

Col. Colin Francis Vorder Bruegge, XXXXXX, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

Col. George Joseph Hayes, XXXXXX, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, to the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3306:

To be brigadier general, Veterinary Corps

Col. George Anson Kuhn, XXXXXX, Veterinary Corps, U.S. Army.

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be general

Gen. Hamilton Hawkins Howze, XXXXXX, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Dwight Edward Beach, XXXXXX, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), in the grade indicated.

U.S. NAVY

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Luther C. Heinz, U.S. Navy, having been designated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, for appointment to the grade indicated while so serving.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning Vaughn E. Hill to be captain, and ending Michael A. Zoeller to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 1, 1965.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Joseph N. Acinapura to be first lieutenant, and ending Ralph R. Young to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 13, 1965.

IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning James T. Abbey to be ensign in the Navy, and ending Richard E. Waters to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 1, 1965.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning Nels E. Anderson to be colonel, and ending Michael G. Wystrach to be first lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 13, 1965.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., used this verse of the Scriptures: Malachi 3: 17: *And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.*

Almighty God, in the midst of the tragic unrest of our day we are encour-

aged to turn our wavering and wandering minds and hearts to Thee in prayer.

May we daily walk without fear knowing that in dark ways Thou art our light and in dim paths Thou art our guide for Thou hearest the cry of every contrite and humble spirit.

Grant that we may always be blessed with ears that hear and hearts to heed Thy voice seeking to set us free and cause the hidden beauty and splendor within to blossom and bear fruit for Thy glory.

Inspire our storm-tossed humanity with a more passionate yearning to lay hold of Thee with a profound and vivid sense of Thy healing presence for Thy infinite power is equal to our many needs.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 29, 1965, 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. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 22, 1965:

H.R. 4778. An act to increase the amounts authorized for Indian adult vocational education.

On April 30, 1965:

H.R. 7091. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

On May 1, 1965:

H.R. 2594. An act to clarify the application of certain annuity increase legislation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3043. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their evacuation, and for other purposes.

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

S. 627. An act to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, and for other purposes;

S. 1623. An act to amend the act of August 1, 1958, relating to a continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses to this resource; and

S. 1856. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell uniform clothing to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps,

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1965.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to authority granted on April 29, 1965, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate today, the following messages:

That the Senate passed House Concurrent Resolution 349, entitled "Concurrent resolution welcoming to the United States the Inter-American Bar Association during its 14th conference to be held in Puerto Rico";

That the Senate agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill H.R. 7091 entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes";

That the Senate agree to the amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate amendments Nos. 3, 27, and 29 to the above-entitled bill; and

That the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 6, 10, 11, and 15 to the above-entitled bill.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

HOUSE BILL ENROLLED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that on April 30, 1965, that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7091. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILL

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, April 20, 1965, he did on April 30, 1965, sign the following enrolled bill of the House:

H.R. 7091. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PROTECTION ACT

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

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 28, 1965.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Public Works has approved the work plans transmitted to you which were referred to this committee. The work plans involved are:

Iowa: Badger Creek watershed (supplemental); Executive Communication No. 714; committee approval, April 28, 1965.

Alabama: Ketchepedra Creek watershed; Executive Communication No. 714; committee approval, April 28, 1965.

Indiana: Twin-Rush Creek watershed; Executive Communication No. 714; committee approval, April 28, 1965.

Iowa: Walter's Creek watershed; Executive Communication No. 714; committee approval, April 28, 1965.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. FALLON,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 95)

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 Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the annual report on the foreign assistance program of the United States for fiscal year 1964. It demonstrates that our program of international assistance is fulfilling its promise to the world and to America.

We are engaged in this great effort for many reasons. We seek to alleviate poverty, starvation, and disease. We seek also to resist aggression and to promote independence and self-determination for the people of other nations.

In these pursuits there is no conflict between "humanitarian" goals and "national" goals. Our own security rests on the security of others. Their good health is our good health. As they prosper we prosper. Our concern must—and does—transcend national borders.

Neither is there conflict between "economic" goals and "military" goals. Neither purpose is sufficient by itself. Military security without economic and political development brings no lasting benefits; economic help to people vulnerable to aggression would largely be wasted.

In promoting the growth of free nations, the United States must serve both as partner and leader. We travel a difficult road. On the basis of our experience in recent years, I am persuaded that we are on the right road.

The Agency for International Development is successfully applying a hard test of where and how our limited resources will yield the greatest rewards—

By enlisting America's private resources in what is increasingly a joint endeavor. AID specific risk guarantees of American private investment in the less-developed countries, for instance, reached a record of nearly \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1964, an amount almost triple that of the previous year;

By centering AID's effort in those countries, relatively few in number, which are able to follow the disciplined and arduous path to progress;

By concentrating more on long-term development which fosters self-sustaining growth and an eventual end to the need for external aid.

In fiscal year 1964, more than 45 percent of the total AID program was in the form of development assistance. This compares to 25 percent 3 years ago.

At the same time, AID was able to make savings of more than \$9 million by introducing increasingly higher standards of operating efficiency into its administrative structure and by reducing direct-hire employment by more than 1,100.

Statistics cannot tell the whole story. Recipient countries increasingly understand that we are engaged in a common enterprise. The relatively small measure of resources that the United States can provide must largely serve only as a catalyst for their own efforts. Many nations, accustomed to tradition, are finding solutions to modern problems through new techniques: increased savings, effective land reform, efficient tax systems, and other steps toward progress.

Nothing gives me greater satisfaction than the progress of the Alliance for Progress, which with strong U.S. participation is bringing significant changes in Latin America:

In Ecuador, a 146-mile, all-weather highway has been completed connecting the capital city, Quito, and the coastal city of Quevedo. The road traverses some of the most difficult mountain terrain in the world. It has opened up rich coastal land to settlers.

In Chile, a \$5 million loan to assist the Central Savings & Loan Bank has supported a nationwide system of new private savings and loan associations. Twenty-two such associations are now operating. These thrift institutions had financed the construction of more than 10,000 homes by the end of 1963, and 10,000 more were to be built in 1964.

In Brazil, an AID agreement is helping improve the living standards of 25 million people in the northeast, one of Latin America's major underdeveloped areas and politically one of the most vulnerable to Communist influence. A total of 270 health units has been constructed or renovated. Water supply units are under construction in 70 cities and towns. Electricity has come to 73 towns. Altogether 2,290 new homes and 2,900 classrooms have been built. Twenty-four teacher-training and supervisory centers have been established. An additional 14,000 classrooms are under construction. Agreements for the training of 28,000 teachers have been made; 4,700 have actually completed their courses.

AID's story extends to many other parts of the world:

In West Pakistan, a development loan to expand the capacity of the railway system helped the Pakistan Western Railway to handle the increasing transportation load for the first time in several years.

In India, an intensive effort to streamline the teaching of science and mathematics in order to develop higher skills among Indian youth was conducted with U.S. assistance. AID financed 44 6-week institutes at 34 locations in which 80 U.S. college and high school educators demonstrated modern teaching techniques to some 1,700 Indian teachers.

In Israel, work was completed on the modernization of Lod International Airport, near Tev Aviv, which is used by a dozen international airlines. A local currency loan made earlier by the United States financed the installation of American-made navigation, communications and radar equipment to improve efficiency and safety at the airport.

In Afghanistan, a U.S. firm of industrial consultants under AID contract is investigating the development possibilities of a variety of local private industries which could produce goods for export or to replace imports, thus strengthening that country's balance-of-payments position.

In Iran, a project conducted by the Iranian Army with the assistance of the U.S. AID Mission and the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group, provides training for soldiers in nine vocational fields.

In Taiwan, the Shihmen multipurpose dam was completed in June 1964 with AID assistance. The project includes a 436-foot dam, a 256,000-acre-foot reservoir, two 45,000-kilowatt generators, a new irrigation canal system, and a public water supply system. Besides providing the new power source, the dam project will irrigate about 145,000 acres of double-crop paddy fields and reduce flood damage in the Taipei area.

In Korea, 30 new diesel electric locomotives financed by a U.S. loan are now in operation. Because of greater efficiency and load capacity, they are expected to save more than \$1 million a year in foreign exchange expenditures for fuel.

In the Philippines, a new coconut processing system which could revolutionize this food industry was developed in a research project directed by the Armour Research Institute, working with the National Science Foundation under an AID contract.

In Nigeria, AID-sponsored projects at the University of Nigeria and at the Aijetoro and Port Harcourt comprehensive schools are revolutionizing secondary and higher education, adapting it more closely to that country's development needs.

Slowly, but I believe steadily, all these efforts are leading nations to greater economic prosperity and social stability. Countries such as Greece, Taiwan, and Israel, long recipients of our economic support and encouragement, are emerging to a stage of progress where they no longer need our economic assistance. Other nations, poised at the crossroads of political decisions, are watching. We must not—and we will not—falter in building this bridge to a more peaceful future.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1965.

DOMINICAN SITUATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, our country faces a grave challenge in the Dominican Republic—a challenge to safeguard the lives of our fellow citizens and other foreign nationals in the tragic breakdown of law and order in that country; a challenge also to assure—in cooperation with the other American Republics—that the Dominican people are free to work out their own destiny and are not enslaved by international communism which is busily at work trying to control the course of the uprising.

Our President made this abundantly clear last night; we all owe his strong leadership our support in this national crisis. We do not want in any way to interfere with the Dominican people's destiny, and we wish them well in their search for a stable and democratic government. We do want to protect American lives and the lives of other foreigners. We have evacuated over 3,000 and there are thousands more to come. We want to be sure that international communism does not seize and stifle the legitimate desires of the Dominicans for freedom and progress. We know that there are scores of foreign trained Communist agitators at work. We hope that Dominicans of all factions will repudiate them and work peacefully for their country. That is our aim. That is the aim of all the American Republics.

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

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to subscribe to the statement just made by the majority leader. I think this Nation and the free world owe a debt of gratitude to President Johnson for acting with dispatch. The word came last week about the utter chaos then prevailing in the Dominican Republic. President Johnson moved expeditiously, and I think we can say today that there are several thousand Americans alive who might not have been alive had he and our Armed Forces not acted. It is the hope of everybody in this country that a repetition of what happened in Cuba has been prevented by the dispatch with which the President acted.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his comments, and I now yield to the distinguished Republican whip.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add to what the gentleman from Oklahoma, the majority leader, has said. All of us in the Congress forget partisanship in these all-important matters and we wholeheartedly support the President of the United States in the firm position that he has taken and which he continues to take not only in the situation in Vietnam but in the speedy and direct action he took last week relative to the Dominican Republic. I trust the President will understand and know that we, too, are as interested in the national welfare as he is and we wholeheartedly support him in his endeavors and purposes in these two trouble spots in our world. I feel that I can say for our minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], and other Members of this side of the political aisle, that we applaud

the President for his firm stands already taken.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the very distinguished gentleman from Illinois whose cooperation and support of American foreign policy as against any partisan foreign policy has been evident throughout this entire crisis. Of course, that has also been true of the distinguished Republican leader of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], and of the overwhelming majority of Members on both sides of the aisle. The action of the minority leadership in connection with this matter has manifested constructive statesmanship of the highest order.

Mr. WHITENER. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the action of the President in seeking to restore order in the Dominican Republic is commendable. This forthright approach to the threat to democracy in Latin America will, in my judgment, prove to be one of the most fruitful decisions by our Government in this generation in international relations.

We have seen the tragedy of the establishment of a Communist beachhead in Cuba. The same Communist conspiracy was at work in the Dominican Republic. The situation demanded immediate action if our Nation was to meet its obligation to repel further Communist expansion in our hemisphere.

All thoughtful Americans deplore the necessity for the action that our Government has so wisely taken. We all regret the necessary exposure of our military personnel to the snipers' bullets. As much as we regret the necessity for these happenings, we can take pride in the fact that our military people under the direction of firm civilian leadership were ready, willing, and able to fulfill their assigned role in this crisis.

There will be those in the United States who disagree with the action taken by our Government. Some of them will be sincere in their disagreement as is true in virtually every situation where such positive action is necessarily carried out. There will be many in the United States who will disagree with this policy because of their disapproval of our overall philosophy of democratic government. This latter group will make themselves heard in the usual disorderly fashion. We must be able to identify the actions and the sources of this latter element and warn our people of the rationale of the insincere adversaries of our American system.

Mr. Speaker, it is my fervent hope that the President will have the support of the American people in this great undertaking for humanity. If all of us support him in his aggressive leadership in meeting the problems confronting free people in the Dominican Republic, I am sure that the cause of mankind will have been well served.

In this time of travail, let us all pray that the right solution to the grave problems of the Dominican people will be forthcoming without further bloodshed.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from speaking engagements in Charleston, S.C., Fort Pulaski in Savannah, Ga., and from a visit—with my distinguished friend the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], chairman of the House Armed Services Committee—to the Marine base at Parris Island.

I want to report to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the House that the people approve of the prompt and decisive action of the President in Santo Domingo. Our people are holding up their heads and are proud to be Americans. They are backing the President in his efforts to forestall Communist aggression in the form of infiltration, sabotage, and violence.

Santo Domingo is of worldwide strategic importance. It controls the windward passages—these great sealanes which are so vital to the Western World. We cannot afford and we cannot tolerate another Castro Cuba. Make no mistake about it, Castro's agents are in Santo Domingo and all of the Republics of South and Central America. These Red agents of aggression are exploiting any situation to seize power and establish a base of aggression. Violence and bloodshed in Santo Domingo is a cold calculated move by the Castro Communists to capture another strategic base in the Western Hemisphere. The President acted in the nick of time. He acted in the interest of freedom and the security of the West. The President's swift and determined reaction to this grave threat further serves notice to the Kremlin, to Hanoi, and to Peking, that the United States will stand firm for freedom throughout this world.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a House concurrent resolution today commending the President for his timely and forthright action.

CONSENT CALENDAR

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

BENEFITS FOR DISABILITY IN LINE OF DUTY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3413) to amend section 106 of title 38 of the United States Code to provide that individuals who incur a disability in line of duty during certain service shall be entitled to certain veterans' benefits.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there was colloquy on this floor April 26, 1965, concerning this proposed legislation and it was at that time put over without prejudice.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman who requested this legislation, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], is on the floor today and is very much interested in this bill and

would like to make a statement with reference thereto.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to be concerned because of the precedent established by this single legislative action concerning an individual, on the Veterans' Preference Act insofar as preference in future like cases, is concerned, despite the unfortunate circumstances involved in this particular case. He is getting veterans care—although he is not in fact a veteran—since he has never been inducted and he has received no type of discharge.

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

Mr. HALL. I would be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I want to share his concern with reference to the protection of the Veterans' Preference Act. I do feel, however, that there are mitigating circumstances here that justify—as a matter of fact that require—special dispensation.

I would like to say to the gentleman from Missouri that in the first place I would not consider this as a precedent. I would hope it would not be considered as such. I believe that as a matter of fact equity and justice sometimes should be the prevailing and motivating reasons behind our actions and not be considered as precedent for general legislation.

Further, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the gentleman from Missouri and to the Members of the House that this would affect a constituent of mine, a distinguished gentleman who lives in my district, and a lifelong friend of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He is a former State senator of our State; served as speaker of the house of representatives.

He moved to California where he lived for several years, during which time he served in the position of postmaster in California. He came back to our State and recently there was a vacancy in the position of postmaster in the city of Mena, Ark. I designated him as the acting postmaster.

During the war he was about to be inducted, and on his way in a Government vehicle with a number of other boys who were going to be inducted. Unfortunately, there was an accident that occurred to this vehicle. This party was permanently injured in that accident.

Under the veterans law he was awarded service-connected disability, and he has been drawing service-connected disability since. However, in view of the fact he had not served 90 days, or had actual service of 90 days, though he was entitled to disability, and received it, he is prevented from receiving the veterans preference in the examination for this position.

It is a well-known fact that several other veterans who have taken the examination perhaps would have an advantage, and we think it is just an inequity under the present situation that could not be helped. It is just one of those things, and we seek to correct the inequity. I believe the inequity overrides the matter of it being considered as a

precedent. For that reason we are trying to give him the same preference only, to do justice and equity under the circumstances, and I believe it is right.

Mr. HALL. I want to thank the gentleman, especially for delving into the matter of equity and justice being regarded as a precedent. There is not the slightest question but what this might be a place where a particular incident or a particularly deserving individual, even though actually inducted under one code, would receive veterans benefits. He has been receiving hospitalization when needed.

Mr. HARRIS. That is true.

Mr. HALL. And also he deservedly receives VA medical assistance. That might well be and is properly considered by this Government, but it does not have anything to do with the question of precedent in the case. I have never had the privilege of appointing a postmaster or recommending one. That does not bother me a bit as sometimes I think it is a blessing. But the fact remains we have two different rules and regulations, two different opinions. The Veterans' Administration has more or less washed its hands in this case, and defers to the Veterans' Preference Act as administered by the Civil Service Commission.

For the benefit of the record, the Commission says:

We believe that this should continue to be the primary criterion.

Namely, preference under that act being contingent upon separation from the armed services of the United States.

Continuing:

To accord preference for reasons other than that would be contrary to the intent of the Veterans' Preference Act and would weaken the original benefit granted by Congress.

And, parenthetically, these veterans benefits are a gratuity of a grateful nation. They are not a right under the law.

Continuing:

Moreover, this legislation is inequitable. It would have the effect of granting persons who never saw active duty in the Armed Forces an advantage over most of those who did. This is because persons coming under the purview of this legislation would be considered service-connected disabled ex-servicemen, and would thus be accorded five more points than nondisabled ex-servicemen on earned ratings—

Who had served—

and late-filing privileges for examinations.

Therefore the Commission does not favor enactment of this legislation, and it comes back to my fear of a precedent.

Then I would like to ask one other question. In addition to that, would it not be better to allow this man to have just a 5-point preference, if we are going to "bridge the gap" rather than a full 10 points? Or would this upset the appointing mechanism?

Mr. HARRIS. It would make some difference because if, for example, there are three other disabled applicants who are receiving service-connected disability as this man is receiving service-connected disability, then they would

go to the top of the list even though they made the lowest score.

Mr. HALL. But the fact of the matter is, if the chairman will bear with me just a little further on this reservation of objection, there are not three with service-connected disability—there are three who have taken the same examination and are on the civil service registry with non-service-connected disabilities. Therefore, they have 5 points of preference and this would automatically put the man over them when he is given 10 points of preference but no induction or military service. Is that true or is it not?

Mr. HARRIS. I do not know how many have taken the examination. It has already been called for but I do not believe it has actually been held. Just how many will show up to take the examination I do not know, but there will be several who will be taking the examination.

Mr. HALL. I was under the impression that the registry had already been established in this particular instance.

Mr. HARRIS. I do believe that the Civil Service Commission's position should be prevailing. They are talking about the general application, and I would agree that if there is going to be a general application, from the best information we have, this just happens to be a particular situation. It would be a very rare thing if anyone else would come under this kind of situation.

Mr. HALL. But last week the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' affairs and this week the gentleman who is now in the well of the House admits that it might well be used as a precedent. Because of the fact that it does establish a precedent objected to by the Civil Service Commission and also provide for 10 points of preference instead of 5 points, even though it may be a most deserving case, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that this bill be passed over without prejudice once again.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE REAPPOINTMENT OF ROBERT V. FLEMING AS CITIZEN REGENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 324) to provide for the reappointment of Robert V. Fleming as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 324

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of Robert V. Fleming, of

Washington, District of Columbia, on July 23, 1965, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE DESIGNATION OF A GROVE OF REDWOOD TREES AS A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 305) expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the designation of a grove of redwood trees as a memorial to the late Dag Hammarskjold.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 305

Whereas the Dag Hammarskjold International Foundation, the American Association for the United Nations, the State of California Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Grove Committee and numerous cooperating groups including the Save-the-Redwoods League are carrying forward the proposal for a Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Redwood Grove; and

Whereas the life of Dag Hammarskjold was in concordance with the deep and pervading majesty of the redwoods, among which we find spiritual refuge and gain a more profound realization of his own thought that "we each have within us a center of stillness surrounded by silence," and

Whereas Dag Hammarskjold, until his death on September 17, 1961, served eight years as Secretary-General of the United Nations, carrying on his widely significant and courageous search for world peace; and

Whereas by their very grandeur the giant redwoods imbue us with a stronger realization of human dignity, tolerance, and stateliness so characteristic of Dag Hammarskjold's life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that it is appropriate to designate a grove of redwood trees as selected by the State of California, as the Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Redwood Grove.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRET SERVICE AGENTS TO MAKE ARRESTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6294) to authorize Secret Service agents to make arrests without warrant for offenses committed in their presence, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the proper people on this committee, realizing that it was opposed by the Comptroller General in the 88th Congress, whether or not that opposition still stands?

