Centuries ago Moses stood before the people of Israel and said, "When thou art in tribulation, and all these things are come upon thee \* \* \* if thou turn to the Lord, thy God, and shall be obedient unto His voice. \* \* \* He will not forsake thee \* \* \* nor forget the covenants of thy father, which He swore unto them."

In the midst of the bloody Civil War, Abraham Lincoln read his Bible regularly. He memorized passages from its pages. He used the Word of God to help him make decisions and solve problems. In matters of right and wrong, the God of the Bible was Lincoln's final court of appeals. The overwhelming problems of his day drove him to the Scriptures and to his knees in prayer. Out of this humble dependence on God came the preservation of the Union.

History throbs with crisis, but the Gospel is that God is for man, and that, in the greatest crisis this world has ever known—when Jesus Christ went to the cross—God transformed that tragedy into triumph and wrought redemption for those who trust in Him.

Mr. President, on the wall of your office at the White House, I have seen a framed yellowed letter. It was written to your great-grandfather Baines more than 100 years ago, and it bears the bold—almost defiant—signature of Sam Houston.

Your great-grandfather led Gen. Sam Houston to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. This conversion transformed that troubled, rough hero of San Jacinto into a man of peace, happiness, and purpose. As Marquis James put it in his book "The Raven":

"The long quest for spiritual repose ended when Houston knelt before the altar and asked to be received into the church, and on the 19th of November 1858, the convert waded into the chilly waters of Rocky Creek, and was baptized. A church publication at that time said, 'The announcement of General Houston's conversion has excited wonder and surprise of many who have supposed that he was past praying for.'"

At the time, somebody said to Sam Houston, "Well, general, I hear all your sins were washed away." "I hope so," Sam Houston replied, "but if they were all washed away, the Lord help the fish down below."

On the day Sam Houston was baptized, he offered to pay half the minister's salary in the church. When someone asked him about it, he said, "My pocketbook was baptized, too."

This newness of spiritual life that the President's great-grandfather Baines helped introduce to Gen. Sam Houston is the same transforming faith we need in our Nation today if we are to meet successfully our rendezvous with destiny. That letter, written by a heroic Texan, to the great-grandfather of our President, is heartening evidence of a sense of moral direction. The letter itself is important, but the fact that the President chose to hang it in his office is also important. It is a shining symbol that from the very apex of Government, there is a spiritual emphasis in our national affairs.

Symbolically, it says that Lyndon Baines Johnson has respect for the "old faith" that has guided his family, his State, and his Nation, through generations.

On this solemn occasion, as a great Nation goes forward under its newly chosen leaders, I find great comfort for the future, symbolized by a yellowed scrap of paper on a White House wall.

## DANGER OF WATERWAY TOLLS

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the dangers of imposition of a toll or tax on this Nation's historically free natural waterways cannot be emphasized too frequently. The majority whip, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS], an eloquent champion of our waterways at all times, made an impressive statement outlining the consequences of such a user tax on waterways in a speech before the annual meeting of the National Waterways Conference in Memphis last December 10. It should be noted that Mr. Boggs represents the city of New Orleans, which is both a major river port and a major seaport. His comments on the consequences of tax or toll on America's industry-spawning natural inland waterways bear special attention. I have received Mr. Boggs' permission to insert this speech in the RECORD, and I commend his remarks to the attention of the other Members:

### THE ROLE OF WATERWAYS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Remarks of Hon. HALE BOGGS, Member of Congress from Louisiana, before the annual meeting of the National Waterways Conference, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1964)

Colonel Dorland, Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Wright, Congressman-elect Grider, members of the National Waterways Conference, guests and friends, I am delighted to be with you this evening and take part on this opening program of your annual meeting. It is always a pleasure to meet with organizations such as the National Waterways Conference and talk about the wonders of the mighty Mississippi River and other great rivers and waterways. I am particularly happy to visit this scenic, historic river city on this occasion since there are so many ties that closely link New Orleans, my home, with Memphis.

Both cities gained worldwide reputations for their cotton markets, which thrived on the cotton-rich Mississippi River Delta. Indeed, they used to say that the delta began in the lobby of this hotel and ended in another hotel in New Orleans. But more than cotton binds our cities. In the world of music, for instance, what jazz fan has not heard of Beale Street, or Basin Street? New Orleans seaport is known as the gateway to Central and South America but I understand that Memphis has already established direct shipping trade with our friends and neighbors to the south.