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I believe the gentleman is misinformed as to that. We have no record of the Comptroller General making any objection to this.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection, and have at hand the wrong numbered calendar bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask why this authority was not given the Secret Service many years ago?

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

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASHMORE. I have wondered about that myself. None of us know of any real reason why they were not given this authority many years ago. This matter was brought to a head and was given great emphasis during the investigation by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and they made this recommendation. It is just something that never really came to the attention of the Congress, I suppose, or that no emphasis was placed on it. The need is now recognized by all of us.

Mr. GROSS. I assume if this bill becomes law that this would then entitle Secret Service agents to make arrests in such cases as the recent carryings-on on the sidewalks in front of the White House and that sort of thing?

This would give them authority to make arrests in those instances as well as others; would it not?

Mr. ASHMORE. If the gentleman will yield further, I would say that this bill bears identical language to the law which now permits FBI agents and U.S. marshals to make arrests. I quote from the report: "committed in their presence or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony."

Mr. GROSS. So if there is any violation of law on the sidewalks around the White House, they could arrest those individuals with the same facility that a U.S. marshal could arrest a citizen in Selma, Ala.?

Mr. ASHMORE. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I now have the correct calendar bill. I notice that the report does not include a report from the Department of Justice, nor does a statement about that appear in the committee report. Does the Department of Justice approve this proposal?

Mr. ASHMORE. It cleared the Bureau of the Budget as an executive communication.

Mr. HALL. Yes. I am asking about the Department of Justice, if the gentleman will answer further. There is no report of the Department of Justice, nor does that appear in the committee report. I have the information here that the other requirements for Consent Calendar bills have been met by the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget and the committee.

Mr. ASHMORE. It had to clear the Department of Justice, or else the Bureau of the Budget would not have cleared the executive communication of the Treasury Department. It had to do so.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman. Now further, how important are the words "without warrant"? I am a little sensitive to that, in view of the recent disclosure of search and seizure of mail without warrant by the Internal Revenue Service and the Postmaster General. I wonder how important those words "without warrant" are, and if this merely conforms to authority given to other law enforcement agencies to make arrests on suspicion of a felony being committed.

Mr. ASHMORE. It is very important, because without a warrant, heretofore, they could not make an arrest even though they saw the crime being committed.

Mr. HALL. I have one other question of the distinguished gentleman from the Carolinas.

Would this allow due process and all constitutional safeguards of the individual, including a right to contact an attorney after such an arrest? Would it preclude Federal hospitalization, without due process and judicial determination of being of unsound mind, in one of the medical centers of the Department of Justice hospital system, in accordance with existing law or proposed law, without violating constitutional rights in such an apprehension?

Mr. ASHMORE. In my opinion, it would not violate an individual's constitutional rights, as to being sent to a hospital.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman believes the individual would be safeguarded under this change?

Mr. ASHMORE. Yes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to further interrogate the gentleman.

Will the Secret Service agents, as a result of this legislation, now become what is known as officers of the law?

Mr. ASHMORE. In common parlance they probably would. I do not know exactly the complete meaning that term might carry. I believe it is a relative term. Some people would call a justice of the peace or a constable an officer of the law. Someone else might not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Will they become commissioned officers? Will they get commissions as officers in the Secret Service entitled to make arrests without warrant, like any other police officer?

Mr. ASHMORE. Does the gentleman mean, Would that be included in the commission? Would that specific right be included?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Yes. Mr. ASHMORE. I do not believe it would. If this bill is passed and it becomes a law, the statute would cover it. It would not be necessary to put that in the commission.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. As a result of this enlarged power to make

arrests without warrant, would they have to post a bond to guarantee judgments against them for false arrests?

Mr. ASHMORE. It is my opinion that the bond that they now have, whatever that might be, would certainly cover this. Any act committed by an officer as a law enforcement officer, that is. In my opinion, he would be covered by the bond.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. You feel they will become officers and if there is a bond protecting officers of the law, in making a false arrest they would come within the protection of that bond so that they could respond to a judgment for false arrest if one were had against them?

Mr. ASHMORE. I am satisfied they would. It would depend on the terminology of the particular bond they have. It should be in it, and I think it would be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

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

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

H.R. 6294

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 18, United States Code, section 3056, is amended as follows—

(1) By inserting the following sentence immediately preceding the last sentence thereof: "In the performance of their duties under this section, the Chief, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief, Inspectors, and agents of the Secret Service are authorized to make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony."; and

(2) By striking out "508 and 509" and inserting in lieu thereof "508, 509, and 871".

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

CERTAIN RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3349) for the relief of certain retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will redirect my question to the gentleman from South Carolina. I now have the correctly numbered Consent Calendar bill. Is the Comptroller General still opposed, as he was in a prior letter in a prior Congress, to the enactment of this legislation?

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I must say that the Comptroller General is still opposed. However, this bill, despite the opposition to it, passed the House in the last session of Congress. It is not unusual for the Comptroller General to oppose such a matter as this legislation on a strictly legal basis where legislative relief is sought as a matter of equity as it is in this case.

Mr. HALL. I want to make it clear to the gentleman that I am not making this reservation, in order to have the matter put over. In fact, I very strongly favor this particular piece of legislation not only because it passed the last Congress but because there are only 125 officers involved and less than a total of a quarter of a million dollars, in order to adjust and make comparable the retirement of these officers brought about by factors over which they had no control. They were ordered back to duty in the early part of World War II, during which time the gentleman speaking had much to do with mobilizing the Reserve Forces and the Guard Forces. These men were then physically rejected from the Army and sent back with only a certain limitation of time in which they could act. It has been open to them since that time, and I do believe the gentleman's statement is correct that in the interest of equity and justice an exception could be made by the Congress even though the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office (creatures of the Congress), are still in opposition.

Mr. ASHMORE. Of course, the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office are compelled by their oath of office and in carrying out the duties of that office to object to something that is not quite correct from a strictly legal standpoint. We do realize that this is a matter of equity.

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

Mr. HALL. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Under the rules of procedure which the Committee on Objectors has agreed upon, it is only necessary for us to ask that a departmental report be received and printed in the committee's report. We do not ask that the report be favorable to the piece of legislation under consideration. If there is much controversy, it would be difficult for us to properly debate the matter in the few minutes at our disposal, under current calendar procedures, and it would be necessary to carry such legislation over. However, there is nothing in the rules of procedure that we are operating under that would necessitate a favorable report in the matter now under consideration.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman, and I think he would agree that such reports should at least be current in this Congress.

Mr. ASPINALL. Yes.

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

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

H.R. 3349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limitation of time prescribed by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061; 31 U.S.C. 237), is hereby waived with respect to claims for increased retired pay by any retired officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service, if (1) he served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November

12, 1918; (2) he was retired under any provision of law prior to June 1, 1942, and was subsequently called to active duty; and (3) he was returned to an inactive status on a retired list after May 31, 1942: *Provided, That a claim for such retired pay shall be filed with the General Accounting Office by each such officer or by his designated beneficiary, within one year following the date of enactment of this Act.*

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

TORT CLAIMS ARISING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5167) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the administrative settlement of tort claims arising in foreign countries, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 5167

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter III of chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding a new section 236 as follows:

"§ 236. Administrative settlement of tort claims arising in foreign countries

"The Administrator may pay tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, when such claims arise in foreign countries in connection with Veterans' Administration operations abroad."

(b) The analysis of chapter 3 of such title 38, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"236. Administrative settlement of tort claims arising in foreign countries."

(c) Section 235 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "The Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President or his designee, provide to personnel of the Veterans' Administration who are United States citizens and are assigned by the Administrator to the Veterans' Administration offices in the Republic of the Philippines or to the Veterans' Administration office in Europe, established pursuant to section 230(c) of this title, allowances and benefits similar to those provided by the following provisions of law:

"(1) Section 1131 of title 22 (relating to allowances to provide for the proper representation of the United States).

"(2) Section 1136 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (7) of title 22 (relating to travel expenses).

"(3) Section 1138 of title 22 (relating to transportation of automobiles).

"(4) Section 1148 of title 22 (relating to the return of personnel to the United States on leave of absence).

"(5) Section 1156 of title 22 (relating to payments by the United States of expenses for treating illness or injury of officers or employees and dependents requiring hospitalization).

"The foregoing authority supplements, but is not in lieu of, other allowances and benefits provided by titles 5 and 22."

(d) All delegations of authority, orders, regulations, directives, or other official actions, with respect to the benefits and allowances provided by such section 235 of title 38, United States Code, shall continue in full force and effect until modified, amended, superseded, or revoked.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 2, after the word "abroad," insert "A claim may not be allowed under this section unless it is presented in writing to the Administrator or his designee within two years after the claim accrues."

On page 3, line 6, after the word "benefits," insert "for overseas employees of the Veterans' Administration."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

JUDGES OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5283) to provide for the inclusion of years of service as judge of the district court for the Territory of Alaska in the computation of years of Federal judicial service for judges of the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska.

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire how much of an increase in monthly annuity and/or other benefits would this particular individual judge receive as a result of this bill.

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

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman. Mr. ASHMORE. There will be no increase in annuities under the terms of this bill. This simply provides for the inclusion of a judge's service while he was serving as a judge in the Territory of Alaska before it became a State. It puts persons who served as judges of the territorial court in Alaska in the same category as those who served in the State of Hawaii at the time when Hawaii became a State. For some reason this was neglected in the case of Alaska.

Mr. PELLY. I would like to inquire further whether this legislation would not simply qualify this individual for retirement under the System? Is that the purpose of the legislation?

Mr. ASHMORE. I do not know, as a matter of fact, whether it would qualify him. But, of course, as a matter of logic I should think that would probably have something to do with the reason for the bill being here. It simply puts him in the same category from the standpoint of retirement as he would have been in had he served in a Federal district court in the United States rather than having served in the Territory.

Mr. PELLY. How about other judges now serving in Alaska? Will this legislation have any effect on them?

Mr. ASHMORE. This, so far as I know, affects only one judge.

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

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

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

H.R. 5283

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, not-

withstanding any other provision of law, any service as a judge of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska shall be included in computing under sections 371 and 372 of title 28, United States Code, the aggregate years of judicial service of a United States district judge for the district of Alaska.

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

PORT OF PORTLAND, OREG.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5184) for the relief of the port of Portland, Oreg.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I only want to observe that apparently someone in the Federal Government did not do a very good job of homework in looking up the law of the State of Oregon, in view of the fact that the U.S. Government said it would not pay royalties on this operation and then it was compelled by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon to pay a royalty. I should think someone, some Federal attorney somewhere who represented the Government in this case might well have his knuckles rapped for entering into contract and being made to back down by reason of State law which ought to have been taken into consideration in the first place.

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

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

H.R. 5184

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of the port of Portland (Oregon) on account of payment of a judgment plus interest to the State of Oregon, pursuant to a decision of the Circuit Court of Multnomah County (Oregon), representing a royalty on certain material supplied to the Department of the Army by the port under a negotiated contract, order numbered 40-71921, dated January 28, 1959, and to allow in full and final settlement of the claim a sum not to exceed \$6,226.80. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$6,226.80 for the payment of said claim.

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

JURY COMMISSIONS FOR U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5640) to provide for a jury commission for each U.S. district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

VALIDATE PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREST SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6691) to validate certain payments made to employees of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is about the same proposition that we were up against in prior Congresses with regard to relieving accountability and responsibility of disbursing officers. I understand that this is an unusual situation. I understand that remedial steps have been taken to avoid a recurrence of these special over-payments to deserving firefighters who have been transported long distances, and particularly these fine Indian and/or Spanish-American firefighters who formed teams of their own and who are paid by their "head man" after being recruited from the pueblos et cetera. Why do we not try to penalize the paymaster rather than using a legislative remedy to correct these excessive payments and these errors in handling the public moneys?

Is there any top limit in the amount that we will allow them relief from?

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, did the gentleman ask for the amount involved?

Mr. HALL. I understand all of the amounts are between a few dollars and \$99.84. I ask two questions. One, is there any top limit in the amounts that the paymaster may be relieved from overpaying in this bill; and then I ask the question, why we do not penalize the paymaster instead of just granting largess and relief for all of these over-payments?

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the answer to the first question is "No."

Mr. HALL. I can't believe that. If they—paymaster—overpay \$1,000 and still could prove that there was no collusion, under this bill in a future similar incident they would be allowed to go scot free?

Mr. ASHMORE. No, no. The gentleman has the wrong impression. This bill does not cover any future instances of this kind. It just takes care of the inequity provided for in this particular case and these few firefighters involved. The lowest sum involved for any person here is \$3.10 and the maximum is \$99.84.

Mr. HALL. Does not the gentleman agree that this would set a precedent for future firefighting teams and relief of the paymasters thereof?

Mr. ASHMORE. It could set a precedent in a sense, in view of the fact that this type case was taken care of, but we hope this will not arise again in the future. We hope they will make provision to avoid such a situation as this and I believe they surely will. It is simply a matter of wage rates between firefighters who came from the State of Arizona in one case and from New Mexico in another case. It is hoped that they will take care of this inequity or this difference in the wages that these Indians are paid when they are called upon to fight a fire.

Mr. HALL. I certainly join the gentleman from South Carolina in his hope and I pray that there will not be a recurrence of this and that it is remedied.

I still feel, as he and I have discussed the matter the past year re: relief of paymasters, be they in military service or elsewhere; that perhaps we should not completely relieve them of responsibility and accountability even in rare and separate instances.

Mr. ASHMORE. I agree with the gentleman.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 6691

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That overpayments made by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, during the forest fire seasons, 1961, 1962, and 1963 to employee-members of southwestern firefighter crews from New Mexico and Arizona, whose services were used in fighting forest fires in Idaho, Nevada, California, Colorado, and Wyoming, and payments for traveltime in excess of eight hours a day and for traveltime prior to actual start of travel, are hereby validated.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States, or his designee, shall relieve authorized certifying and disbursing officers of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, from accountability or responsibility for any payments described in section 1 of this Act, and shall allow credits in the settlement of the accounts of those officers for payments which are found to be free from fraud and collusion.

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

IMPARTING OF FALSE INFORMATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6848) to amend section 35 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to the imparting or conveying of false information.

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

H.R. 6848

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 35 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Whoever imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 111 of this title shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 which shall be recoverable in a civil action brought in the name of the United States."

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

TRAVEL IN AID OF ARSON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6507) to make section 1952 of title 18, United States Code, applicable to travel in aid of arson.

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

H.R. 6507

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (b) (2) of section 1952 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) extortion, bribery, or arson in violation of the laws of the State in which committed or of the United States."

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

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

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, IDAHO

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 908) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 908

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this Act to facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation.

SEC. 2. To implement this purpose the Secretary of the Interior may designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in Federal and non-Federal ownership relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, the Nez Perce war of 1877, and such other sites as he finds will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation or with donated funds such lands, or interests therein, and other property which in his judgment will further the purpose of this Act and he may purchase with appropriated funds land, or interests therein, required for the administration of the Nez Perce National Historical Park: *Provided*, That he may purchase no more than one thousand five hundred acres in fee, and no more than one thousand five hundred acres in scenic easements. The Nez Perce Tribe's governing body, if it so desires, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust needed to further the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 4. (a) Indian trust land may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner. States in Federal ownership under the administrative jurisdiction of other Government agencies may likewise be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the agency having administrative responsibility therefor, but such designation shall effect no transfer of administrative control unless the

administering agency consents thereto. Not more than one thousand and five hundred acres overall shall be designated pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection. The Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with the Nez Perce Tribe or the administering agency, as the case may be, in research into and interpretation of the significance of any site so designated and in providing desirable interpretive services and facilities and other facilities required for public access to and use and enjoyment of the site and in conservation of the scenic and other resources thereof.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property which, under the provisions of this Act, may be designated for inclusion in Nez Perce National Historical Park as sites in non-Federal ownership, and he may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the properties, provided the cooperative agreements shall contain, but not be limited to, provisions that: (1) the Secretary has right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property for the purpose of conducting visitors through the property and interpreting it to the public, and (2) no changes or alterations shall be made in the properties, including buildings and grounds, without the written consent of the Secretary.

SEC. 5. When the Secretary of the Interior determines that he has acquired title to, or interest in, sufficient properties or determines that he has entered into appropriate cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal properties, or any combination thereof including the designation of sites already in Federal ownership, he shall by publication in the Federal Register establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park and thereafter administer the Federal property under his administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 6 (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this Act the Secretary of the Interior may contract and make cooperative agreements with the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions or agencies, corporations, associations, the Nez Perce Tribe, or individuals, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any site, object, or property included within the Nez Perce National Historical Park, regardless of whether title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

(b) To facilitate the interpretation of the Nez Perce country the Secretary is authorized to erect and maintain tablets or markers in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act approved August 21, 1935, entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes" (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated the sums of not more than \$630,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and not more than \$1,337,000 for construction, restoration work, and other improvements at the Nez Perce National Historical Park under this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

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

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

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado, chairman of the full committee [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is bringing up for debate today two of the seven bills that have come out of its Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation so far this year.

Within the last few weeks we took care, on the Consent Calendar, of H.R. 881, a bill by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS] to provide for the establishment of the Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, and H.R. 3165, a bill by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORRIS] to provide for the establishment of the Pecos National Monument.

Today we have H.R. 908 by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park, and H.R. 500 by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN] to provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument.

Next time the Consent Calendar is called, we will have H.R. 681 by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SKUBITZ] to provide for the commemoration of a number of historical events that happened in his part of the country.

Then, as soon as we can move them out of our committee and through the Rules Committee, we will have H.R. 89 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] to establish the Tocks Island—or, as we prefer, the Delaware Valley—National Recreation Area and H.R. 797 by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Still others will be coming along later, but I am not prepared to say at this time what they will be.

As Members can see from the list I have just given the House, the projects that our National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee is dealing with come from all over the country. They are being reported without regard to the political affiliations of their sponsors. And they cover quite a variety of interests.

We have outdoor recreation represented by the Tocks Island and Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity bills. We have prehistoric natural life represented by agate fossil beds. We have the American Indian remembered in Alibates and Pecos and Nez Perce. We have the Civil War and pre-Civil War period in Mr. SKUBITZ' Fort Scott bill.

Sometimes we are approached with a plea for a certain park bill on the ground that such and such an area has nothing in the national park system and therefore the bill ought to be passed. Mr. Speaker, such a plea falls on deaf ears. Our concern is not to see that each and every part of the country has a national park system installation. It is to see that all areas of national significance which are worthy of preservation because of their scenery, their historical associations, their recreational opportunities, or their scientific interest are preserved. This calls for careful screening—otherwise we would lose sight of the high standards which our national park system has generally maintained. It is such screening that our colleagues downtown in the National Park Service and the

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation have to do in the first instance, that the Advisory Board on National Parks has to do next, and that we here on the Hill have to do thereafter.

Now, let us look at the Nez Perce bill in the light of these comments. In spite of its being in the newest part of the New World, the Panhandle of Idaho is old country. Men have lived there for at least 10,000 years. What H.R. 908 proposes is that we set aside about 3,000 acres of land, and mark a number of other spots, some in Federal, some in non-Federal ownership, so that we and our descendants can remind ourselves from time to time of what happened here—remind ourselves at the Weis Rockshelter that this is the way people lived in 5500 B.C.; remind ourselves at the Heart of the Monster and at Coyote's Fishnet of the beliefs of the Nez Perce people about their origins and their mythical ancestor, coyote; remind ourselves along the Lolo Trail and at Weippe Prairie and other sites that this is country that was crossed and explored by Lewis and Clark 150 or more years ago; remind ourselves at White Bird Battlefield and Clearwater that less than 100 years ago Indians and white men were fighting each other and that it was not always the white man who was right; and remind ourselves at such places as the Henry Spalding Mission and at St. Joseph's Mission that there were brave men of religion who went into the wilderness of their day to teach what they honestly and thoroughly believed.

I shall not detain the House any longer with details. Our colleague the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] will be able to supply them better than I can. Let me merely close by saying that the estimated cost of land acquisition and development under this legislation is about \$1,900,000. This is not an insignificant sum, I realize, but it is a price worth paying for preserving and making available to the public these remnants of our history.

Mr. Speaker, I commend H.R. 908 to the House and recommend its enactment.