So we have much in common, Memphis and New Orleans, but what really serves to unite our cities and our people is this grand river, the Mississippi. It is a pulsating avenue of intercity traffic, moving both upstream and down, a two-way exchange of commerce which gives economic heartbeat to our communities. As a representative of the port city of New Orleans, I bring greetings tonight to all of the citizens of this thriving port city of Memphis. It is a real pleasure to be here.

Speaking of New Orleans, I am very glad to see so many friends from the Crescent City in the audience. It is gratifying, of course, to know that more than 60 businesses and industries in and around New Orleans are members of your conference. They, of

course, are working actively with you to maintain America's established system of toll-free waterways.

You may be interested in the fact that a form of waterway toll figured in the Louisiana Purchase. In the late 1700's, both the Spanish and the French threatened to tax boatloads of farm goods arriving in New Orleans. At one time, the French actually tried to collect such a user fee. This waterway tax aroused bitter feelings throughout the young Nation and awakened the Federal Government to the fact that whoever controlled New Orleans also controlled the river. And whoever controlled the river, of course, also dominated a major portion of the midcontinent. The rest is history, but it is clear that the right to free use of the Mississippi River influenced the Louisiana Purchase.

In those days, the river was mid-America's main highway. It was traversed by flatboats, keelboats, and packets. The first steamboat, *The New Orleans*, made its appearance on the Mississippi in 1811, just 8 years after the Louisiana Purchase. Thirty-five years later, more than 100 steamboats were launched in the Mississippi Valley system in a single year. Cities along the rivers began to flourish, and new river towns sprang up as fast as steamboat landings could be built. That was the time if one thought of adventure, as did Mark Twain, he thought of the Mississippi. This was a storied era, now a part of our rich cultural heritage. Its economic lessons must never be forgotten. Low-cost water transportation on the great waterways with which nature has so generously endowed this Nation is a vital element in the economic life of America—past, present, and future. We would neglect this great resource or shackle it at our peril.

The river was also a perennial cause of destructive floods. Harper's magazine once described it as a place "where all the steamboats are aground and the houses afloat." In fact, the Mississippi was once called the "great sewer" because it carried at least a million tons of mud every day in its rush to the gulf. This has all changed now, thanks to the wisdom of the Congress and the farsighted work of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The development of the tributary rivers—the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Missouri in particular—plus improvements on the Mississippi itself, including both channel and levee work, has put an end to the havoc the spring floods brought for years on end.

Changed, too, is the role of the river as an artery of transportation. During the last 140 years, the waterways of this Nation have been gradually developed for navigation. Each new segment has added to the efficiency of the entire system. Today, the navigable waterways, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, number more than 20,000 miles in length. They provide low-cost water transportation to 38 States with 93 percent of our population. This expansion of the system has been coupled with a technological revolution in barge and towboat design in the last 20 years. The present-day result is a form of waterway transport which is a far cry from the steamboats of yesteryear.

Barge rates, consequently, have steadily declined since World War II. Year after year, the barges have hauled more and more commerce at cheaper and cheaper rates. Who benefits from this saving in transportation costs? The economies of water transportation are hard to measure with certainty, but it is safe to say that the American consumer is a prime beneficiary. Because coal for electric-generating plants is carried cheaper by water, the electricity bill is a few cents less each month. Gasoline at the service station will not cost so much. Neither will the farmer have to pay as much for grain or fertilizer. The fact is that the free competitive economy operates to convert these savings into direct consumer benefits.

Inland waterway development has brought a surge of industrial expansion in the river valleys. Major industries have shown a strong tendency to seek locations along navigable channels. According to one survey, riverfront sites have attracted more than 5,000 new and expanded plants since 1952. The rapid development of the President's Island industrial park here in Memphis is an example of such growth. Everyone is familiar with the concentration of heavy industry settling in the last decade in the Ohio Valley.

There is nothing like a waterway to generate industry. Most big plants need huge quantities of fresh water anyway. Barge transportation is also a main factor. Industries which require large volumes of materials, or fuels, find bulk shipments by water to be advantageous. It may be, however, that some waterfront industries never ship by water. But they enjoy the benefits of the availability of water transportation because water rates have historically served as an anchor on the rates of other modes of transport. Even if a plant receives its raw materials by water, chances are that the high-value finished goods are shipped out by rail or truck.

According to the records, the waterways have not hurt other forms of transportation. As a matter of fact, the eight railroads of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys have produced operating revenues consistently superior to the rest of the railroad system since the end of World War II. In 1962, the freight revenues of these river valley lines were up 53 percent over 1946 as compared with an increase of only 35 percent for all other railroads in the Nation. There is ample evidence that the waterways are more complimentary than competitive to the railroads.

The railroads, the waterways, trucklines, airlines, and pipelines, all go together to form America's unsurpassed national transportation system. Shippers, of course, recognize the inherent advantages of each form of transportation. With barge traffic, the chief attraction is economy. But now, this advantage is in jeopardy.

In recent years, there have been repeated proposals to impose a tax on waterway users. Initially, this came as a jolt to those of us who took for granted the guarantee of free navigation of the waterways as set forth in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. This document states that the waterways shall be "common highways and forever free . . . without any tax, impost or duty therefor." This is still the national waterways policy, but serious moves are afoot to advance a new economic theory. The objective, they tell us, is to recover Federal costs of the waterways from those who use the waterways. Such a move would have many grave, far-reaching consequences.

To upset a policy which has been in continuous effect since 1787 would have a profound impact on the American economy. Overnight, competitive balances would be upset. Agriculture would be affected because waterborne grain influences the location of key poultry and cattle producing areas, but water-oriented industries would be hardest hit. In recent years, many billions of dollars have been invested annually in waterfront sites. Any tax or toll on water transportation would bring economic hardship.

Specifically proposed is a waterway fuel tax on all American flag vessels having a maximum draft of 15 feet or less. Suggested legislation was sent to Congress last April, and it is likely that this matter will come before the next session. It is a timely topic, therefore, for discussion at this time. The draft legislation calls for a user tax of 2 cents per gallon on waterway fuel, which is estimated to bring the Treasury only about \$10 million annually. If certain recommendations are followed, a cost-recovery toll would mean a fuel tax of about 30 cents a gallon.

It seems to me that a fuel tax on shallow-draft vessels would be discriminatory in many regards. Distance traveled over the inland waterways would tend to magnify the effect of such a toll, placing upriver points such as Pittsburgh and Minneapolis under a severe handicap. Plants on the inland waterways would be at a disadvantage with competing plants located on the seacoast. Shallow-draft commerce would have to pay a toll in plying deep-draft channels, which total more than 1,100 miles, while deep-draft vessels could operate toll-free. This discrimination is especially unjust since the expenditures for deep-draft channels were made solely for the benefit of deep-draft shipping. Moreover, for ports such as New Orleans, serving as a transshipping point for vast quantities of shallow and deep-draft commerce, a tax discriminating against shallow-draft vessels would be gravely injurious.

The list of disparities could go on and on. A waterway fuel tax would, in effect, give an edge to foreign suppliers at the expense of U.S. producers. American steel from the Ohio Valley and Chicago shipped down the Mississippi would be subjected to this new tax while foreign steel coming into New Orleans or Houston would be tax-exempt. And by the same token, the fuel tax would put a damper on the President's export expansion program, since added transportation costs would make our products less competitive on world markets.

These are serious inequities which would be brought about by the proposed shallow-draft fuel tax. Many industries would be damaged and businesses disrupted.

Furthermore, there is every indication such tolls might let loose inflationary forces in the economy. The industries affected by the increased cost of water transportation, as a result of a fuel tax, would be those with most effect on the price level: steel, chemicals, oil, coal, electric power, and aluminum. These are basic materials and fuels whose costs ultimately effect the prices of countless commodities before reaching the consumer, and price increases would necessarily be magnified.

This is a time when Congress and the Federal Government are placing emphasis on stimulating the economy through reduced taxation. The tax cut authorized by the 88th Congress has proved to be of great significance in invigorating the Nation's economy. It has aided business growth, created additional jobs, provided new incomes, and thus put more money into circulation. Continued business prosperity is a must if America is to move ahead in the second half of this decade.

The Congress is faced, on the one hand, with the task of inducing further economic expansion and, on the other, with demands for enactment of a totally new concept in Federal taxation which almost certainly would have an adverse effect on the national economy. As long as development of the economy is of paramount importance, it would seem to be a fundamental conflict of policy to undertake another program—tolls on the waterways—which is potentially so detrimental to the rate of industrial growth.