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

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that this bill calls for the acquiring of some 1,500 acres of land; that is, the purchase of 1,500 acres of land at a cost of \$630,000? If so, it seems to me this would figure out at a total of \$420 an acre which is a pretty high price for some Idaho land that I have seen.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. To respond to the gentleman, we have the figures on page 4 of the report where it says the estimated cost of acquiring the land and scenic easements that have been described is \$630,000 and the development costs for a visitors' center and interpretative centers, restoration work, and the like, are estimated to be \$1,287,000 and the cost of providing markers and exhibits at various scattered sites is \$50,000.

In other words, the estimated cost of acquiring the land and scenic easements is \$630,000, there being involved title to about 1,500 acres and scenic easements to about 1,500 acres for a total of about 3,000 acres.

Mr. ASPINALL. This brings to my mind an item of additional cost. The cost for the additional easements, the scenic easements in the area, those areas that cannot be used for other than the purposes under the provisions of the scenic agreement agreed before. Such costs are also included in the total acquisition cost.

Mr. GROSS. Even so, if you figure this at 3,000 acres for the purchase of land and easements for 1,500 acres, this still runs to a cost of around \$210 an acre. Is this land being bought at the fair market value? Is it being bought on a tax appraisal basis? Let us take the 1,500-acre figure—you can give me any figure you want, but it is going to be a higher figure for land in the mountains out there, I would think.

Mr. ASPINALL. Of course, this land is not what you might call nonproductive land although it is in the mountains. It is land along the highways and presently is being used for agriculture and other purposes, as far as that is concerned.

Mr. GROSS. Is it productive agricultural land?

Mr. ASPINALL. Some of it is very productive agricultural land—yes; there is no question about that. It is a limited amount of land. The land will be purchased, if my colleague will permit me to say, if it has to be purchased or condemned it will be acquired only after fair values have been determined by established appraisal procedures. Condemnation proceedings would naturally take the case into the courts.

Mr. GROSS. But the report says nothing about a fair market value or anything else. I would like to see a provision here for the land to be purchased at the fair market value. But there is no such language in the report that I can find anywhere.

Mr. ASPINALL. All I can say to my colleague is that if it has to be purchased, it will be purchased at the fair market value. There is not going to be any blown up cost under any of these authorizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I commend the statement which the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has made with regard to the bills which will be brought before this session of Congress from our committee to create new national parks, historical monuments and recreation areas.

To my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], I wish to say that it has been the policy of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ever since I have been a Member—and I am sure long before that time—to insist that all properties purchased by the

Park Service for inclusion in national parks or monuments be acquired at not more than the fair market value. This is done by means of appraisals. We like to negotiate and we do not like to use the right of condemnation, but on occasion, when people have tried to ask outlandish prices or prices which could not be sustained on the basis of fair market value, our committee has authorized the Park Service to use the right of condemnation.

I feel certain that in regard to this bill and the others which will be considered during this session any land which may be acquired will be acquired after proper appraisal and at not more than fair market value.

This area which is being designated today as the Nez Perce National Historical Park is unusual in that it is not a compact unit. It is divided at the present time into four areas which have been designated by the Park Service as the most outstanding examples of the history of the Nez Perce people.

I have visited these areas. I am satisfied that they should be preserved.

Members will note that one of the important amendments adopted by the committee is that the land which belongs to the Nez Perce Indians, while included in the bill, will not be included in the National Historical Park unless the Nez Perce Indians themselves consent.

I urge that the rules be suspended and that the bill be passed.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced, as the chairman of the full committee explained, to provide for the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho.

For the clarification of Members of the House, I believe it would be well to point out that this covers a large area, and it is a new concept in national parks. Instead of acquiring all the land in the area, we will acquire only the points of historical significance. It will be spread over several hundred miles and it will have 3 sites—1 administrative site and 2 interpretive sites—as well as 19 other centers which will be used to show the history of the Nez Perce Indians, the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the history of the early missionaries who went into Idaho, and the history of the gold mining which started the initial settlement of the State.

It is with a great deal of pride that I ask my colleagues' support for H.R. 908, which would authorize the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho. This bill was born of the realization by Idahoans that the march of time and progress might obliterate the physical evidence of Northwest history, which has been traced back 10,000 years and was first discovered 160 years ago by the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition.

This evidence includes the culture of the Nez Perce Indian Nation and the valiant fight the tribe waged to hold its land from the advance of civilization that followed Lewis and Clark into north-central Idaho. Also included are imprints left on

the land by the missionaries and the gold miners who came later to this vast and beautiful territory.

Fully aware that history and progress can be partners, Idaho is asking that these remnants of history be preserved and interpreted for the Nation under a new concept of national park development.

Rather than seal off the entire region by Federal acquisition of land, the Nez Perce National Historical Park would be composed of 22 scattered sites of historical significance.

The 22 sites would be interpreted at administrative centers. No large land areas would be involved and Idaho's commerce would continue to expand, unhindered by the past.

The park would facilitate the protection of and provide accurate, detailed public information on the various historic sites through cooperative agreements and understandings among State, Federal, and private agencies and individual landowners.

It is a new concept in national park development, and it has received the enthusiastic support of nearly every individual and responsible organization in Idaho.

H.R. 908 is a truly remarkable proposal for a coordinated effort by Federal, State, and community governments and by many nongovernmental interests to develop a project of national significance.

Its importance can be seen by a study of the history of north-central Idaho. I believe many of us are familiar with Chief Joseph and his historic retreat before the might of U.S. cavalry. The Nez Perce is the only Indian tribe that ever took up the use of animal husbandry and through their efforts was developed the Apaloosa horse, one of the major breeds in the United States today.

I would like to say to the gentleman from Iowa that the lands to be acquired in fee lie in three principal areas. One is at the confluence of Lapwai Creek and the Clearwater River, which joins the Snake River several miles downstream at Lewiston, Idaho. This melon-producing land is adjacent to Spalding State Park, which will be acquired without any remuneration to the State. The Nez Perce Tribe is acquiring the lands at the present time to prevent speculators from profiting by purchases based on hopes of selling back at prices more than what may be the fair market value. An additional area included in the site at Spalding would be condemned if this is necessary. This is land which has a value of over \$500 an acre. At Kamiah, Idaho, another acquisition is to be made within the confines of the community. It is occupied land which is worth well over \$500 an acre.

The third major site is the White Bird Battlefield. This land is now the center of a cattle ranch. There will be some severance consideration involved in this taking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

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

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation. I would like to make this suggestion to the committee and to my friend from Colorado, the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In the future, with respect to these bills where land is to be acquired for this purpose, the bill should contain the language that the land is to be acquired at a fair market value. Either the bill or the report should contain this language. This will help those of us who are on the outside and it would resolve doubts in my mind if this language were even inserted in the report stating that the land to be acquired is to be acquired at fair market value.

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

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think the suggestion is a good one. We follow this as far as our procedures are concerned in making the legislative history. I think it would be well to follow it in the report and place it in the report or the legislation itself, as we do in many of our public land bills.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say one last thing to the gentleman from Iowa. The basic idea of this bill is to keep land acquisition costs down. That is why it is proposed to acquire the land in small parcels rather than acquiring huge parcels.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to my colleague from Idaho [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 908, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho. I believe the extent of my support can be measured by the fact that I have introduced an identical bill—H.R. 5395.

Although most of the work on this legislation was accomplished prior to my election to the Congress, I have not been unaware of the great interest of the people of Idaho in designating the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho.

There is no opposition, insofar as I have been able to determine, to the establishment of this park, either locally or at the national level. This, I believe, speaks extremely well for all the local people—Idaho Governor Robert E. Smylie, Idaho State officials, church, civic and local groups, and the Nez Perce Tribal Council—who helped initiate this proposal and who played a great part in creating the original interest in it. Such unanimity of opinion on legislative proposals is rare today.

I would like at this time to commend these people and these groups for the outstanding work they have done. I am sure that all Idahoans join us today in backing this bill which does three essential things: First, it protects and preserves a historic landmark; second, it opens to all the world a new vista of an

almost forgotten frontier; and third, it envisions a new high in cooperative efforts between Government and private interests to depict a wide variety of significant phases in the development and preservation of the American West of which we are so proud.

I strongly urge, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 908) as amended.

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

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill S. 60 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes, a similar bill to the one the House just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 60

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this Act to facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation.

Sec. 2. To implement this purpose the Secretary of the Interior may designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in Federal and non-Federal ownership relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining, and logging, the Nez Perce war of 1877, and such other sites as he finds will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation or with donated funds such lands, or interests therein, and other property which in his judgment will further the purpose of this Act and he may purchase with appropriated funds land, or interests therein, required for the administration of the Nez Perce National Historical Park: *Provided*, That he may purchase no more than one thousand five hundred acres in fee, and no more than one thousand five hundred acres in scenic easements. The Nez Perce Tribe's governing body, if it so desires, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust needed to further the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 4. (a) Indian trust lands and sites in Federal ownership under the administrative jurisdiction of other Government agencies, not to exceed one thousand five hundred acres overall, may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner or agency having administrative responsibility therefor, but such designation shall effect no transfer of administrative control unless the administering agency consents thereto. The Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with the administering agency in research into and interpretation of the significance of the site and in providing desirable interpretive services and facilities and other facilities re-

quired for public access to and use and enjoyment of the site, and in conservation of the scenic and other resources thereof.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property which under the provisions of this Act may be designated for inclusion in Nez Perce National Historical Park as sites in non-Federal ownership, and he may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the properties, provided the cooperative agreements shall contain, but not be limited to, provisions that: (1) the Secretary has right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property for the purpose of conducting visitors through the property and interpreting it to the public, and (2) no changes or alterations shall be made in the properties, including buildings and grounds, without the written consent of the Secretary.

Sec. 5. When the Secretary of the Interior determines that he has acquired title to, or interest in, sufficient properties or determines that he has entered into appropriate cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal properties, or any combination thereof including the designation of sites already in Federal ownership, he shall by publication in the Federal Register establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park and thereafter administer the Federal property under his administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 6. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this Act the Secretary of the Interior may contract and make cooperative agreements with the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions or agencies, corporations, associations, the Nez Perce Tribe, or individuals, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any site, object, or property included within the Nez Perce National Historical Park, regardless as to whether title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

(b) To facilitate the interpretation of the Nez Perce country the Secretary is authorized to erect and maintain tablets or markers in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act approved August 21, 1935, entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes" (49 Stat. 666).

Sec. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$630,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land pursuant to this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIVERS OF ALASKA

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill (S. 60) and insert the provisions of the bill H.R. 908, as passed:

"That it is the purpose of this Act to facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation.

"Sec. 2. To implement this purpose the Secretary of the Interior may designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in Federal and non-Federal ownership relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, the Nez Perce war of 1877, and such other sites as he finds will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation or with donated funds such lands, or interests therein, and other property which in his judgment will further the purpose of this Act and he may purchase with appropriated funds land, or interests therein, required for the administration of the Nez Perce National Historical Park: *Provided*, That he may purchase no more than one thousand five hundred acres in fee, and no more than one thousand five hundred acres in scenic easements. The Nez Perce Tribe's governing body, if it so desires, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust needed to further the purpose of this Act.

"Sec. 4. (a) Indian trust land may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner. Sites in Federal ownership under the administrative jurisdiction of other Government agencies may likewise be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the agency having administrative responsibility therefor, but such designation shall effect no transfer of administrative control unless the administering agency consents thereto. Not more than one thousand and five hundred acres overall shall be designated pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection. The Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with the Nez Perce Tribe or the administering agency, as the case may be, in research into and interpretation of the significance of any site so designated and in providing desirable interpretive services and facilities and other facilities required for public access to and use and enjoyment of the site and in conservation of the scenic and other resources thereof.

"(b) The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property which, under the provisions of this Act, may be designated for inclusion in Nez Perce National Historical Park as sites in non-Federal ownership, and he may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the properties, provided the cooperative agreements shall contain, but not be limited to, provision that: (1) the Secretary has right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property for the purpose of conducting visitors through the property and interpreting it to the public, and (2) no changes or alterations shall be made in the properties, including buildings and grounds, without the written consent of the Secretary.

"Sec. 5. When the Secretary of the Interior determines that he has acquired title to, or interest in, sufficient properties or determines that he has entered into appropriate cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal properties, or any combination thereof including the designation of sites already in Federal ownership, he shall by publication in the Federal Register establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park and thereafter administer the Federal property under his administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

"Sec. 6. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this Act the Secretary of the Interior may contract and make cooperative agreements with the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions or agencies, corporations, associations, the Nez Perce Tribe, or individuals, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any site, object, or property included within the Nez Perce National Historical Park, regardless of whether title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general

fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

"(b) To facilitate the interpretation of the Nez Perce country the Secretary is authorized to erect and maintain tablets or markers in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act approved August 21, 1935, entitled 'An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes' (49 Stat. 666).

"Sec. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated the sums of not more than \$630,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and not more than \$1,337,000 for construction, restoration work, and other improvements at the Nez Perce National Historical Park under this Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A similar House bill (H.R. 908) was laid on the table.

AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEBR.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 500) to provide for the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 500

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries, and nearby related geological phenomena, to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites, and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, or by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, title or a lesser interest in not more than three thousand one hundred and fifty acres of land in township 28 north, range 55 west, sixth principal meridian, Sioux County, Nebraska, for inclusion in the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in accordance with the boundary designation made pursuant to section 2 hereof, which boundary may include such right-of-way as is needed for a road between the Stenomylus Quarry site and the monument lands lying in section 3 or 10 of the said township and range.

Sec. 2. Within the acreage limitation of section 1, the Secretary may designate and adjust the boundaries of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument. When the Secretary finds that lands constituting an initially administrable unit are in Federal ownership, he shall establish such national monument by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register, and any subsequent adjustment of its boundaries shall be effectuated in the same manner.

Sec. 3. The Agate Fossil Beds National Monument shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated the sums of not more than \$301,150 for acquisition of lands and interests in land and not more than \$1,842,000 for development in connection with the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, when we were discussing the Nez Perce bill a little while ago, I spoke of the variety of National Park units our Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation deals with. Here, in H.R. 500, we have a proposal to establish the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, and I dare say that in the years to come it will be one of the most instructive and educational units that the system will have.

I am reminded by this proposal of a remark attributed to the late Senator Millikin of Colorado. He was being importuned, I am told, to save the Dinosaur National Monument from invasion and his answer was to this effect: Why bother about these old bones? Anybody who wants to see fossils should come to our next national convention.

But, seriously, what we are engaged in today is dealing with the preservation for posterity of an area which has great scientific importance. Take the whole time that has elapsed since Columbus discovered the New World. That was a little less than 500 years ago. To get back to the time when the animals whose bones were found in the Agate Fossil Beds were roaming around we have to multiply 500 by 30,000. This is more than an exercise in arithmetic; it is an exercise in imagination of a staggering sort.

I said that this area is of great scientific importance. From it have come already to the great museums of the country a large number of fine specimens of the animals that roamed this part of the country millions of years ago—a double-horned rhinoceros the size of a Shetland pony; another beast known as the Moropus with the head of a horse, the body of a tapir, the front legs of a rhinoceros, the rear legs of a bear, and the neck of a giraffe; still another, the "Terrible Pig," was over 7 feet tall and 10 feet long. There were others, too, but these will serve as examples.

Even though excavations have been conducted here for many years, the area is far from exhausted. It has been estimated that perhaps only 25 percent of the remains have been taken out. The other 75 percent are still in place. This means that we have an opportunity not only to continue excavations under controlled conditions but also that we can teach ourselves how this important work is conducted, for the plan is to construct an on-site museum so that everyone can see the remains in place and how scientists go about removing them.

Mr. Speaker, before I close I want to pay tribute to Mrs. Harold J. Cook. It is because of her interest and the interest of her late husband and her father-in-law in this area that it has been kept as it has for so many years. Not only that, but Mrs. Cook has agreed to donate her husband's very valuable library of paleontology and his collection of Indian artifacts and historical materials to the Government. These gifts will undoubtedly enhance the value of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument to the Nation.

I also want to express my appreciation and the appreciation of the committee to Dr. Malcolm McKenna, of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and to Dr. C. C. Black, of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. Their very enlightening testimony before our committee did much to give us an awareness of the importance of the step we are about to take to set aside this area for the national good.

The estimated cost of acquiring the 3,150 acres of land which the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument will embrace is \$301,150, and the cost of the development program is \$1,842,000. The latter will include museums, a visitors center, and necessary road construction.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend enactment of H.R. 500.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is a good piece of legislation and deserves the support of the Congress.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN] such time as he may consume.

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries site located in Sioux County, Nebr., is world renowned for its rich concentrations of the fossil remains of mammals that lived 15 million years ago.

A study of this site was made by the Midwest Region, National Park Service, in the fall of 1960 and a preliminary report prepared. In May of 1961 the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the establishment of the site as a National Monument. I shall confine myself to the history and the value of these fossil beds which paleontologists state are some of the finest in the entire world.

The proposed Agate Fossil Beds National Monument is located in northwestern Nebraska 20 miles south of Harrison and about 40 miles north of Scottsbluff, Nebr. The proposal encompasses 3,150 acres about 4 miles east and west and varies in width from three-fourths to almost 2 miles. Nebraska State Highway 29 runs through the area and is very close to the former ranch home of Capt. James H. Cook. This is the proposed site of the headquarters and visitors center.

The economy of this area is ranching. The land which would be purchased is grassland. Present owners have indicated a willingness to sell for the purpose of establishing a national monument. Two ranch headquarters would be involved and 3,150 acres. Estimated cost of the land is approximately \$301,150.

In addition, the Park Service estimates an expenditure over the next 5 years of approximately \$1,842,000 to properly develop the area.

Capt. James H. Cook, the noted Indian scout, friend, and confidant of the Sioux Indians, paleontologist and author, discovered these fossil beds in 1878. He was a great-grandson of Capt. James Cook, the famed English explorer who circumnavigated the globe from 1768 to 1771, explored New Zealand, the east coast of Australia, and led the search for a Pacific-Atlantic passage through North America. Captain Cook purchased this ranch in 1887 from his father-in-law, Dr. E. B. Graham.

Because of Captain Cook's great interest in paleontology, he interested many of his friends in this field in the fossil beds. As a result, leading paleontologists from Carnegie Institute, the American Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Natural History Museum, the Smithsonian Institute, the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Amherst College, the Universities of Chicago, Kansas, Michigan, Princeton, Yale, Nebraska, and many other scientific institutions have excavated and studied at the site. These deposits have been described by the renowned paleontologist, the late Henry Fairfield Osborn, president American Museum, as the most remarkable deposits of mammalian remains of the Tertiary age ever found anywhere in the world.

Capt. James Cook willed the ranch and these important fossil beds to his son, Harold J. Cook, upon his death in 1942. Harold Cook inherited the keen interest and knowledge of his father in these beds and preserved them for scientific research. This was Harold Cook's home all of his life, and he won an international reputation in the field of paleontology. Throughout his life he contributed a great deal to this science by writing scholarly technical papers and by awakening public interest in this field—especially among schoolchildren—by leading tours to the Agate quarries. After his death in 1962, Mrs. Margaret C. Cook, his widow, has continued his interest in preserving these important fossil beds as a national monument. She has offered to donate the valuable artifacts and Indian collection which Dr. James Cook accumulated.

Although the site has been worked off and on for many years, it is estimated that 75 percent of the fossils still remain in the area. One slab quarried with an area of 44 square feet contained 4,300 separate bones and skulls. The National Park Service has estimated that by the time the area is fully developed, in about 5 years, the visitors will number 120,000 and possibly 200,000 per year.

The Agate fossil beds are nationally significant because of their numerous, concentrated, well-preserved Miocene mammal fossils which represent an important chapter in the history of life, one that is not now adequately represented in the national park system. This site is significant too because of the important contributions made here by the early pioneers of scientific research in the West. The area also meets suitability

and feasibility requirements for a national monument.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, for his interest in this legislation and also the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. RIVERS] who brings the bill to the floor of the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment the author of the bill, my colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN] on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this particular legislation will mean a great deal to the future generations of this country. There is nothing like this area in the world.

Mr. Speaker, this section lies in northwest Nebraska in the beautiful so-called San Hills area, adjacent to the Wyoming line and not too far from historic Fort Robinson. These fossils have been unearthed by various universities and other agencies interested in prehistoric animals and mammals.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am very delighted to support this legislation and urge its adoption.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. RIVERS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 500.