Another area of particular concern is the damaging effect which a waterway fuel tax or toll would have in fighting poverty. Toll-free water transportation is a vital factor in developing vast regions, particularly in the Appalachian area. The future of this area is closely tied to water resource development. Lack of access to markets has hampered the region in the past. Now, a system of modern highways is being built through the mountainous terrain at considerable public expense. It would be a grave injustice to the Appalachian area—and self-defeating as well—to provide highway outlets but deny river access through imposition of Federal tolls.

In their supporting role to the basic industries, U.S. waterways contribute in no small measure to the Nation's economy. Pittsburgh steel shipped by water to markets as far away as the gulf coast represents the production of 15,000 steelworkers earning annual wages of \$103 million. Mining the bituminous coal moved by barge annually provides jobs for 30,000 miners receiving wages of \$170 million.

Many of the coal miners, in particular, owe their jobs to toll-free waterways. With cost-recovery tolls in effect, coal would doubtless lose out in large part to cheaper pipeline fuels in producing electricity. Thousands of other jobs and incomes would be likewise affected—those employed in the sand and gravel, oil and chemical industries located along inland rivers.

Not only would a waterway toll hurt depressed areas at a time when everyone wants to lend a helping hand. Tolls would also take away uncounted jobs in other areas, further damaging the general economy. Imposing a toll on the waterways would be imposing a penalty on America's labor force.

Since we are meeting here in an area which is generally called the mid-South, I want to bring up one point of specific importance. Of all the sections of the Nation which would be directly affected by a waterway fuel tax, the South has the most at stake. About two-thirds of all the commerce moving on our rivers and waterways is southern in origin or destination. Included are movements on the lower Mississippi, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, the Tennessee, the Warrior-Tombigbee, and much of the Ohio River. Industrial development in the South is closely oriented to water transportation. Toll-free waterways are a necessity if regional development is to continue at the present pace.

Future growth of large portions of the South is largely dependent upon new water resource development projects. In the forefront are such developments, now in the final planning stages or under construction, as the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, Coosa-Alabama Waterway, Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, and the Arkansas River channelization. Waterway tolls would seriously impair the prospects for navigational benefits from these forward-looking developments.

It was in the neighboring State of Arkansas just a little over 13 months ago that President Kennedy stood beside the new Greers Ferry Dam and spoke out for such projects. Let me quote his words:

"Which is more wasteful: to let the land lie arid and unproductive, and resources lie untapped, while rivers flow unused—or to transform those rivers into natural arteries of transportation, reclamation, power, and commerce with billion dollar benefits as in the case of the Arkansas and White River Basins?"

"These projects protect and create wealth—new industries, new income, new incentives, and interests. And the wealth they assure to one region becomes a market for another—so that the benefits of this project also help those who manufacture automobiles in Detroit, and those who produce steel in Pittsburgh, and those who make shoes in Massachusetts."

This was President Kennedy's eloquent way of asserting that the benefits which accrue from waterway developments are far-ranging. So are the benefits of low-cost water transportation. The beneficiaries are millions upon millions of our fellow citizens who enjoy the savings afforded by America's superb waterway system. To impose tolls, in an abrupt change of national policy, would not be in the interest of a healthy economy. By contrast, toll-free waterways have contributed significantly to the Nation's postwar boom, and it is my contention that this established, historic

waterway system should be preserved for the good of the country and the benefit of all our citizens.

#### 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. MICHEL, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. FEIGHAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CABELL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. OTTINGER.

Mr. MARSH.

Mr. McVICKER.

Mr. MULTER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TALCOTT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. SMITH of New York.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 25, 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:

397. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs to the Government in the leasing of electronic data processing systems by McDonnell Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, Mo., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

398. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting reports of violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and Department of Defense Directive 7200.1, "Administrative Control of Appropriations within the Department of Defense," pursuant to provisions of section 3679(1) (2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

399. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army, transmitting a report of Federal contributions program—Equipment and facilities for the quarter ending September 30, 1964, pursuant to subsection 201(1) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

400. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive rental costs for postal facilities at Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Va., Department of the Post Office; to the Committee on Government Operations.

401. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

402. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 902 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to penalties for falsification of records, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

403. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Skokomish Tribe of Indians"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

404. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of July 29, 1954, as amended, to permit transfer of title to movable property to agencies which assume operation and maintenance responsibility for project works serving municipal and industrial functions"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

405. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of August 9, 1955"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

406. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 152(b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of including nationals of the United States within the definition of the term 'dependent' in connection with deductions for personal exemptions"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 3297. A bill to provide for the licensing of operators of certain vessels on the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 3298. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the Nebraska Centennial; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 3299. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALLECK:

H.R. 3300. A bill to authorize the improvement for navigation of Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 3301. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide certain persons whose testimony has been compelled in State proceedings an immunity from Federal prosecution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 3302. 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. JOELSON:

H.R. 3303. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the exemption from the highway use tax of buses meeting the 60 percent passenger fare revenue test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 3304. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for the suspension of assistance to any country which does not protect American property and the rights of American citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.R. 3305. A bill to change the name of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H.R. 3306. A bill to provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 3307. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay fair value for improvements located on the railroad rights-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 3308. A bill relating to certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 3309. 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. PELLY:

H.R. 3310. A bill to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 3311. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase all benefits thereunder by 10 percent and to provide that full benefits (when based on attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3312. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 50 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 3313. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUEBUSH:

H.R. 3314. A bill to require premarital examinations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 3315. A bill to determine the pro rata payments of the United States to the United Nations or any agencies or programs thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 3316. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 3317. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the purpose of prohibiting certain sales below cost; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 3318. A bill to expand the market for cotton, to assist in the orderly marketing of

cotton, to strengthen the cotton industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3319. A bill to improve the 1965 cotton program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 3320. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3321. A bill to establish a Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3322. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 3323. A bill to amend section 361(a) of the Public Health Service Act, relating to duties of the Surgeon General in controlling the spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries, to require additional preventive measures to control the spread of rabies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 3324. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUPPER:

H.R. 3325. A bill to amend and extend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and to provide certain tax relief for persons incurring expenses for higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.J. Res. 216. 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. HOLLAND:

H.J. Res. 217. Joint resolution designating March 30 of each year as "Shut-In's Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.J. Res. 218. Joint resolution suspending shipments of agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic under Public Law 480; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.J. Res. 219. 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. MOORHEAD (by request):

H.J. Res. 220. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Presidential power and succession; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.J. Res. 221. 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. GONZALEZ:

H. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 124. 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. HAYS:

H. Con. Res. 125. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of inaugural addresses from President Washington to President Johnson, and providing for additional copies; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 133. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct full and complete investigations and studies of all matters within its jurisdiction under the Rules of the House or the laws of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 134. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 133; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. Res. 135. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

### Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to prevailing upon the West German Government to recall certain scientists developing missiles for the United Arab Republic, and to extend its statute of limitations relative to war crimes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 3326. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Michelangelo Richiusa and their minor child, Maria Rosa Richiusa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3327. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Dimosthenis Fokas and their minor child, Anastos Fokas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3328. A bill for the relief of Rodney Knaul Douglas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 3329. A bill to incorporate the Youth Councils on Civic Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3330. A bill for the relief of Christos K. Tsappas (also known as Christos M. Chapas); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 3331. A bill for the relief of Oro and Mayer Yahes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 3332. A bill for the relief of Dr. Edna Valera Franco and Mr. Benjamin P. Franco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 3333. A bill for the relief of Jacob J. Gubbay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 3334. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Graziano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3335. A bill for the relief of John L. Afros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3336. A bill for the relief of Ahouva Rubinstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 3337. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Antonio de Oyarzabal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3338. A bill for the relief of Frank S. Chow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRWIN:

H.R. 3339. A bill for the relief of Margherita Pagano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3340. A bill for the relief of Sebastiano Nicolia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3341. A bill for the relief of Renato Magliocco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3342. A bill for the relief of Rose Franco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 3343. A bill for the relief of George Scargall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 3344. A bill for the relief of Ester Antonioli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3345. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Meneshian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 3346. A bill for the relief of Merline E. White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

### Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

78. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to promoting a national program for the memorization of the Constitution in high schools and colleges, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Lead and Zinc: Important Resources

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 21, 1965

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate myself with the remarks

of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] in connection with the importance of giving attention to the strengthening of the position of the domestic lead and zinc industries.

While I have been reserving judgment as to the form in which the Federal Government should undertake to encourage and stabilize the domestic production of lead and zinc, I believe it essential, from

the standpoint of national defense, that we not permit these industries to deteriorate—or, for that matter, any of the domestic mineral industries having strategic importance.

The current problems of the domestic lead and zinc producers deserve a full and sympathetic hearing by the Congress. The legislation being introduced today would seem to provide a sound basis for discussion, and it is to be hoped