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

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill S. 339 to provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes, a bill similar to the one just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 339

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries, and nearby related geological phenomena, to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites, and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, or by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, title or a lesser interest in not more than 3,150 acres of land in township 28 north, range 55 west, 6th principal meridian, Sioux County, Nebraska, for inclusion in the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in accordance with the boundary designation made

pursuant to section 2 hereof, which boundary may include such right-of-way as is needed for a road between the Stenomylus Quarry site, and the monument lands lying in section 3 or 10 of said township and range.

Sec. 2. Within the acreage limitation of section 1, the Secretary may designate and adjust the boundaries of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument. When the Secretary finds that lands constituting an administrable unit are in Federal ownership, he shall establish such national monument by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register, and any subsequent adjustment of its boundaries shall be effectuated in the same manner.

Sec. 3. The Agate Fossil Beds National Monument shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$315,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land pursuant to this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIVERS OF ALASKA

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Strike out after the enacting clause of S. 339 and insert the provisions of H.R. 500, as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6926) to strengthen the financial condition of the Employees' Life Insurance Fund created by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, to provide certain adjustments in amounts of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance under such act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6926

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (b) of section 5 of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2094(b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) For each period in which an employee is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Commission as authorized in section 7 of this Act, there shall be contributed from the respective appropriation or fund which is used for payment of his salary, wage, or other compensation (or, in the case of an elected official, from such appropriation or funds as may be available for payment of other salaries of the same office or establishment) a sum computed at a rate determined by the Commission, but not to exceed the amount withheld from the employee under this section."

Sec. 2. Section 3(a) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2092 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Each employee to whom this Act applies shall be eligible to be insured for an

amount of group life insurance approximating his annual compensation not exceeding \$30,000 plus an equal amount of group accidental death and dismemberment insurance, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annual compensation is—"		The amount of group life insurance shall be—	The amount of group accidental death and dismemberment insurance shall be—
Greater than—	But not greater than—		
0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
\$1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
16,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
18,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
19,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
21,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
22,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
23,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
25,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
27,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
28,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
29,000	-----	30,000	30,000

SEC. 3. (a) The first section of this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after July 1, 1965.

(b) Section 2 of this Act shall become effective upon date of enactment with respect to death or dismemberment which shall have occurred on or after such date of enactment. Section 2 shall not be effective with respect to death or dismemberment of any person who shall have been separated or retired prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN], a member of the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6926. This is a good bill. It is a short bill containing two important sections.

The first section of H.R. 6926 authorizes needed additional Government contributions to the insurance fund in the Treasury, from which the obligations of the Government employees' group life insurance program are paid. Section 2 increases the maximum amount of insurance which a Government officer or employee may carry under the program, in order to restore an appropriate relationship in higher governmental brackets between such maximum amount of insurance and the current Federal civilian salary levels.

It is appropriate at this time to consider the history and the background of this act.

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 authorizes life insurance protection for Federal employees not in excess of the amount of their annual salary carried to the next higher \$1,000. Each employee now pays the maximum premium permitted by law—25 cents biweekly—for each \$1,000 of insurance protection. Each agency contributes 12½ cents per \$1,000 of insurance—which is also the maximum presently permitted by law. Currently then the employee pays two-thirds and the Government pays one-third of the cost. This bill is in response to an actuarial valuation of the life insurance program as of June 30, 1963, which disclosed that the aggregate of the present employee and agency payments falls 7 cents short of providing adequate financing of the program if future claim experience follows the pattern thus far established.

The first section of H.R. 6926 authorizes the Civil Service Commission to increase the Government's contribution when it determines that such an increase is necessary to protect the financial integrity of the program; but not to a point higher than the employee's 25-cent premium rate. It is emphasized that this authority is permissive, not mandatory. The Commission will still have the necessary flexibility in determining what share of the cost the Government should bear and may exercise this discretion from time to time as the need arises.

Millions of Government employees, their wives, and children depend heavily on this program for a major part of their insurance protection. Premiums paid by employees, with the smaller Government contribution, make up a trust fund from which obligations of the life insurance program are paid. This fund must be maintained at a proper level, in the interest of the United States and to keep faith with the employees.

Experience has demonstrated that failure of the Government to assure adequate financing of trust funds of this kind leads to serious trouble. Government payments to the civil service retirement fund, for example, from the start have been too little and too late, contributing materially to the heavy actuarial deficit in that fund. That kind of history cannot be repeated.

The Civil Service Commission has recommended that this bill be amended to authorize the Commission to also increase employee premiums but specified no amount for this proposed increase. The committee, however, does not believe that there is any need or justification in light of modern trends in industry to increase employees' premiums and, accordingly, the reported bill does not provide for any such increase.

Testimony before our committee indicated that of the 100 industries listed in a Department of Labor study of industrial insurance plans about 40 percent paid the entire premium of their employees and very few paid less than half.

Some of the companies which paid all of the employees premiums are: Ameri-

can Sugar Refining Co., Armstrong Cork Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Campbell Soup Co., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., distillery industry, clothing industry, Continental Can, Inc., Bethlehem Steel Co., Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and many other companies in this country provide the complete premium for their employees.

Our committee feels, therefore, that an increase in the employees' contribution rate at this time is unwarranted.

If the bill is passed and the Civil Service Commission uses its permissive authority to increase the Government's contribution, in all likelihood the Government would still not be paying one-half of the cost of the premium, but would be paying approximately 19½ cents biweekly for each \$1,000 of insurance coverage while the employee continues to pay 25 cents biweekly.

Section 2 of this bill will merely modernize or update the limitation on the maximum insurance coverage provided by the Government Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. The \$20,000 maximum prescribed in that act was appropriate in 1954, in relation to the then existing Government salary levels, but is entirely unsuitable and unrealistic in relation to present day salary levels. This section 2 of this bill has the complete endorsement of the Civil Service Commission.

What will this act cost? Enactment will result in no additional cost unless and until the Civil Service Commission shall determine that an increase in the Government's share of premiums is necessary to protect the financial soundness of the life insurance fund.

The Chairman of the Commission testified his agency did not plan to use the discretionary authority provided by the bill now or in the immediate future.

For each 1-cent increase in the Government's share per \$1,000 of insurance, the annual cost would be approximately \$4,728,500. According to the Civil Service Commission, enactment of section 2 of this bill would provide no material increase because of the relatively small number of employees to whom this section applies.

I strongly support this bill and urge my colleagues to support it. I am happy to report to you that this bill received the unanimous approval of our committee.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I agree entirely with the gentleman from Pennsylvania who has just concluded. It was my pleasure in 1954 to be the manager of this life insurance program when it first came to the floor of the House. Since that time we have seen the program put into operation and become one of the major fringe benefits of Government employees in this country.

Presently we are approaching a time when the first important correction is needed in the program. That correction as the gentleman just outlined is to raise first the amount of maximum insurance which can be purchased by an employee and, secondly, if possible to

have the Government's participation in the premiums increased.

I was very happy that it was pointed out that private business is more and more paying from 50 to 100 percent of the life insurance premiums of their employees. I think the Federal Government has lagged very greatly in only paying one-third of the cost. To suggest seriously that the Government employee's payments be increased while the Government's payment be held at the same figures that they are now—12½ cents per thousand for a biweekly pay period is absolutely going the wrong way.

I believe it should also be pointed out that the committee, by acting now rather than waiting for the President's Cabinet Committee to make a finding, is doing exactly the right thing. The President's Cabinet Committee is not scheduled to report until December of this calendar year. Under this arrangement legislation of this nature would not reach the floor probably until March, April, or May of 1966. In the meantime, many, many employees would have died or retired and would have lost the benefits contemplated under this bill.

Likewise, while the fund is still in good shape, we are approaching danger points and greater amounts of money should go into the fund. The Government should act now.

In any event, we all know that committees and commissions have sometimes been created for the exact purpose of delay. We know even when that was not the purpose, that has often been the result.

In making it permissive for the administration to increase the Government's payments if the President's Cabinet Committee finds that to be wise, it will not be necessary to come to Congress for permission—they will have it already—and the recommendations can be put into effect promptly, instead of waiting for the slow legislative process to be concluded.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge that this legislation be passed. It is timely. It is in order. It is sound. I believe it will make its contribution toward maintaining a good life insurance program, which will do that much more to make employment with our Federal Government that much more attractive to good, capable employees.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment my distinguished colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN], for a very clear statement as to the purpose of the bill. I also commend the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], the ranking minority member of the full committee.

I was a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service when this piece of legislation was first enacted, as well as when the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act passed. These two programs have served all the employees

and Members of the House of Representatives and the other body very well.

I might add that this bill does not apply only to Federal workers in the various agencies, but will afford the Members of Congress an opportunity to increase their life insurance under this program from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of this bill. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania said, I am the ranking minority member on this subcommittee. This bill was passed unanimously by the subcommittee and by the full committee.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6926.

First of all, I should like to commend the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits for developing this important legislation, and particularly to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] for his very thorough analysis and explanation of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the establishment of policy with respect to both salaries and fringe benefits of Federal employees is, and must be exclusively in the province of the Congress. The Congress has laid down the firm policy of comparability of Federal civilian salaries with those in private enterprise, and the same principle certainly should be applied to fringe benefits, including the Federal employees' life insurance program.

We have made significant progress toward salary comparability and there is no reason whatever for the Government's participation in our employees' life insurance program to lag behind similar programs for employees in enlightened private enterprise. Mediocrity will not suffice; our Federal program should be at least on a par with the best in private industry.

It was my privilege, through the courtesy of our Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits, to attend public hearings on this legislation. In my judgment, the evident need for this legislation was clearly demonstrated when the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission testified, in response to questioning, that many private corporations pay at least half, and some pay all, of the costs of employee life insurance programs. The trend in private industry, according to testimony based on AFL-CIO data sources, is well beyond the 50-percent level for employers' contributions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor has conducted two studies which further support the need for H.R. 6926. The first, printed in Bulletin No. 1330, is entitled: "A Digest of 100 Selected Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Winter 1961-62." It was brought further up to date by a supplemental study of 50 plans in 1963.

The first such study disclosed that approximately 40 of the 100 corporations paid the entire cost of their employees' life insurance plans, and all but a few paid at least half of the cost. To name a few, the American Sugar Refining Co., Armstrong Cork Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Campbell Soup Co., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., distillery industry,

clothing industry, Continental Can, Inc., Bethlehem Steel Co., Owens-Illinois Glass Co., and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., pay the full cost. Incidentally, they also pay the full cost of their employees' health insurance plans. Some even permit employees to carry life insurance equal to double the amount of their earnings.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents the first major revision of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 since it was enacted nearly 11 years ago. The record is clear that our program has fallen seriously behind the trend in private industry. Enactment of H.R. 6926 will be a step in the right direction toward closing the gap, and I earnestly recommend its approval by the House.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, it has been my privilege, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to conduct public hearings and a related study in depth of the Government employees' life insurance program. On the basis of the hearings and study, I introduced H.R. 6926 which is before the House of Representatives for approval today.

The enactment of H.R. 6926 will strengthen and modernize the life insurance program established by the Government Employees' Life Insurance Act of 1954 but which has not been materially changed during the ensuing 11 years. That act was written by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and, at the time, constituted a valuable and fully justified new employee fringe benefit. However, I am sure that neither our committee nor the Congress in 1954 intended that the provisions then drafted should constitute an ironclad limitation on the life insurance program that could not be changed and adjusted, from time to time, as conditions warranted. On the contrary, my discussions with senior Members—and particularly with our ranking minority Member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT]—have convinced me that future changes to keep abreast of the times were both anticipated and expected when the law was written in 1954.

I should like to take a moment now to commend the wisdom and the foresight of our predecessors in writing the basic framework for an employee life insurance program into the permanent body of the law. In truth and in fact, the Government Employees' Life Insurance Act has proved out to be one of the finest employee programs ever adopted—in the interest of both the Government and its personnel. But changes in the structure and manning of our Government posts, and in the economic necessities of those who carry out essential public programs, require constant vigilance and attention by the Congress to keep abreast of the times.

This, then, is essentially the background for the development of H.R. 6926. When the Life Insurance Act was written in 1954, it placed Government employees substantially on a par with their fellow workers in private enterprise with respect to life insurance protection with employer participation. Such no longer is the case. Our Federal employees' life insurance plan has remained dormant, in terms of relative employee-employer contributions, while being far outstripped by employer support and contributions to private industry employees' life insurance.

One of the issues considered during the public hearings was whether the Congress should act now or await the recommendations of a special panel that has been appointed by the President to study Federal employees' fringe benefits, including life insurance. No report or recommendation can be expected from the panel until late in the current year. In the meantime, of course, many employees will pass away and, to the extent there is any inadequacy in their life insurance plan, their surviving widows and children may suffer loss.

During the course of the public hearings it was disclosed that the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor has made two pertinent investigations of private enterprise health and insurance plans, and has published comprehensive reports of the results. The first, printed as Bulletin No. 1330 of the Department of Labor, is entitled "Digest of 100 Selected Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Winter 1961-62." The second, supplementing the first and printed as Department of Labor Bulletin No. 1377, is entitled "Digest of 50 Selected Health and Insurance Plans for Salaried Employees, Spring 1963."

I will not burden the RECORD with the voluminous statistical data contained in these two bulletins. Suffice it to say that, in my judgment and that of our committee, they constitute overwhelming official evidence that our Government employees' life insurance program lags far behind current policies and practices in enlightened private industry. Approximately 40 percent of the major firms surveyed pay the full cost of life insurance—subject to moderate dollar limitations in some cases—and nearly all pay a larger share of the cost than does the Federal Government for its employees.

In view of the foregoing, and the more than ample evidence that major adjustments in the Federal program are needed if it is to have any reasonable comparability with private enterprise, there is frankly no excuse for delaying action until still another group or panel has "studied" the situation. It is the responsibility—indeed, the high obligation—of the Congress of the United States to determine and enunciate policies in these matters, and to maintain a standard whereunder the Federal Government will not suffer in comparison to private enterprise.

Enactment of H.R. 6926 will not, in my estimation, quite bring our Federal employees' life insurance program up to a

par with the best—or even the very good—plans in private enterprise. But it will constitute a major step in the right direction. It will make provision for immediate adjustment by administrative action—without the delay of seeking legislation—at such time as the Civil Service Commission shall determine that an increase in the Government's contribution is necessary to maintain the financial integrity of the program. It will also fix a realistic maximum on the amount of life insurance that Federal employees may carry under the Government plan—commensurate with current salary levels—in lieu of the outdated, 11-year-old maximum written into the law in 1954 and unchanged since that time. Additional insurance permitted under the new maximum will be paid for on the same terms per \$1,000 of coverage as now provided by law, so there will be no drain on the life insurance finances by reason of this adjustment.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend enactment of H.R. 6926 to the membership of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Montana that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 6926.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JURY COMMISSIONERS FOR U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5640) to provide for a jury commission for each U.S. district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5640

A bill to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1864 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1864. Jury commission: Duties, compensation, and methods of selecting and drawing jurors

"(a) APPOINTMENT.—A jury commission shall be established in each judicial district, consisting of the clerk of the court and one or more jury commissioners, appointed by the district court. The jury commissioner shall be a citizen of the United States of good character residing in the district of appointment who, at the time of his appointment, shall not be a member of the same political party as the clerk of the court or a duly qualified deputy clerk acting for the clerk. If more than one jury commissioner is appointed, each may be designated to serve in one or more of the places where court is held, and the clerk and the jury commissioner so designated shall constitute the jury commission for that part of the district. In the event that a jury commissioner is unable for any reason to perform his duties, another jury commissioner may be appointed, as provided herein, to act in his place until he is able to resume his duties.

"Jury commissioners shall be appointed to serve on a part-time or full-time basis. If in the opinion of the court the efficient operation of the jury system requires the services of a full-time jury commissioner, the court may, with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States, appoint one or more full-time jury commissioners.

"(b) DUTIES.—In the performance of all its duties the jury commission shall act under the direction and supervision of the chief judge of the district.

"The sources of the names and the methods to be used by the jury commission in selecting the names of persons who may be called for grand or petit jury service shall be as directed by the chief judge. The procedures employed by the jury commission in selecting the names of qualified persons to be placed in the jury box, wheel, or similar device, shall not systematically or deliberately exclude any group from the jury panel on account of race, sex, political, or religious affiliations, or economic or social status. In determining whether persons are qualified as jurors under section 1861 of this title, the jury commission shall use questionnaires and such other means as the chief judge may deem appropriate, including the administering of oaths.

"The names of jurors shall be publicly drawn by chance from a jury box, wheel, or similar device, which contains the commencement of each drawing the names of not less than three hundred qualified persons selected by the jury commission in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

"The jury commission shall keep records of the names of persons placed in the jury box, wheel, or similar device, the questionnaires returned by said persons, the names of the persons who are selected for jury service, the dates of service, and such other appropriate records as the chief judge may direct, all for a period of not less than two years. With the approval of the chief judge, the jury commission may designate deputy clerks and other employees in the office of the clerk of the court to assist the commission in the performance of its duties and to perform under its direction such of the detailed duties of the commission as in the opinion of the chief judge can be assigned to them.

"(c) COMPENSATION.—Each jury commissioner appointed on a part-time basis shall be compensated for his services at the rate of \$10 per day for each day in which he actually and necessarily is engaged in the performance of his official duties, to be paid upon certificate of the chief judge of the district.

"Each jury commissioner appointed on a full-time basis shall receive a salary to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States at a rate which in the opinion of the Judicial Conference corresponds to that provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for positions in the executive branch with comparable responsibilities.

"Each jury commissioner shall receive his traveling and subsistence expenses within the limitations prescribed for clerks of district courts while absent from his designated post of duty on official business.

"(d) Any of the powers or duties conferred upon the chief judge under this section may be delegated by him to another judge of the district: *Provided, however,* That where part of a district by agreement or order of court is assigned to one particular judge and he customarily holds court there, as to such part of the district he shall perform the functions and fulfill the duties conferred upon the chief judge in this section.

"(e) This section shall not apply to the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. Section 1865 of such title is amended by striking out the words "and may appoint

a jury commissioner for each such place" in the second sentence of subsection (a) thereof and inserting a period after the word "district" in such sentence.

Sec. 3. Each jury commissioner holding office on the effective date of this Act shall continue in office until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this Act shall take effect ninety days after the date of approval thereof: *Provided, however*, That no grand or petit jury sworn prior to the effective date of this Act nor any person called or summoned for jury service, or whose name is on a jury list or has been placed in a box, wheel, or similar device, prior to that date, shall be ineligible to serve if the procedure by which the jury or the individual juror was selected, called, summoned, or by which his name was listed or placed in a box, wheel, or similar device, was in compliance with the law in effect at the time of such action.

Sec. 6. (a) The table of sections at the head of chapter 121 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by amending items 1864 and 1865 to read as follows:

"1864. Jury commission; duties, compensation, and methods of selecting and drawing jurors."

"1865. Apportionment within district."

(b) The catchline at the beginning of section 1865 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1865. Apportionment within district".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is a second demanded?

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to revise the existing language of title 28, United States Code, section 1864. It would improve and strengthen the operation of jury commissions for each judicial district of the United States and would also impose a greater responsibility, I might say, upon the chief judge of each district court to supervise the performance of the duties of the jury commission.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time and yield back the balance of my time, because I know of no questions on this matter.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from South Carolina and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my distinguished colleague from South Carolina in supporting the bill H.R. 5640 concerning jury commissions for each U.S. district court. This bill was considered by the subcommittee of which the gentleman from South Carolina is the chairman and of which I am privileged to be a member. The bill was unanimously recommended by the subcommittee and the full committee and has as its basic purpose the revision of the existing language of section 1864 of title 28 of the United States Code, so as to improve and strengthen the work of jury commissions in each judicial district. The bill further expressly provides that the chief

judge of the district shall direct and supervise the jury commission in the performance of its duties. The language proposed in the bill clearly defines the duties of the commission and further provides for the appointment of commissioners and their compensation.

The testimony before the subcommittee established that in some instances the lack of supervision of those charged with the initial selection of persons to be called for jury service has resulted in challenges of the juries ultimately selected for trial of cases in the U.S. district courts. When it is considered that the jury system is basic in our system of law, I feel that it is self-evident that every effort should be made to improve and strengthen procedures associated with the selection of persons who ultimately may be called upon to serve as jurors in the trial of cases in the Federal courts. I feel the provisions of H.R. 5640 have been carefully drafted to further this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 5640.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1965

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 357 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 357

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2986) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH]. I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 357 provides for consideration of H.R. 2986, a bill to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to commu-

nity health services, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

H.R. 2986 extends four current programs carried out under the Public Health Service Act relating to health services.

It extends the duration of the current immunization program for an additional 3 years and extends the coverage of the program to include assistance in immunization programs against measles and other diseases presenting a major public health problem.

The bill also extends for an additional 3 years the current program under health services provided to domestic agricultural migratory workers.

The current program authorizing \$50 million annually for grants to the States for health services under section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act is extended for an additional year, and the program of special project grants for community health services authorizing appropriations up to \$10 million annually is also extended for an additional year. Both of these latter programs are under review by the Public Health Service and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, and the State and territorial mental health authorities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H. Res. 357.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as stated by the distinguished gentleman from New York, House Resolution 357 provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2986. H.R. 2986 will extend the Community Health Services. It is a very fine bill. I know of no objection to it and I know of no objection to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to speak out on a matter of grave concern, not only to the citizens of the great State of California but to all people of this Republic. This urge is prompted by a deep and abiding love of our Nation and a reminder that 30 days hence, on May 30, Americans will be memorializing those who so loved their country that they laid down their lives in its defense.

How callous, how unfeeling we would be if we labeled as naught the sacrifice of these martyrs of freedom. Yet, today we are being asked—no, it is being demanded—that we abandon our great heritage as protectors of freedom and allow the forces of communism to engulf the world. We are being urged to follow a course that has been mapped by practitioners of deceit and treachery.

I, for one, will not be coerced by means repugnant to our democratic processes.

DIRTY WAR OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

During the last several months, the international event which has most occupied the attention of the Communist

Party, U.S.A., and the Communist-inspired youth group, the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, has been the war in Vietnam. Following long-established practice of supporting Communist causes wherever they exist throughout the world, the Communist Party, U.S.A., justifies and supports with propaganda the Communist Vietcong. At the same time, the party criticizes with vehemence and protests against U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam.

Deliberately ignoring the real issues of Communist invasion, Communist terror, and Communist insurgency in Vietnam, the Communist Party, U.S.A., accuses the United States of engaging in a "dirty war of imperialist aggression." To implement its steady and mounting propaganda attack against the policy of the U.S. Government in Vietnam, the Communist Party gives its full support to all mass actions such as protest demonstrations.

It is recognized, of course, that other individuals who are not members of the Communist Party or its front groups have participated in protest demonstrations against U.S. policy in Vietnam. While most individuals who have taken part in demonstrations of this type were not directly influenced by the Communist Party the Communists have endorsed and supported any group which organizes such a demonstration. This policy was established almost a year ago when Jack Stachel, member of the party's national committee, proposed the formation of a united front of Communists, other leftist groups, trade unions, peace organizations, Negro organizations, and churches to promote a campaign in opposition to U.S. policy in southeast Asia.

PARTY DIRECTIVES AND DISCUSSIONS

Let us take a look at the development of this Communist campaign against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

During March 1964 a directive entitled "The United States and South Vietnam Developments" was sent out from the Communist Party's national headquarters in New York City to all its districts. The situation in southeast Asia was described in this directive as an even greater threat to peace than Cuba or Berlin. Party members were urged to send telegrams to President Johnson protesting American "military aggression" in South Vietnam, to place advertisements in newspapers throughout the country, to organize protest meetings and picket lines, and to enlist the support of non-Communist groups in these activities.

Vietnam was the principal topic of discussion at a meeting of the top Communist Party leaders in June 1964. At this meeting Jack Stachel spoke up again and warned against elements in the United States who favor enlarging the war, argued that the Vietnam situation could not be settled by military force alone, and stressed that Communist China must be a participant in any negotiations. Stachel also proposed that the Communist Party, U.S.A., take the position that what is at issue in Vietnam is not U.S. prevention of Communist domination, but the right of all nations in southeast Asia to manage their own internal affairs.

As a further suggestion for the party's campaign against U.S. policy in Vietnam, Stachel relied on a typical Communist tactic when he urged adoption of the slogan, "Bring the boys home."

The party then called upon Margrit Pittman to prepare a discussion outline on the topic "Vietnam and Peace." A longtime member of the Communist Party, Margrit Pittman was in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962. During these years, her husband, John Pittman, was the Moscow correspondent for the Communist newspaper, *The Worker*.

In her outline, Mrs. Pittman characterized the war in South Vietnam as a war of aggression by U.S. "imperialism" designed to expand American influence in southeast Asia and to crush the Vietnamese fight for freedom. The Vietcong insurgents, however, were said to be fighting a war of national liberation whose goal is peace through negotiations leading to the eventual reunification of North and South Vietnam. Pittman used this outline to urge telegrams, letters, resolutions, meetings, marches, and other forms of demonstrations to demand U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam.

CAMPAIGN MOVES INTO HIGH GEAR

The incident which moved the Communist campaign into high gear was the action in the Gulf of Tonkin in early August 1964. The Communist Party, U.S.A., quickly came to the support of the North Vietnamese Communists and characteristically criticized U.S. foreign policy when American aircraft attacked selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat attacks against our destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. Speaking at a meeting of the party's Southern California district, District Chairman Dorothy Healey called this retaliatory action against North Vietnam "dirty aggression" and suggested that 50,000 letters be sent to President Johnson to protest the U.S. air attack on North Vietnam.

As Mrs. Healey was speaking in California, the party's national headquarters was issuing a press release which condemned the retaliatory strike against North Vietnam and charged that U.S. war planes had brought death to innocent people. The party claimed that the air raid on North Vietnam was an expansion of the war in the direction of the policy of brinkmanship demanded by Barry Goldwater. The press release exhorted everyone in the United States "to speak out for peace" through petitions, letters, and telegrams to be sent to President Johnson, Senators, and Congressmen. These messages were to urge negotiation and the settlement of all issues in Vietnam through the existing machinery of the 14-power Geneva Conference and the United Nations.

BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR

In a letter dated August 19, 1964, addressed to all Communist Party districts, the party's national organization department stated that it was obvious that the danger of expanding the war in southeast Asia remained high and that this and similar foreign policy issues would be prominent in the 1964 presidential

election campaign. Party members were urged, because of the role of U.S. imperialism in southeast Asia, to use even greater initiative to stimulate pressure for a negotiated settlement and the convening of a 14-nation conference concerning Vietnam.

At a meeting of top party officials in November 1964 Arnold Johnson, the party's public relations director, reported to his comrades on the situation in Vietnam. Johnson urged that the party utilize the many organizations and "groupings" which, he claimed, were bringing pressure on the U.S. Government to end the war in Vietnam.

Johnson also suggested that the party prepare, by the end of November, a definitive document on Vietnam and distribute 50,000 copies of this document. Such a document was prepared and distributed to all the party's districts with instructions that it be given wide circulation.

Johnson further proposed that the party strive to organize a conference to be held in Washington, D.C., which would represent the totality of American opinion on Vietnam and would attempt to bring about a change in U.S. policy in Vietnam.

During another meeting of leading functionaries of the Communist Party, held in late November 1964, Johnson again stressed that it was necessary for the Communist Party, U.S.A., to fight against extension of the war in Vietnam. He recommended that a memorandum on the party's position be sent to all of its districts. The key point in the memorandum would be the demand for peace and an end to the war in Vietnam. Johnson also suggested a petition and postcard campaign against the war in Vietnam.

Following through on Johnson's proposals, the party's national organization department sent an avalanche of instructions to party districts pertaining to activities designed to achieve Communist objectives in South Vietnam. Party districts were told in late November that a demand for peace was a key point in the election mandate given to President Johnson and that any implementation of that demand called for an end to the war in South Vietnam.

PEACE ON EARTH

The party's district leaders were instructed in late November to organize activities in the trade union movement, in youth organizations, and in religious organizations until peace was achieved. The party directive pointed out that this was the time of year when church and other organizations talked about peace on earth, but the "key test" would be what they said about peace in Vietnam.

In a directive issued in December the national organization department warned party districts that every passing event made it more urgent that all sections of the population speak out "to end the war in South Vietnam." All districts were urged to make special efforts for mass activities and expressions of peace during the weekend of December 19 and 20, 1964. This directive also called attention to an enclosed leaflet which urged the reader to "join in an appeal to

the conscience of America to end the war in Vietnam."

AIR STRIKES CONDEMNED

Following precedent set during the Gulf of Tonkin confrontation last August, the Communist Party was quick to give verbal support to North Vietnam and to condemn the U.S. foreign policy after a retaliatory air bombardment of North Vietnamese military targets on February 7, 1965. These air strikes followed Vietcong attacks against U.S. bases in South Vietnam.

Within minutes after the air attacks were announced, the party's general secretary, Gus Hall, who refers to himself as the leading spokesman for the Communist Party of the United States, was ready with another press release. Hall termed the American air strike as "the gravest threat to world peace since the Cuban crisis" of 1962. In his statement, Hall bitterly condemned the air strike as "an act of brutal aggression which horrifies the world." Nothing was said, of course, about the Vietcong mortar attacks.

Hall did repeat the by now familiar exhortation to the people of the United States to demand that this country withdraw all its troops from South Vietnam. He went on to say: "A policy to escalate the war can only lead to disaster. It will intimidate no one. It will bring an even more humiliating defeat or a world nuclear war. The American people must speak out loud and clear."

All the familiar Communist tactics were again brought into play, such as a telegram campaign launched immediately by the Communist Party in an effort to pressure the White House. On the night of February 7, 1965, for example, a party conference was being held in Chicago. The proceedings were interrupted and blank telegram forms were distributed. Each of the assembled comrades was instructed to write and sign an individual telegram to President Johnson condemning the air strike. These telegrams were then sent to the White House.

In a February 9, 1965, memorandum to all districts from the national organization department, it was stated that the major point on the agenda for all the American people was obviously to bring a halt to the war in South Vietnam, to demand an end to all actions of aggression against North Vietnam, to insist that all military personnel and forces of the United States be withdrawn from South Vietnam, and to insure that the Vietnamese be given an opportunity to determine their own destiny and to exercise their right of self-determination. This memorandum then claimed that thousands of telegrams were being sent to the President in protest against his authorization of the "brazen act of aggression" against North Vietnam.

At a meeting of party officials in mid-February 1965 Robert Thompson, organizer of the party's New York district, stated that attempts should be made to get trade-union spokesmen to speak out publicly against the role of the United States in Vietnam. Communist Party, U.S.A., Secretariat Member Gilbert Green said the situation in Vietnam had demonstrated that the Chinese Communists

were not warmongers, because they had acted responsibly under great provocation. Communist Party, U.S.A., National Labor Secretary Carl Winter claimed that there was mass pressure for peace in Vietnam and President Johnson recognized this. In Winter's opinion, the "unique contribution" made by the Communist Party in the 1964 presidential election campaign was the conclusion that the people should never put their trust in President Johnson but should exert continuous pressure to obtain their goals.

COMMUNIST SPEAKERS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The devious hand of the Communists appeared on the turbulent campus of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif., which has been disrupted almost constantly with "student demonstrations" during the current school year. On February 8, 1965, there was a rally of approximately 1,300 students at this campus for the purpose of protesting what was described as U.S. intervention in Vietnam. Communist Party National Committeeman Herbert Aptheker, appearing as director of the Institute for Marxist Studies, a Communist front, was one of the speakers.

Aptheker asserted that the U.S. Government was engaged in a classic imperialistic war in South Vietnam. He described the February 7, 1965, American bombing mission into North Vietnam as "not retaliatory, but aggressive and barbarous." The Vietcong was characterized by Aptheker as a national liberation movement front embraced by the people of Vietnam. Nothing else could explain, Aptheker concluded, the success of the Vietcong against the greatest military power in the world.

In recent months, Aptheker and other Communist spokesmen have appeared at a number of colleges and universities throughout the country where they have bitterly attacked U.S. policy in Vietnam. They have indicted the United States as an aggressor interfering in the internal affairs of other nations. They contend that President Johnson could prove the sincerity of his advocacy of peace if he would seek, through negotiation, a peaceful solution to the situation in Vietnam. To them, of course, a peaceful solution would mean U.S. withdrawal.

The appearance of Communist speakers on college campuses is part of the Communist Party's program to propagandize young students under the guise of academic freedom. Since 1961, Communist Party luminaries have made an average of 50 campus appearances a year.

WAR ISOLATING UNITED STATES

Gus Hall held a press conference at the party's national headquarters on February 25, 1965, as a result of the new indictment of the Communist Party, U.S.A., for violation of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Hall termed the indictment an attempt to create hysteria and a national emergency for the purpose of silencing all opposition to the conduct of an unpopular, undeclared, and, therefore, unconstitutional and unjust war of aggression in South Vietnam. Continuing, Hall said that the policies of aggression in South Vietnam were iso-

lating the United States from all those who were for peace, and this "political prosecution" of the Communist Party further isolated the United States from all those who were for democracy.

Communist Party leaders and rank-and-file members have participated in demonstrations and other activities designed to carry out party directives. A recent and striking example of Communist participation in a demonstration was the April 17 march on Washington to end the war in Vietnam. A Communist Party directive, which was sent to all Communist Party districts in March 1965, described the contemplated march as the "biggest single action calling for an end to the war in Vietnam."

On March 30, 1965, Herbert Aptheker spoke to some 200 persons in New York City and attacked U.S. policy in Vietnam. He stated that this country was using Vietnam as a testing ground for new weapons, was exploiting the people and resources of Vietnam, and was continuing the war for its imperialist designs. He urged those in this audience to write letters to their Senators and to President Johnson for the purpose of showing their indignation over U.S. policy and asking for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. Aptheker said that he would participate in the April 17 march on Washington and urged young people in his audience to do likewise.

Aptheker spoke again at a "teach-in" which was held at City College of New York on April 13 and 14. Before a crowd which varied from 400 to 600 Aptheker severely criticized the policies of the United States in Vietnam.

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON

The planned student march on Washington was held on April 17, 1965. It was the largest single demonstration held to date to protest U.S. action in Vietnam. Some 15,000 persons participated in the demonstration. While the march was not Communist initiated, dominated, or controlled, Communist Party members from throughout the Nation participated in this demonstration. Among the leading Communist participants were Arnold Johnson, Michael Zagarell, and George Meyers. Johnson is the party's public relations director; Zagarell is the party's national youth director; and Meyers is in charge of the party's southern region.

In addition to members of the Communist Party and the Du Bois Clubs who participated in the march were representatives of such Communist splinter groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Workers World Party, Youth Against War and Fascism, Progressive Labor Movement, and May 2 Movement.

The greatest number of individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in the march came from New York City, including 78 individuals who were identified as Communist Party members or sympathizers. There were also participants with subversive backgrounds from such other major cities as Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

A special edition of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, and copies of "The Militant" and the "Young

Socialist," publications of the Socialist Workers Party and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance, were distributed during the march.

Major demonstrations in support of the march took place in Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Communist Party members and other individuals with subversive backgrounds participated in each of these demonstrations. The largest demonstration took place in San Francisco where 2,000 gathered at the Federal Building and heard speeches delivered by representatives of such Communist splinter groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Progressive Labor Movement, and May 2 Movement.

At a meeting of the Communist Party's National Committee held in late April 1965, Michael Zagarell claimed that the Communist Party played a decisive role in the April 17, 1965, march on Washington, even though it was not there in name. In this regard Arnold Johnson praised the march and said that party people from all over the country were in Washington for the march. Credit is due, Johnson added, to the stimulus given to the march by the Du Bois Clubs.

DU BOIS CLUBS ACTIVE IN PROTESTS

Participation in a protest against U.S. policy in Vietnam was not a new experience for members of the Du Bois Clubs. In Chicago, for instance, members were involved in demonstrations protesting American action in Vietnam on two occasions in February 1965. Du Bois Club members were among some 300 individuals involved in a similar protest in Los Angeles on February 13, 1965. On February 27, 1965, members demonstrated in Newark, N.J., against American activities in Vietnam. Richard Healey, the son of Dorothy Healey, chairman of the Communist Party's Southern California district, led Communist Party, U.S.A., and Du Bois Club members in a picket line in Portland, Oreg., on February 27, 1965, opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam.

By its participation in these demonstrations, the Du Bois Clubs is following the Communist Party, U.S.A., line on Vietnam just as it has paralleled Communist policy since its founding in June 1964. Nevertheless, the national office of the Du Bois Clubs sent to all its chapters in March 1964 an "Emergency Memo on Vietnam Crisis." In this memorandum, the opinion was expressed that it was now possible to mobilize massive support for a movement to bring peace to Vietnam. It was further stated that the Du Bois Clubs was circulating in colleges and universities a petition of refusal to serve in the Armed Forces against the people of Vietnam. The memorandum called upon all chapters, members, and friends of the Du Bois Clubs to join with all groups and individuals in a "stepped-up campaign to end the war in Vietnam."

UNITED FRONT APPROACH

At a meeting of the national committee of the Communist Party in April 1965 Gus Hall characterized the situation in Vietnam as a war of U.S. imperialist aggression and compared the

present action of the U.S. Government in Vietnam to fascism in Nazi Germany. He claimed that people throughout the world are protesting U.S. aggression and calling this country an outlaw. Continuing this condemnation of his native country, Hall maintained that U.S. imperialism is the principal obstacle to peace in the world today and that this country is the only power which has not abandoned war as an instrument of diplomacy.

Hall instructed that each party district should make a survey of the people's political action groups in its territory, should not be afraid of becoming involved in united front activities, but should work with any force willing to accept Communist assistance. Hall also stated that a victory over present U.S. policies in Vietnam would be a victory for coexistence. In conclusion, Hall claimed that officials and members of the Communist Party have taken part in the leadership, planning, and initiation of recent mass actions in the United States.

Demonstrations, telegrams, and letterwriting campaigns similar to those which have been described can be expected for as long as our Nation remains the principal deterrent to Communist designs to conquer the world. While the Communists may not be the instigators of a particular action of this type, it can be expected that they will make every effort to exploit any activity initiated by non-Communists which can be used to further Communist objectives.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1965

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2986) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 2986 with Mr. PHILBIN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER], will be recognized for 1 hour. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present to the House this afternoon this most important legislative proposal, H.R. 2986. This bill was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce unanimously. It is a very necessary legislative program, one of great interest and great importance. It would extend four present legislative authorizations for community health services under the Public Health Service. First, the community immunization program enacted 3 years ago would be extended for an additional 3 years at the current authorization appropriation level of \$11 million a year. The present program, which is limited to immunization against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus would be broadened to include immunization also against measles, and the Surgeon General would be authorized to add these programs against other diseases of a serious nature, if the vaccines against such diseases become available during the next few years.

Secondly, the bill provides for the extension of the present law relating to migratory workers' health service programs, which was also enacted 3 years ago. This program is extended for an additional 3 years at the present \$3 million a year appropriation authorization.

Thirdly, the 5-year authorization for grants to States to establish and maintain adequate community health services and for the support of a training program in schools of public health would be extended for an additional year through June 30, 1967.

The \$50 million annual appropriation presently authorized for this program would not be changed.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the program of special projects for community health services which was authorized by the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961 would be extended for an additional year with no change in the \$10 million annual appropriation authorization.

Let me explain these various programs in more detail.

First, the immunization program in section 2 of the bill provides for the extension and expansion of the current vaccination programs. Since the enactment of the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962 significant progress has been made. During the period of 1962 to 1964 the number of poliomyelitis cases in the United States was reduced from 910 to 121. Diphtheria is down from 444 to 304. Tetanus is down from 322 to 271. In 1962 only one-third of the children under 5 years of age were adequately immunized against polio. As of September 1964 two-thirds of all children under the age of 5 were protected.

Millions of people, adults and children alike, have been immunized during this 2-year period.

Although substantial progress has been made, the total impact of the vaccination program has not been realized. Extension of the program will provide time and funds to assure that the people of the Nation, particularly the children, are fully protected against these four serious

communicable diseases—polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

A primary aim of H.R. 2986, however, is to launch a nationwide immunization program against measles. This common childhood disease is one of the most infectious and serious of the diseases which attack children. Each year approximately 4 million cases of measles occur in the United States, causing about 500 deaths and leading to serious complications, such as measles, encephalitis, pneumonia, and hearing disorders. Modern medical research has provided vaccines which can prevent the disease, and yet measles continues to take its toll among the children of our Nation. Under the authority provided in this bill, States and communities will be assisted in the conduct of comprehensive immunization programs. This will be a major effort against measles and at the same time, the work that still needs to be done against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus will be continued.

MIGRATORY WORKERS HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Section 3 of the bill extends for 3 years the current program of project grants for domestic agricultural migratory workers.

The need for funds to help support health services for more than 1 million farm migrants—including workers and families—was well documented when the original authorizing legislation was pending before Congress in 1962. The people are poor and cannot afford to purchase the medical care they need. Yet they fail to qualify as legal residents in their temporary work communities and are thus excluded from community services for other indigent persons. Many communities which need their labor for brief periods are small and isolated. Some have meager health resources even to serve local residents. These resources are severely overtaxed by a periodic influx of migrants.

Congress established the current migrant health project grant program in 1962. The program has demonstrated its possibilities for helping migrants to obtain needed health care. About 40 percent of the total budgeted costs of the 63 projects in 32 States assisted by migrant health grants has come from other than grant sources.

Through grant-assisted projects, night clinics provide needed care for all family workers in or near large labor camps and nurses make regular camp visits. Sanitarians work with growers and with migrants to upgrade labor camps and health educators teach the migrants how to take better care of themselves in order to prevent illness and disability to the extent possible.

So, Mr. Chairman, the program is now operating effectively and we think warrants continuation.

In addition, many more migrant workers' work areas need to develop projects.

A further need is for the addition of hospital care to the services which can be supported by migrant health grants. With the extension of this legislation, project support can be continued as necessary, hospital care can be added to project services and new migrant work

areas can be encouraged to develop health services where they are needed.

Mr. Chairman, the extension of this program has been endorsed by the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, and other interested groups.

Many public and voluntary organizations have demonstrated their interest by the active promotion and participation in migrant health project development.

Mr. Chairman, this has been truly a cooperative program and it has worked out literally that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Now, finally, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the general public health services, section 4 of the bill provides for a 1-year extension of the current program under section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act. Under this program the Public Health Service makes grants on a formula and matching basis to the States to assist them in establishing and maintaining adequate State and local public health services.

The category of diseases and conditions for which grants are made to all the States include general health services, dental health services, mental health services, chronic illness and aging health services as well as radiological health services.

Mr. Chairman, for fiscal 1965 the appropriations totaled \$34,020,000 under this section. The administration this year has requested \$34,570,000, which is about the current level. In addition to the above-mentioned programs, the Public Health Service makes grants under this section to 11 schools of public health to assist them in carrying out the public health training responsibilities. There is an annual authorization of \$50 million for all the programs authorized by this subsection and a \$2.5 million annual sub-ceiling on the grants to schools of public health.

So, Mr. Chairman, this bill would extend this section 314(c) for 1 additional year beyond its current June 30, 1966, expiration date with no change in the annual authorization.

The purpose of this amendment is to permit a thorough study to be made of the programs being carried out under the present authorization and to develop legislative recommendations as to where their effectiveness may be increased. These studies are being carried out in cooperation with the State health officers and State mental health officers.

Section 5 of the bill dealing with special project grants for community health services provides a 1-year extension of section 316 of the Public Health Service Act under which project grants are made for community health services.

Section 316 of the Public Health Service Act authorizes the Surgeon General to make special project grants to public and voluntary agencies for studies and demonstrations relating to development of new or improved health services, particularly for the chronically ill and aged.

Since the enactment of this authorization as part of the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961 grants have been made to almost 200 projects in 40 States which will result in the development, extension, and improvement of a wide variety of essential community health services for the chronically ill and aged outside the hospital.

The 1-year extension of this program beyond its current expiration date, with no change in the \$10 million annual appropriation authorization, will permit an evaluation of its effectiveness to be conducted as part of the study I have just mentioned.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce believes this is a reasonable bill and an important one. We conducted hearings which lasted for a period of several days. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare led off as the first witness. We had extended support for the bill from various organizations, and the committee determined that the bill was justified and in the interest of the public.

Mr. Chairman, the Senate has passed a similar bill which extends the programs similarly to the House bill. It increases certain authorizations of these various programs. We feel that, with the approval of this bill, we can go to conference with the Senate in an effort to bring back the best possible program to meet this need.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to have been coauthor of this important and timely legislation.

In the year 1955, the Federal Government reached a decision to use its resources to fight diseases that knew no State boundaries and the results of which called for immediate action if many thousands of American children were to be spared the horrors of crippling polio. Since that time the fight has gone on using the combined resources and talents of government, industry, and the medical fraternity. There is no need to detail the struggle or the results. We have seen polio eliminated as a threat to the public health of our citizens. Thank God for the dedication and foresight of those who brought it about.

During these years the battle has also been waged against other diseases and so far as they posed a continuing threat to the very young we have considered them national problems. If any one program in the field of health can be pointed to as an unqualified success it is the immunization program. Not always can we see the results around us day by day, but in this case any parent can sense the relief which comparative safety from these dread diseases must bring.

This modest program has been running \$11 million per year. If we were requested to renew this expenditure just to continue present activities it would be worthwhile. There is, however, great promise at this time for a vaccine to stamp out measles, that childhood disease which brushes by thousands of children but singles out some to suffer

lasting effects, such as mental retardation or hearing disorders.

No increase in funds is authorized in the present bill. It contemplates rather that the same efforts be now transferred to combat measles. The specialists in this field think it can be conquered. We hope so. Certainly we should try.

Other vaccines are still being developed. At least one more may prove itself before the end of the 3-year period contemplated for the extension of this effort by H.R. 2986. Should one be ready for general distribution this bill would allow a start to be made toward general immunization in the same pattern heretofore used. It is not contemplated that much more than the measles will be tackled during the 3-year period, but it would be unwise to hold back favorable possibilities in so vital an area.

I recommend that the immunization program be continued as set forth in H.R. 2986.

A second program outlined in this bill is also a continuation of a present effort. Federal assistance for migratory workers is somewhat more controversial surely than national immunization from dreaded diseases. When the matter is carefully examined, however, in the light of the problem and the very modest part the Federal Government has seen fit to take, it appears on balance that it should be continued at its present level. Although the agency concerned suggests first that no ceiling be placed on this authorization, it has been the practice of this body to make the necessary determination to set the spending level beforehand. Once it became clear that this was intended a figure far above present expenditures was suggested. Meanwhile, the other body did report out a bill on the same subject providing for increases. It was the determination of your committee that the level of present expenditures, \$3 million per year, should be maintained.

That migratory workers bring new and unusual problems to a community cannot be denied. Those responsible for the very rudiments of public health and for the protection of the community from diseases imported with such labor find themselves completely swamped. Hospital care for some of these laborers will be necessary and the handling of such expense within the existing institutions becomes very complicated. As much as anything else such a city or county needs more trained manpower to cope with this temporary situation.

Management can and must do much more to accept the burden of providing adequate health care. Partly because of this the Federal Government has not made any move to accept the whole problem as its own. This is right. But we must and do recognize that the situation of the migratory worker is not solved by pointing a finger at anyone and saying, "Take over, the responsibility is all yours." This modest government-to-government assistance takes the correct approach and merits being continued at this time.

The question has been asked whether or not the assistance provided in this part of H.R. 2986 is not duplicated in

other programs underway or about to be started. As far as the legislation now in being and the actions said to be contemplated by the executive thereunder we do not find duplication.

For nearly 10 years now Congress has been authorizing and appropriating money to assist States and other local entities in the establishment and maintenance of public health services. Some areas such as mental health and chronic illness come to deserve more attention and we have added these to the categories for which grants may be given. In 1961 the overall authorization was raised from \$30 million per year to \$50 million per year. The actual expenditures have been running about \$35 million per year.

This money is parceled out on a formula basis to all the States and used mainly to finance adequate manpower for the health departments across the Nation.

At present a study is underway to analyze this whole program and for this reason only a 1-year extension is suggested.

Also under study and also to be extended for 1 year only is the remaining program included in the bill—special grants. During the last 3 years we have provided funds for demonstration and experimental projects which might show the way to better health care and the better methods of treatment for various diseases of the chronically ill. Obviously the main purpose of this experimenting is to find ways to cope with the increasing problems caused by the number of aging citizens among us. Much of value will be learned. Two examples of projects now underway should show you better what is being done.

One project in Ohio will try to determine whether home care for the chronically ill and aged through homemaker services will prevent unnecessary hospitalization for the group, and whether the homemaker can provide basic services; or whether she must be further assisted by outside services such as meals-on-wheels, volunteers, or other community services.

Another project in Michigan will establish a training program in home care as a joint effort of the School of Public Health and the Visiting Nurses Association of Detroit. There will be 4-day institutes in each of 3 years. Materials developed will be incorporated into a training manual for use by communities.

I recommend the extension of this program and the others included in H.R. 2986.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KEITH].

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my general support for the Community Health Services Extension Amendments which we are now considering. This measure is necessary in order that there will be a continuation of certain important programs carried on under parts of the Public Health Service Act.

Other speakers have addressed themselves to the individual sections of that act which will now be extended under this legislation. I agree with my chairman, who has given his support to these

extensions and asked the House for its approval of the bill in its entirety.

I would like to point out to my colleagues, however, that the other body has considered this legislation and has passed an amended version. I would like to speak for a moment in support of one of the Senate amendments.

At the present time we have 12 schools of public health in the United States. They perform a very valuable service for this country and are a principal source of professional public health personnel for local, State, and Federal Government agencies.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, since the chairman of our committee, my colleague from Arkansas, outlined the great progress that has been made in reducing the numbers of cases of diphtheria, and other contagious diseases by our immunization program, that this program is implemented by, in most cases, graduates of the schools of public health. Unless we have strong and competent schools of public health we will not have the personnel to administer this program in all of its aspects.

The formula grants which are made under section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act now amount to \$2.5 million, and are used to assist these schools in providing vital public health training. The schools are reimbursed in part for teaching costs.

Last year the Congress approved the Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964, which more than doubles the amount of Federal support to individuals for public health training. This will result in an increase in the number of professional public health students; therefore, additional support for the schools is also needed if they are to maintain the high level of training that is now offered.

In addition, in the very near future, two new schools of public health will be established. This will further dilute the amount that each school will receive for support of the training it provides.

Mr. Chairman, the other body has raised the amount of formula grants to these schools from \$2.5 to \$5 million with no increase in the total \$50 million authorization in the bill. I strongly recommend that we accept this amendment and concur that this amount is needed in order that the important role performed by these schools be continued. I do not believe that it would be in the public interest to wait another year before granting these increased funds.

The formula grants to the States will undergo a complete review in the next year. However, the grants to these schools of public health are not to be included in this review. Their needs are separate from the needs of the State agencies.

Mr. Chairman, I do not now offer an amendment to H.R. 2986 to increase the amount going to these schools. However, I strongly urge my colleagues to consider accepting in conference S. 510, which incorporates this and other minor amendments. I emphasize that this amendment does not change or increase the overall \$50 million ceiling in the whole bill. It merely provides for an increase in this particular item.

Mr. Chairman, I hope when the House Members go to conference with the Senate that we will concur in the Senate version with reference to the question of assisting our public health schools.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE].

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, each year at this time, many thousands of migratory workers begin moving northward from the border areas of Texas. It is estimated that some one million such persons—including workers and family dependents—move during each crop season in response to seasonal farm labor demand.

These migrants live and work for brief periods in many parts of the Nation before returning in the fall to areas of the South and Southwest. Their health needs are quite acute because of low income, lack of education, and their unfortunate isolation from communities and their health services. Their annual earnings, I am advised, average less than \$1,000 per worker.

We in Texas are proud of the good work being done to provide much-needed health services to our migratory workers. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Congress in 1962 first enacted legislation providing grants for family health service clinics and other health services to migratory agricultural workers.

This program expires on June 30, this year, unless extended as proposed by this measure now before us. I urge the House to give its full support to H.R. 2986 not only because of the migratory workers provision, but to maintain the effective immunization program which is rapidly reducing our rate of communicable diseases throughout the Nation, and to continue the many special project grants to the States for general and community health services.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas.

I rise in support of this legislation. As a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee I was pleased to have played a part in committee formulation of this bill.

This measure extends the provisions of several programs which are of great importance to the Nation and to Florida. One of those programs is the health service extended to domestic migratory farmworkers and their dependents. The original legislation enacted in 1962, and which I supported, allowed for grants for family service clinics and related health care centers for such workers. A total of 29 States and Puerto Rico received funds under this program, and its scope affects over 1 million farmworkers and their dependents.

The widespread health problems afflicting this group of workers are compounded by illiteracy and lack of permanent residence. Their health problems become those of the communities which they visit, and they work and live

on a temporary basis in nearly one-third of the counties of America.

In Florida some \$269,851 were received last year under this program for operations of these facilities. In Palm Beach County, where a large number of these workers come each year to work in a variety of crops, mobile health centers have been made possible under this program, and just this season alone covering from November 1 through last week, almost 1,400 calls were made by migrant workers in need of care. In 1964, the Palm Beach County Health Department administered 1,328 immunizations to migrant workers.

This is but one example of the great number of counties and communities assisted under the programs contained in this extension. I urge the membership to again recognize the merits of this legislation and approve these existing provisions by extending them.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield now to my distinguished colleague and my neighbor, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONER].

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 2986 which amends and extends certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act that relate to community health services. I want to commend my colleague from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] for his leadership in this matter. These planned immunization programs are improving the health of this Nation. Defects such as mental retardation are being reduced. Deaths are being reduced and our Nation benefits. Surely we can all support the able and capable chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], in this effort.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KORNEGAY].

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill now pending before the House.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my strong endorsement of the Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965 and urge their enactment.

The bill before you would authorize the Public Health Service to move forward with four important health programs which have conclusively demonstrated their effectiveness.

Taken together, these four programs bring better health protection to all our people. They are of special benefit to the two segments of the population in greatest need of health care—the very young and the aged—and to our domestic migratory agricultural workers whose health conditions in the past have been a national disgrace.

The very young are the special beneficiaries of the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962, which would be extended and expanded by the amendments before you. The great forward sweep of medical research has brought a growing number of diseases within our powers of control. The Vaccination Assistance Act was designed to bring four totally preventable diseases—polio, diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough—to the point of eradication. Thanks in considerable measure to the vaccination assistance program, their toll is now declining at a rapid rate. Still the work must continue, and oncoming generations must receive protection if all our children are to be forever free of these ancient and deadly enemies.

Moreover, safe and effective protection is now possible against measles—a dangerously underrated disease which strikes 4 million children annually, kills several hundred, and leads to such lifelong impairments as mental retardation and deafness in thousands more. The amendments under consideration would add measles to the list of immunizations for which the Public Health Service may furnish technical and financial aid to States and municipalities, and authorize the appropriation of sufficient funds to make a major impact on this disease.

A second element of the Community Health Services Extension Amendments is the Migrant Health Act of 1962, also due to expire at the end of the current fiscal year. In its 3-year history this act has led to the establishment of family health clinics and other services for domestic migrant farmworkers in 29 States and Puerto Rico—services which are desperately needed and in desperately short supply. This is an impressive beginning. But many of these people, upon whom much of our agricultural production depends, have not yet been reached. Their need is no less acute, their situations no less hopeless unless this kind of aid continues.

The Nation's growing number of chronically ill and aged derive the chief benefit from the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961. This is a program of grants to test and demonstrate effective new ways of delivering better health care outside the hospital. Nearly 200 such projects in 40 States are underway. Through them, people are getting health care when and where they need it most.

The legislation before us would extend this program—correctly termed a milestone in public health—until June 30, 1967. It would also extend to the same date the Public Health Service's program of grants to the States to support general public health services under section 314 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, including dental health, radiological health, and others. This section also provides urgently needed support for the Nation's schools of public health—our principal reservoir of public health manpower.

Thus we have at hand the opportunity to continue and strengthen programs to immunize our children, encourage better health services for the elderly, and bring

the benefits of health care to migrant agricultural workers. I wholeheartedly recommend enactment of the Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CALLAWAY].

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill.

As a member of the committee reporting H.R. 2986 to the House, I wish to indicate here my identification with the report submitted and with the remarks already made by our chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], and our ranking minority member, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER].

Immunization of our youngsters could well be characterized as the most successful and meaningful program in the entire field of public health. We can all recall the day when tetanus was a feared killer of children. Not so today. More recently we have observed firsthand the virtual elimination of polio as a threat. For the very modest outlay of \$11 million per year we have accomplished these miracles. Now we find that measles can be attacked in the same way and with the same dramatic results. Were the price far greater it would still be a bargain.

Assistance to communities which find themselves overwhelmed by the social problems caused by the influx of migratory workers is justified. The small grants made under this legislation help obtain trained manpower to carry out our basic public health programs. About 100 counties have required such aid. Eventually we can expect that the communities, working with employer groups, will work out their problems.

For some years now the Federal Government has supplied funds to help States and local governments establish and build adequate and competent public service organizations. Taken in conjunction with the efforts to train more people in these skills, it becomes the kind of really useful help which reaches down to the individual citizen.

The remaining program included in H.R. 2986 is only 3 years old but is doing an important job. As the problems of the aging become more prominent we need actively to look for long-range solutions. One good way to conduct the search is through experimental and demonstration projects which try new methods. Ideas so developed can be used in making the best use of funds, facilities, and personnel in the future. Here we propose 1 more year at the present funding and then a review of accomplishments and an assessment of results. I foresee more and better health care for that increasing segment of our population—the aging.

This is good legislation and I support it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2986. This bill extends the duration of the current immunization program for an additional 3

years and extends coverage to include assistance in immunization programs against measles and other diseases presenting a major public health problem.

The bill also extends for an additional 3 years the current program under which health services are provided to domestic agricultural migratory workers.

The current program authorizes \$50 million annually for grants to the States for health services.

The first major program for Federal assistance for immunization programs was established in 1955 with enactment of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act. In 1962, Congress enacted the Vaccination Assistance Act authorizing grants for a 3-year period to assist States and local communities in carrying out extensive vaccinations against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.

Measles immunizations will be added to the program in this bill. It is estimated that approximately 4 million cases occur yearly, resulting in at least 500 deaths and in extensive complications such as mental retardation, pneumonia, hearing disorders, and encephalitis. Two vaccines recently developed have been proven quite effective. Measles immunization will prevent most of these dread conditions which have followed measles.

In years of practice, I have seen many cases of measles and of the disabling results therefrom. Immunization will be a great step forward to insuring healthier, stronger, and happier children.

Under this act, immunizations may also be extended to cover other diseases now under investigation: rubella (German measles), which causes deformities of children born of mothers who have this disease; influenza, and combined live vaccines—measles, smallpox, and yellow fever.

I unhesitatingly recommend passage of the present bill in its entirety to insure improvement of the physical and mental health of our children.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KEITH] mentioned in his comments what he believes is the need for expanded programs for the schools of public health. The bill carries in this extension, Mr. Chairman, authorization at the same level that we have had for the last 3 years. As I mentioned in my earlier remarks, a similar bill has passed the Senate already. It does carry an increased authorization for schools of public health to \$5 million, which is twice the amount of the authorization we have now and which is provided in this bill. Should we go to conference—and I suppose we will—we will have an opportunity to consider further expansion of this program if it can be shown that the need justifies it. Certainly I, for one, would give it most careful consideration and would certainly be solicitous of the desires of the gentleman from Massachusetts and others who are vitally interested in this program.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, I have great confidence in the chances of this amendment receiving favorable action on the part of the conference committee. I am very pleased that my chairman indicated his willingness to consider further evidence that might be helpful in reaching this conclusion. In that regard I have two pieces of correspondence from the Harvard School of Public Health which I will bring to his attention and to the attention of my colleagues. At the appropriate time I will ask permission to have it inserted in the RECORD at this point.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF
PUBLIC HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE DEAN,
Boston, Mass., March 2, 1965.

HON. HASTINGS KEITH,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KEITH: The administration bills, H.R. 2986 and H.R. 2984, introduced by Chairman HARRIS and now before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are extremely important to the Harvard School of Public Health. I hope that you will support both of these measures.

I also respectfully ask you to consider the merits of a proposal by the Association of Schools of Public Health that H.R. 2986 be amended in committee so as to increase the annual authorization for Hill-Rhodes formula grants from \$2.5 to \$5 million. As you know, these grants help offset the costs incurred by graduate schools of public health in the comprehensive training of professional public health personnel for our entire Nation.

Since Senator LISTER HILL, John F. Kennedy, Pat McNamara, John Sherman Cooper, and Irving Ives sponsored the initiating legislation in 1957, the Hill-Rhodes formula grants program has had strong bipartisan support in both branches. The Congress has recognized the fact that the Nation depends on the 12 U.S. schools of public health as the only source of comprehensively trained public health physicians, dentists, engineers, nurses, and others to serve in Federal, State, and local health agencies and institutions. There is a serious national shortage of such personnel. The costs of their training are relatively high, both for the students and the schools.

The U.S. Public Health Service traineeships provide tuition and living stipends for students. The Hill-Rhodes formula grants provide partial reimbursement to the schools for teaching costs which cannot, of course, be paid from Federal funds restricted to research purposes. Doubling of traineeship funds for this year and provision for further increases in succeeding years are expected to increase student enrollment appreciably in the schools. Although this will add to the schools' teaching load and costs, H.R. 2983, as written, would renew the expiring Hill-Rhodes program without any increase in the Federal share of such costs beyond the \$2.5 million authorized during the past 5 years.

The National Conference on Public Health Training (attended by 91 of our country's experts in health in 1963) recommended that the annual authorization for Hill-Rhodes formula grants be increased to \$5 million. This proposal is endorsed by the Association of Schools of Public Health and by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers. I know of no opposition to that recommendation. For amplification of the case outlined in this letter, I enclose a copy of the letter of February 26, 1965, to Chairman HARRIS by Dr. Myron E. Wegman, president of the Association of Schools of Public Health. He points out that an increase in

the amount earmarked in section 314(c)(2), PHS Act, for formula grants to schools of public health would not have the effect of raising the existing ceiling on the overall authorization.

It is most important to differentiate between formula grants to States and formula grants to schools of public health. Both are authorized in section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act which would be renewed without change by H.R. 2986 as introduced. While it is understood that the question of increasing formula grants to States is to be studied during the coming year, no one, in or out of Government, has questioned the justification of increasing the formula grants to schools of public health in connection with renewal this year.

My colleagues and I would be deeply grateful for your support of the proposal that H.R. 2986 be amended in committee to increase the authorization in section 314(c)(2), Public Health Service Act, from \$2.5 million to \$5 million.

We are most appreciative of the close attention which you always devote to legislation concerning health and for your consistent efforts to strengthen graduate education in public health.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. SNYDER, M.D.,

Dean.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE DEAN,
Boston, Mass., April 27, 1965.

HON. HASTINGS KEITH,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KEITH: We are grateful for your efforts in committee to increase the authorization for formula grants to schools of public health in H.R. 2986. Since the Senate version (S. 510) would increase the authorization from \$2.5 to \$5 million, we assume the matter will be taken up in conference. Perhaps you would be willing to urge the House conferees to consider the merits of the Senate position on this item. The main points:

(1) The formula grants reimburse the 12 schools, in part, for teaching costs incurred in training personnel for public service in the 50 States and at Federal and international levels.

(2) The schools will need more teaching funds next year because the Congress has provided for more Public Health Service trainees to enroll in the schools.

(3) The number of accredited schools of public health may increase during fiscal 1966 and this would have the effect of reducing the proportionate shares of formula funds for the existing schools, unless a larger amount is made available.

(4) The proposed increase in formula grant funds for schools of public health will not affect the existing overall authorization under section 314(c).

(5) The formula grants to schools of public health are not involved in the review of formula grants to States.

Your continued interest and help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes,

JOHN C. SNYDER, M.D.,

Dean.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I shall be happy to have this information. On page 12 of the report is a table which indicates the schools of public health and the number of students sponsored at each of these great institutions throughout the country over that period of time.

Mr. KEITH. I thank the gentleman and simply point out that these have been additional programs under the leg-

islation passed last year which would in a way limit the amount of funds available for the programs at these schools.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to express my appreciation to the chairman of the Commerce Committee for his statement that he intends to approach this matter sympathetically in conference, because I think that everyone is well aware that schools of public health have not only provided very useful and valuable service, to train students not only within their own boundaries of their own States, but residents of all States. More importantly, the cost under most of the tuition and other programs is far less than the real cost of the program to the school. I think it would be very worth while that the conferees on the part of the House consider very sympathetically any approach by the Members of the other body to justify a larger appropriation.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. The committee realizes—and I do personally—full well the contribution this program has made and the importance of it to our public health program. Certainly we intend to give it our attention.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965".

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 317 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "and" before "\$11,000,000" and by inserting "and such sums as may be necessary for each of the next five fiscal years" immediately after "June 30, 1965". The second sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out "the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964" and inserting in lieu thereof "any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1970". The third sentence of such subsection is amended by striking "and tetanus" and inserting in lieu thereof "tetanus, and measles", and by striking out "under the age of five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of preschool age".

(b) Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Such grants may also be used to pay similar costs in connection with immunization programs against any other disease of an infectious nature which the Surgeon General finds represents a major public health problem in terms of high mortality, morbidity, disability, or epidemic potential and to be susceptible of practical elimination as a public health problem through immunization with vaccines or other preventive agents which may become available in the future."

(c) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking out "of limited duration", by striking out "against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus" and inserting in lieu thereof "against the diseases referred to in subsection (a)", and by striking out "who are under the age of five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of preschool age".

(d) Such section is further amended by striking out "intensive community vaccination" wherever it appears in subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "immunization".

MIGRATORY WORKERS HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 3. Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "each fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1970", and by striking out "any year" and inserting in lieu thereof "any year ending prior to July 1, 1965".

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SEC. 4. The first sentence of subsection (c) of section 314 of such Act is amended by striking out "first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961" and inserting in lieu thereof "first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961".

SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 5. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 316 of such Act is amended by striking out "first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961" and inserting in lieu thereof "first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961".

Mr. HARRIS (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, beginning in line 6, strike out "The" and all that follows down to and including the period in line 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 317 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out 'and' before 'June 30, 1965' and by inserting 'and each of the next three fiscal years,' immediately after 'June 30, 1965.'"

Page 2, line 4, strike out "1970" and insert in lieu thereof "1968".

On page 3, line 1, insert "(1)" immediately after "(d)".

On page 3, after line 4, insert the following: "(2) The heading of such section is amended by striking out 'intensive vaccination' and inserting in lieu thereof 'immunization'."

Page 3, line 10, strike out "1970" and insert in lieu thereof "1968". Page 3, beginning in line 10, strike out the comma and the following: "and by striking out 'any year' and inserting in lieu thereof 'any year ending prior to July 1, 1965.'"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PHILBIN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2986) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 357, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 347, nays 0, not voting 86, as follows:

[Roll No. 87]

YEAS—347

Abbutt	Clausen	Garmatz
Abernethy	Don H.	Gathings
Adair	Clawson, Del	Gettys
Adams	Cleveland	Gibbons
Addabbo	Collier	Gilbert
Albert	Colmer	Gilligan
Anderson, Ill.	Conable	Gonzalez
Anderson, Tenn.	Cooley	Goodell
Andrews	Corbett	Green, Oreg.
Andrews, George W.	Corman	Green, Pa.
Andrews	Craley	Greigg
Glenn	Cramer	Grider
Andrews	Cunningham	Griffin
N. Dak.	Curtin	Griffiths
Anzunzio	Daddario	Gross
Arends	Dague	Grover
Ashmore	Daniels	Gubser
Aspinall	Davis, Ga.	Gurney
Ayres	Davis, Wis.	Hagan, Ga.
Baldwin	de la Garza	Hagen, Calif.
Bandstra	Delaney	Haley
Baring	Dent	Hall
Barrett	Denton	Hamilton
Bates	Devine	Hanley
Battin	Diggs	Hanna
Beckworth	Dingell	Hansen, Idaho
Bell	Dole	Hansen, Iowa
Bennett	Donohue	Hansen, Wash.
Berry	Dorn	Hardy
Betts	Dow	Harris
Bingham	Dowdy	Harsha
Boggs	Downing	Harvey, Ind.
Boland	Duncan, Oreg.	Harvey, Mich.
Bolton	Duncan, Tenn.	Hathaway
Bow	Dyal	Hawkins
Bray	Edmondson	Hébert
Brock	Edwards, Ala.	Hechler
Brooks	Ellsworth	Helstoski
Broomfield	Evans, Colo.	Henderson
Brown, Calif.	Everett	Herlong
Brown, Ohio	Evins, Tenn.	Hicks
Broyhill, N.C.	Fallon	Hollifield
Buchanan	Farbstein	Horton
Burke	Farnum	Howard
Burton, Calif.	Fascell	Hull
Burton, Utah	Fisher	Hungate
Byrne, Pa.	Flood	Huot
Byrnes, Wis.	Flynt	Hutchinson
Cabell	Fogarty	Ichord
Callan	Foley	Irwin
Callaway	Ford, Gerald R.	Joelson
Carter	Ford	Johnson, Okla.
Casey	William D.	Johnson, Pa.
Cederberg	Fountain	Jonas
Chamberlain	Fraser	Jones, Ala.
Chelf	Friedel	Karsten
Clancy	Fulton, Pa.	Karth
Clark	Fulton, Tenn.	Kastenmeier
	Fuqua	Kee

Keith	O'Hara, Ill.	Selden
Kelly	O'Hara, Mich.	Shriver
King, Calif.	O'Konski	Sickles
Kling, N.Y.	Olsen, Mont.	Sikes
King, Utah	Olson, Minn.	Sisk
Kirwan	O'Neal, Ga.	Skubitz
Kluczynski	Ottinger	Smith, Calif.
Kornegay	Passman	Smith, N.Y.
Krebs	Patman	Smith, Va.
Kunkel	Patten	Springer
Laird	Pelly	Stafford
Landrum	Perkins	Stalbaum
Langen	Philbin	Stanton
Latta	Pickle	Steed
Leggett	Pike	Stephens
Lennon	Poage	Stratton
Lindsay	Poff	Stubblefield
Lipscomb	Pool	Sullivan
Long, La.	Price	Sweeney
Love	Pucinski	Talcott
McCarthy	Purcell	Taylor
McCulloch	Quie	Teague, Calif.
McDade	Quillen	Tenzer
McDowell	Race	Thomas
McEwen	Randall	Thompson, La.
McFall	Reid, Ill.	Thompson, Tex.
McGrath	Reid, N.Y.	Todd
McMillan	Reifel	Trimble
Macdonald	Reinecke	Tuck
Machen	Reuss	Tunney
Mackay	Rhodes, Ariz.	Tupper
Mackie	Rhodes, Pa.	Tuten
Madden	Rivers, Alaska	Ullman
Mahon	Rivers, S.C.	Utt
Maillard	Roberts	Van Deerlin
Marsh	Robison	Vanik
Martin, Ala.	Rogers, Colo.	Vigorito
Martin, Mass.	Rogers, Fla.	Vivian
Martin, Nebr.	Rogers, Tex.	Waggonner
Matsunaga	Ronan	Walker, Miss.
Matthews	Roncallo	Walker, N. Mex.
Meeds	Rooney, N.Y.	Watkins
Miller	Rooney, Pa.	Watts
Minish	Roosevelt	Weltner
Mink	Rosenthal	Whalley
Moeller	Rostenkowski	White, Idaho
Moore	Roudebush	White, Tex.
Morris	Roush	Whitener
Morse	Roybal	Widnall
Mosher	Rumsfeld	Williams
Moss	Ryan	Willson, Bob
Multer	Satterfield	Wolf
Murphy, Ill.	St Germain	Wright
Murphy, N.Y.	Saylor	Wyatt
Murray	Scheuer	Yates
Natcher	Schisler	Younger
Nedzi	Schneebell	Zablocki
Nelsen	Schweiker	
O'Brien	Scott	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—86

Ashbrook	Fino	Morgan
Ashley	Frelinghuysen	Morrison
Belcher	Gallagher	Morton
Blatnik	Gialmo	Nix
Bolling	Grabowski	O'Neill, Mass.
Bonner	Gray	Pepper
Brademas	Halleck	Pirnie
Broyhill, Va.	Halpern	Powell
Burleson	Hays	Redlin
Cahill	Holland	Resnick
Cameron	Hosmer	Rodino
Carey	Jacobs	St. Onge
Celler	Jarman	Schmidhauser
Clevenger	Jennings	Secrest
Cohelan	Johnson, Calif.	Senner
Conte	Jones, Mo.	Shipley
Conyers	Keogh	Slack
Culver	Long, Md.	Smith, Iowa
Curtis	McClary	Staggers
Dawson	McVicker	Teague, Tex.
Derwinski	MacGregor	Thompson, N.J.
Dickinson	Mathias	Thompson, Wis.
Dulski	May	Toll
Dwyer	Michel	Udall
Edwards, Calif.	Mills	Whitten
Erlenborn	Minshall	Willis
Farnsley	Mize	Wilson
Feighan	Monagan	Charles H.
Findley	Moorhead	Young

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs.

Mr. Rodino with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Schmidhauser with Mr. Findley.
Mr. Monagan with Mr. Conte.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mrs. Dwyer.

Mr. Johnson of California with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Conyers with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Culver with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.

Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. McClary.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Erlenborn.
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Celler with Mrs. May.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Mize.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.
Mr. Slack with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Farnsley.
Mr. Cameron with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Long of Maryland with Mr. Brademas.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Whitten.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Nix.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Redlin.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Gray.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Dulski.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Clevenger.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Ashley.
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Jarman.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Senner.
Mr. Holland with Mr. Edwards of California.
Mr. Grabowski with Mr. McVicker.
Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Jacobs.
Mr. Young with Mr. Willis.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HON. ROBERT E. JONES, OF ALABAMA

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. THOMPSON], who just had to leave the Chamber, to keep an appointment, was going to make an announcement which all Members of the House would be glad to hear.

I have the honor of making the announcement for him. We are so glad and happy to see our colleague, the gentleman from Alabama, Bob JONES, who has been in the hospital back with us again. He is looking hale and hearty and we want to give him a cordial welcome. We are so thankful to providence that he is back with us and we are glad to see him looking so well.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1965

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 510) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes, a bill similar to the one just passed by the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 510

An act to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965".

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 317 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "and" before "\$11,000,000" and by inserting "and \$8,000,000 for each of the next five fiscal years" immediately after "June 30, 1965". The second sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out "the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964" and inserting in lieu thereof "any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1970". The third sentence of such subsection is amended by striking "and tetanus" and inserting in lieu thereof "tetanus, and measles", and by striking out "under the age of five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of preschool age".

(b) Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Such grants may also be used to pay similar costs in connection with immunization programs against any other disease of an infectious nature which the Surgeon General finds represents a major public health problem in terms of high mortality, morbidity, disability, or epidemic potential and to be susceptible of practical elimination as a public health problem through immunization with vaccines or other preventive agents which may become available in the future."

(c) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking out "of limited duration", by striking out "against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus" and inserting in lieu thereof "against the diseases referred to in subsection (a)", and by striking out "who are under the age of five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of preschool age".

(d) Such section is further amended by striking out "intensive community vaccination" wherever it appears in subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "immunization".

(e) Paragraph 1 of subsection (c) is amended by inserting "on the basis of estimates" after "advance"; by striking out the comma after the word "reimbursement" and inserting in lieu thereof "(with necessary adjustments on account of underpayments or overpayments)"; and by adding at the end of such paragraph the following sentence: "Nothing in this section shall be construed to require, or authorize any requirement of, any grantee to maintain a detailed record or provide a detailed report with respect to the age of individuals vaccinated with vaccines financed in whole or part under this section so long as such grantee maintains such records and makes such reports as the Surgeon General may require of the number of individuals actually vaccinated with such vaccines and which the Surgeon General finds that such number does not exceed the number of children estimated by him from time to time to be within the age group or groups eligible under this section to receive such vaccines."

MIGRATORY WORKERS HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 3. (a) Effective with respect to appropriations for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1965, section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, such sums,

not to exceed \$3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary" and inserting in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and \$10,000,000 each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970."

(b) Such section is further amended by inserting "including necessary hospital care, and" immediately after "agricultural migratory workers and their families," in clause (1) (ii) of such section.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 4. (a) The first sentence of subsection (c) of section 314 of such Act is amended by striking out "first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961" and inserting in lieu thereof "first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961".

(b) The third sentence of subsection (c) of section 314 of such Act is amended by striking out "\$2,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,000,000".

SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 5. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 316 of such Act is amended by striking out "first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961" and inserting in lieu thereof "first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961".

Passed the Senate March 11, 1965.

Attest:

Secretary.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HARRIS

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 510 and insert the provisions of H.R. 2986 as passed:

"That this Act may be cited as the 'Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965'."

"IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS"

"SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 317 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out 'and' before 'June 30, 1965' and by inserting 'and each of the next three fiscal years,' immediately after 'June 30, 1965.' The second sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out 'the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964' and inserting in lieu thereof 'any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1968'. The third sentence of such subsection is amended by striking 'and tetanus' and inserting in lieu thereof 'tetanus, and measles', and by striking out 'under the age of five years' and inserting in lieu thereof 'of preschool age'."

"(b) Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Such grants may also be used to pay similar costs in connection with immunization programs against any other disease of an infectious nature which the Surgeon General finds represents a major public health problem in terms of high mortality, morbidity, disability, or epidemic potential and to be susceptible of practical elimination as a public health problem through immunization with vaccines or other preventive agents which may become available in the future.'"

"(c) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking out 'of limited duration', by striking out 'against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus' and inserting in lieu thereof 'against the diseases referred to in subsection (a)', and by striking out 'who are under the age of five years' and inserting in lieu thereof 'of preschool age'."

"(d) (1) Such section is further amended by striking out 'intensive community vac-

cination' wherever it appears in subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof 'immunization'."

"(2) The heading of such section is amended by striking out 'INTENSIVE VACCINATION' and inserting in lieu thereof 'IMMUNIZATION'."

"MIGRATORY WORKERS HEALTH SERVICES"

"SEC. 3. Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out 'the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965' and inserting in lieu thereof 'each fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1968'."

"GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES"

"SEC. 4. The first sentence of subsection (c) of section 314 of such Act is amended by striking out 'first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961' and inserting in lieu thereof 'first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961'."

"SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES"

"SEC. 5. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 316 of such Act is amended by striking out 'first five fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961' and inserting in lieu thereof 'first six fiscal years ending after June 30, 1961'."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A similar House bill (H.R. 2986) was laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 510) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist upon the House amendment, and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARRIS, O'BRIEN, ROGERS of Florida, SATTERFIELD, SPRINGER, NELSEN, and CARTER.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. ROONEY of New York. 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. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 174 years ago today a great milestone was passed in Europe. On that day Poland adopted a Constitution which so clearly defined the rights of citizens and so forcibly portrayed the elements of freedom and justice that freedom-loving people everywhere rejoiced in the great steps forward which Poland had taken.

Because of its great similarity to our own Constitution, which came into being only a few years earlier, our fine Polish-American organizations are wont to pay equal and deserving tribute to our own

charter as they commemorate the anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution. This constitutes one of the real reasons for Americans of Polish birth and descent having a tremendous love and respect for our American Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, we as Americans should rejoice in the fact that the document which the wise and farseeing founders of this Nation drafted was given an adequate chance to be tried and tested for generations to come.

But how tragic was the lot of Poland in contrast. Within a few years after the adoption of its superb Constitution, the Polish people were to suffer the loss of their all-too-short enjoyment of freedom and liberty and become subjected to the sorrows of enslavement as Russia, Austria, and Prussia carved up and claimed parts of their homeland.

How differently might the pages of history have been written if the Polish Constitution had had a reasonable chance to have become the document under which the people of Poland could have lived and worked in independence and under a self-determined government which would foster the dignity of unfettered men.

But even with the tragedies which befell Poland subsequent to the worldwide acclaim given its fine Constitution, the contents and the noble spirit of that document can never be forgotten. From time to time through the generations which have followed that of the framers of the famed charter, Polish leaders with the love of freedom and the welfare of the people in their hearts have gone to the Constitution for guidance and for inspiration.

And among the people of Poland there have always been those who have sought independence, who have wooed justice, because they have had an inborn love of liberty. There will always be Poles who revere the almost sacred text of the Constitution and who aspire to a life of independence.

We know the great influence which our own Constitution has had on other nations beginning with the French Revolution and extending over almost two centuries to today.

Our pride grows as we recall the meaning of our Constitution to France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, country after country in Latin America, and most recently the newly formed nations of Africa.

It is therefore incumbent upon all of us—not just those in whose veins flows the proud blood of Poland—to rededicate ourselves to the cause of freedom. As Americans we have a particular challenge to enjoy and savor the blessings of liberty in this country and to fight any and all who might attempt to deny that same enjoyment of blessings to Americans because of reasons related to race, color, religion, or ethnic background.

Ours is the challenge, too, to help perpetuate the memory of the Polish Constitution and to help perpetuate a recognition of its glory for all mankind. This we shall do to add further strength to our efforts to obtain as swiftly as possible a complete release of Poland from the external Soviet authority which today

enslaves it and secure the attainment of self-determination for all Poles now and for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, to achieve these aims we must rededicate ourselves to the task which President Johnson so ably outlined to the Polish-American organizations last September when he said:

That is why we will continue to maintain the closest relations with the people of Poland. That is why we shall try to strengthen them through bridges of people, ideas, trade and aid, regardless of temporary political obstacles we may encounter.

So it is that we shall devise a policy that will achieve freedom for the Polish people . . . a freedom that will not be accompanied by obliteration.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot truly enjoy our blessings under the magnificent Constitution of our country so long as the people of Poland suffer the deprivation of liberty and freedom which might now be theirs if the Polish Constitution so magnificently created and so happily adopted 174 years ago today were now in force.

We must meet the challenge of helping President Johnson build those bridges to bring hope and freedom to our friends and neighbors in Poland.

CAN WE HAVE A TIGHT MONEY POLICY WITHOUT DAMAGING EFFECTS TO THE ECONOMY?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the question of the monetary policy of this country has long interested me. But of even greater interest to me is the feeling by a group of "tight money" advocates who feel that we can adopt a restrictive money policy without damaging our economy. In fact, this group even goes so far as to say that such a tight money policy would help the economy. I fail to see even the simplest logic in this type of thinking. I share the beliefs of the distinguished chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], that this Nation should adopt a financial policy based on the premise of an adequate money supply to meet the needs of an expanding economy. It is impossible to use the words "expanding" and "tight money" in any sound economic policy. If they are to be used together, this would be similar to Congress saying, "The United States needs to have an expansion in the homebuilding field, but we are going to restrict the amount of building supplies that will be made available." In short, you cannot restrict and expect growth.

It has become increasingly clear in recent weeks that the Federal Reserve Board is restricting the credit needs of this country. At the present time bank reserves are at their lowest period in 5 years, thus forcing interest rates to near record highs. Our economy cannot continue to expand under the Federal Reserve Board's present restrictive money-

tary policy. There is no reason for such a policy, and I would hope that this Nation is not forced into an even tighter financial position simply on the basis of a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Speaker, recently two distinguished Members of this body, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], engaged in a newspaper debate on the subject of adequate or tight credit. The two articles were written for United Press International and were made available to newspapers throughout the Nation. In view of the Federal Reserve's continued efforts to tighten credit, I think it is important that the articles by the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Missouri be reviewed by Members of this House. Included in my remarks is a copy of both articles so that every Member of this body can see the importance of this situation.

NO. 1 BACKER OF SOFT POLICY SAYS GOOD SUPPLY IS VITAL TO ECONOMY

(By Representative WRIGHT PATMAN)

America's public and private debt today adds up to the fantastic total of \$1,300 billion.

A rise of but one percentage point in interest charges on this already extravagant aggregate of more than \$75 billion Americans are now paying as interest.

Since Biblical days, interest charges—then called usury—have frequently meant woe for the borrower and joy for the lender. Governments have passed laws to protect the borrower from extortionate rates and inhuman foreclosures.

More than five centuries before Christ, the great Athenian lawmaker, Solon, forbade men being sold into slavery because of unpaid interest charges.

In Christ's time, the money changers in the temple were not exactly held in the highest repute. Both the Jewish and Christian churches outlawed usury. But money lending still took place.

In the year 1545, England removed the prohibition on the lending of money and fixed a legal maximum interest rate. Many continental nations soon followed suit.

Today, it is imperative, as never before, that Americans center their attention on interest charges.

For many months, bankers have been propagandizing to raise the amount of interest. Americans are taxed by the private lending institutions. There has been a concerted effort to raise interest rates and to get public acceptance by one pretext or another. This despite pleas from President Johnson to hold the rates down.

The mere fact that bank profits are higher than ever before in history has made no difference. Many independent bankers are willing to let well enough alone. But few dare openly buck the banking establishment which sets policy.

According to a bit of facetious testimony by John Galbraith, the great economist, before the Joint Economic Committee recently: "Interest rates are the only price that is never raised in order to give the recipient a greater return." They're always increased "as a somber act of national policy."

DAY OF INFAMY

One day interest rates must go up because of "inflationary threats"; then the excuse is "unfavorable balance of payments." Last November 23, which I called the "day of financial infamy," our Federal Reserve System raised our discount rate 15 percent when the British raised theirs 2 percent.

The excuse offered was "to keep our investors from sending their money overseas."

The very next day, our Government put \$1 billion into a \$3 billion fund to support the British pound. If ever a financial policy was working at cross purposes, this was it.

We still get a lot of chatter from the bankers' lobby about unfavorable balance of payments forcing interest rates up. Corporate investments abroad, vast defense expenditures, and foreign aid are ignored as causes for our imbalance of payments. Only higher interest rates will correct the imbalance. To this we say "hogwash."

MARTIN'S TESTIMONY

Within a day of Galbraith's testimony, William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve System, told the Joint Economic Committee that he thought it may be necessary to tighten credit and raise interest rates. When I asked him if he would agree to a 6-percent interest on Government bonds, he didn't bat an eye.

Such a raise would lead to a national debt of \$600 billion within 15 years, and meant that the American people would pay upward of \$36 billion a year on the public debt.

As of now, they are paying \$5.5 billion more than they should (over \$11 billion instead of \$5.5 billion), thanks to the precipitous increases brought about during the Eisenhower regime.

The tragedy of tight money and high interest rates is that ultimately they bring about economic disaster. In tandem they cause a slackening of our economic growth; the net result—more unemployment.

PAST DISASTERS

It would be perfectly absurd for America to pursue monetary policies that have invariably brought disaster in the past.

We had three manmade depressions under Eisenhower. President Kennedy brought us out of the last of these in 1961, and there were no recessions during his administration. There is no need to have any under Mr. Johnson.

To avert disaster, we need adequate credit for the small and large businessman, at reasonable interest charges.

We need a sound money policy so that the farmer won't be soaked on his mortgage, the new homeowner on his split-level. Our school systems should not have to pay unconscionably high rates to private lenders.

FEELING THE PINCH

Our municipalities are feeling the pinch of high interest rates, as are our county and State governments. Despite denials, interest charges are going up all along the line and money is harder to come by.

I never could understand why it was necessary for Uncle Sam to advance credit to private banking institutions which enables them to purchase Government securities at high interest rates. When interest on Government securities goes up, all types of borrowing cost more to the consumer. A raise of only 1 percent on a 20-year, \$10,000 mortgage will cost the home purchaser an additional \$2,000.

A raise of but 0.25 percent on the national debt will cost all Americans more than \$800 million a year additional.

I say it's time to reverse the trend. It's time for interest rates to come down and for money to be available to the legitimate borrower for legitimate business or personal reasons at fair rates. If bankers want to maintain a respectable public image, it would be wise for them to reconsider their drive for a pound of flesh.

CHEAP MONEY OPPONENT WANTS MARKET INTERPLAY TO FIX RATES

(By Representative THOMAS B. CURTIS)

Baron Rothschild, the great international banker, once observed there were only three people who really understood the meaning of money and none of them had very much of it.

Money to people in developed economies is a medium of exchange. Yet there are millions of people throughout the world who are outside a "money" economy. When exchange of goods or services occurs in such countries, it is by barter. Unlike many other advanced economies at their present stage of development, in the United States money goes beyond cash to include credit, which goes beyond present wealth to cover future earning power.

As the economy of a nation becomes more sophisticated, the problems involved in the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof" become inextricably interwoven with the companion power "to borrow money on the credit of the government." The quotes are from the U.S. Constitution.

In the United States the problems involved in maintaining "money" as an accurate "weight and measure" for the marketplace exchange of services, goods and savings became too cumbersome to handle through the routine congressional machinery. Accordingly, in 1913 the power to regulate the value of money (now including credit) was vested in a newly-created arm of the Congress, the Federal Reserve System.

After World War II, the problems involved in borrowing money on the credit of the United States to finance the war were so great that large sums had to be sold directly to the Federal Reserve System. As a result, the value of money seriously deteriorated.

In 1951 the Treasury Department, which is responsible for marketing the Federal debt, reached an "accord" with the Federal Reserve System which freed it from the obligation to absorb additional bonds. This to some degree separated fiscal power from monetary power. The cost of using credit instead of money (borrowing) went up, and the value of money, as evidenced by the rising price level ceased its rapid decline.

INEXTRICABLY TWINED

It is important to understand the distinction between credit and money, even though, as I have said, they become inextricably interwoven in a sophisticated economy to the extent that some credit is called money and other credit, for example, Treasury bills, is called near-money.

Credit in one sense is spending money without selling an asset, or spending money to obtain an asset by cashing in future earning power. Credit requires the use of money which can come from only two sources: (1) Borrowing someone else's money or (2) newly created money (which the Government alone, through the medium of the Federal Reserve System and the commercial banks, can "coin").

SOME MOTIVATION

If someone else's money is used, there must be some motivation to that person to save (not spend) his money and invest (let someone else spend) his money at the risk of not getting it back.

The economic incentives to save and to risk savings are called interest, dividends, and capital gains. The rate of return on money lent determines whether a person will save and at what risk he is willing to assume in lending his savings.

Government can alter the marketplace demand for and the price of credit by changing the value of money. It does this by creating more of it or withdrawing some of it, by its own borrowings or by directly lending money itself at certain rates.

POWER TO CHANGE

The Federal Reserve System has considerable power to alter the market demand by creating both money and credit. The Treasury Department by itself or working through the Federal Reserve has power to alter the market demand through its management of the Federal debt.

However, there are two disciplines outside the Government which limit both monetary

and fiscal policy: (1) The actual amount of savings in the society and the willingness to risk the savings in the economic climate prevailing, and (2) the impact on our economy of economies abroad.

Both outside disciplines are strongly affected by the size of Government borrowings (the Federal debt). They also are affected by the amount of private borrowings against assets and future earning power, and the maintenance of money as a stable measure of the value of services, goods, and savings.

EFFECT REPLACES CAUSE

It is argued by some that easy credit and cheap money are necessary to promote maximum employment and economic growth. This is putting the effect in place of the cause. Maximum employment and economic growth will produce easy credit and cheap money but not vice versa. By trying to use the effect to produce the cause, we may damage both.

Maximum employment and economic growth are basically produced by intelligent spending. We must always be able to distinguish the real from the sham. The expenditure of the savings of people to create new wealth and to increase purchasing power is, of course, stimulated by consumer spending in the first place.

However, if there is insufficient incentive to save and then to invest at a risk, the cycle is broken. Here is where the interference of government to produce artificially low rates of return for investment or to produce cheaper money defeats its objectives.

GOVERNMENT FAILURE

In recent years, the Federal Government has failed to use monetary and debt policy to preserve an interest rate necessary to channel the risking of savings into wise expenditure policies. Indeed, Government through its own expenditure policies has contributed to a further deterioration of good expenditure judgments.

The result is we have had a constant deterioration in our international balance of payments. This has led to a flow of gold outside our society. This, in turn, is a threat to the maintenance of the value of the dollar as a medium of exchange domestically and internationally. In other words, we have not preserved the value of the dollar.

Only by the exercise of self-discipline can we maintain correct monetary and fiscal policy. That discipline is to balance our Federal budget and our international payments over the life of the business cycle.

THE TWO FACES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. SELDEN. 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 Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, an article in today's Washington Post, entitled "The Two Faces of Civil Rights," indicates the militant and unreasonable attitude being taken by elements of the civil rights movement.

The article by Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak, which follows, points out that SCLC leadership in Demopolis, Ala., is seeking national publicity rather than their professed aim of better jobs for Negro citizens:

THE TWO FACES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.—Although the newspaper headlines from here last week told of clashes

between Negro demonstrators and tear-gas-tossing police, the more important struggle in Demopolis was waged between moderates and radicals inside the civil rights movement.

In this Black Belt city of 8,500 (where whites outnumber Negroes by less than 50 persons) the two faces of civil rights glare at each other with increasing hostility, as elsewhere in the Deep South.

One face is conciliatory, seeking to reach an accommodation with the white power structure. The other face is revolutionary, skeptical that "Mr. Charlie" (the white man) will concede anything.

This conflict has ironic overtones in Demopolis. Mayor Ed Bailey, a segregationist who realizes a new day has come to the South, has made more concessions than any other mayor in rural Alabama. Yet the civil rights radicals—not the moderates—control events here and have turned Demopolis into the South's current trouble spot.

Doubly ironic is the fact there is only one civil rights organization active here—the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). But the SCLC itself is split between radicals and moderates, its own fieldmen here traveling separate paths.

This was graphically illustrated at a civil rights mass meeting one recent Sunday in the Morning Star Baptist Church.

Directing the meeting was the Reverend Samuel Wells of Albany, Ga., a stout, worried-looking SCLC organizer. Under his supervision, young middle-class Demopolis Negroes, dressed in their Sunday best, softly revealed results of negotiations they and Wells had conducted with Mayor Bailey.

The results were impressive, indeed. SCLC has won more in Demopolis during 6 days than in Selma (45 miles to the west) during 6 weeks. Bailey had agreed to multiple demands by the Demopolis Civil Club (an SCLC-sponsored group organized by Mr. Wells) aimed mainly at better jobs for Negroes.

But as the Civil Club officers recounted their negotiations, a dozen young men and women (both white and Negro) seated on the church altar seethed in anger.

Dressed in disheveled work and sport clothes, these were the field workers of SCLC's militant youth branch. Supposedly, they got orders not from Mr. Wells in Demopolis, but from the Reverend James Bevel—most militant of Dr. King's lieutenants—by telephone from Selma.

Mr. Bevel's field commander in Demopolis, a northern Negro named Gerald Turley, moved to the pulpit. Dressed in sweaty T-shirt and blue jeans, Turley stirred the crowd for the first time with his gravel-voiced eloquence.

Though Mr. Wells and the Voters League wanted a halt to demonstrations, Turley shouted, "We're going to be on the streets. We're going to die in the street if need be."

Henry Wershaw, a young white SCLC worker from New York, was even more explosive. "If the white man won't let you have your freedom, you're going to have to take it," he yelled.

The upshot came the next morning. In negotiations at city hall Bailey agreed to much more than Selma's officials have gotten—city government supervisory positions for Negroes and guaranteed sales jobs in Demopolis stores. Nevertheless, Turley sent Demopolis teenagers (kept out of school against the wishes of the Civil Club) marching through the streets.

Bailey would have issued a parade permit, but Turley refused to ask for it. To maintain the principle of law and order, Bailey told police to stop the marchers. The result: Tear gas and national publicity.

Indeed, national publicity—not jobs in Demopolis stores—was what Turley was seeking. Believing that the white man is unworthy of trust, the civil rights movement's

revolutionary wing believes in agitation, agitation, and still more agitation to bring out the worst in the white man. Such is the rationale of the Gerald Turleys.

But Gerald Turley will leave Demopolis sometime soon. When he does, the Demopolis Negroes will be left to reach permanent understanding with the white establishment. That's why many of them feel today that Turley's radical tactics, coming after—not before—the whites had been forced to the bargaining table, have done more harm than good.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today on May 3 we commemorate the 174th anniversary of an event which in itself was joyous and momentous but short-lived. On May 3, 1791, the Polish Parliament decisively adopted a constitution which transformed Poland's limited autocracy into a constitutional democracy. Unfortunately, the enlightened Government established by the Constitution of 1791 survived little more than 2 years, for not surprisingly, the Government was not to the liking of autocratic Czarist Russia. Russian troops invaded Poland and finally succeeded in overthrowing the Government. The Polish people struggled valiantly against the foreign oppressor, but their brave battle was in vain. In 1793 their country was partitioned between Russia and Prussia, and in 1795 Poland disappeared from the map of Europe until the end of World War I.

Because the Constitution of 1791 was so quickly and forcibly shelved and because Poland's history since then has been a tragic saga of foreign occupation interspersed only by a brief period of freedom between the First and Second World Wars, the significance of this document and of Poland's constitutional traditions are frequently overlooked. Poland was a great empire by the late 16th and early 17th centuries, with lands extending far in the east into what is today the Soviet Union and in the south to the Black Sea and the Carpathian Mountains. Even at this time, when most of Europe was under the iron rule of autocratic kings whose powers were unlimited, Poland, though far from a democracy, had already taken some initial steps toward constitutional government. From medieval times the respective roles of the church, the clergy, and the gentry had been carefully defined. The king ruled, not as unlimited autocrat but more accurately as cosharer of power with the gentry and high officials who sat in a bicameral parliament vested with legislative and executive powers equal to those of the king. By the middle of the 16th century the king had become an elective monarch, chosen for life by parliament and obliged to sign a written agreement enumerating his powers.

In a sense it is surprising that the democratic Constitution of 1791 was drafted when it was and not either sooner

or later, for Poland's earlier progression toward constitutional government had been interrupted during the 18th century by the dynastic struggles of Austria, Prussia, and Russia over Polish territory. It may be recalled that in 1772 Poland was partitioned among these three dynasties and despoiled of one-fourth of her territory. The moment looked dark for constitutional reform which would be bound to antagonize Poland's stronger neighbors, but when a rift developed between Russia and Prussia after the death of Frederick the Great in 1786, Poland seized its opportunity. In 1788 the Polish Diet, or parliament, was convened to revise the Constitution, and by 1791 its work was finished.

The adoption of the new Constitution by Parliament and its acceptance by the King, who took an oath to support and implement it, was a unique step forward in eastern Europe, a major advance in man's history of governing himself, and the beginning of what was expected to be a peaceful social revolution in Poland. Poland became a limited monarchy with a cabinet government responsible to Parliament. Parliamentary representation and certain other prerogatives of the nobility such as the privilege of office-holding, were extended to townsmen. The cities were given greater administrative and judicial autonomy, and the peasants were placed under the protection of the law, laying the basis for the abolition of serfdom.

The unique significance of the Polish Constitution of 1791 is not merely that democratic government replaced limited autocracy but rather that an event of such magnitude was accomplished with little or no bloodshed. In one sense it is not surprising that Poland should have chosen the 18th century for a monumental revision of its Constitution, for the fever of liberalism was spreading through the Western world in the 18th century. It was the century of Montesquieu and Locke, of the U.S. Constitution, and the French declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen. The concept of popular sovereignty—that all authority emanates from the will of the people—was being expounded far and wide.

But, I repeat, the Polish experience is still unique. Whereas the Americans fought a war to gain independence and the French succumbed to a reign of terror in the name of democracy, the Polish people accomplished the momentous transition peacefully. Commenting upon the Polish Constitution, Baron d'Escare wrote:

In France to gain liberty, they began with anarchy; in Poland, the nation was given liberty and independence, the respect for the law, for person and property was assured, and all this without violence, without murder solely through the virtue of the courage of the nation, which, realizing her misfortune and her error, knew how to heal her wounds.

Because of the important place Poland's Constitution of 1791 holds in the history of constitutional democracy, the sequel of Poland's own history seems particularly tragic. To be swallowed up completely by three greedy neighbors and erased out of existence as an independent

nation for over a century is a particularly bitter lot for a people as fiercely individualistic, courageous, and freedom-loving as the Poles. The history of the Polish people in our own country provides numerous examples of the traits which gave inspiration to the Constitution of 1791. Polish Generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko fought valiantly beside George Washington in the Revolutionary War. Polish Americans fearlessly helped to open up the American West, gradually pushing the American frontier ever farther across our country until the wilderness was gone and the Pacific Ocean had been reached. In every community where there are Polish Americans their influence has been felt: in street names, in the cultural heritage of Polish songs and dances, in Polish-American contributions to civic office and community development.

The tragedy of Poland itself has not yet ended. After its brief interwar interlude of freedom, Poland was overrun first by the Nazis from Germany and then by Soviet troops from the East. Many Poles fought courageously and to their very death at the side of the Allies in World War II, but for them victory did not mean a renewal of freedom. As we only too well know, Poland was turned into a Communist satellite where the individual liberties fought for so long and hard were brutally repressed by a ruthless police state. Yet, even the repressive techniques of Communism have been unable to crush the ideal of freedom and democracy which still burns brightly in the hearts of the Polish people. The Poznan uprising in 1956 and lesser signs of uneasiness constantly recurring in Poland are proof positive that the Polish people are still willing to suffer severe hardships for the right to speak out against a government they abhor and to die for the cause of freedom.

On this important anniversary, Mr. Speaker, we commend from the bottom of our hearts the unswerving courage of the Polish people and encourage them in the hope that they may yet one day secure the ideals represented by the Constitution of 1791.

THE DOMINICAN CRISIS

Mr. GIBBONS. 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I support the action of President Johnson in sending U.S. marines and paratroopers into the Dominican Republic 100 percent.

I commend him for the decisive and appropriate action he has taken the past several days to protect the lives of American citizens and other foreign nationals in that tragically strife-torn country.

It was only after the local Dominican police and military authorities informed our Government that they could no longer guarantee the safety of foreign na-

tionals that Mr. Johnson initiated action for their protection.

As the President has said repeatedly, our only motive has been humanitarian, not lust for the territory of a small, sister republic. We crave not the land of others, but the continued freedom and security of the inter-American systems. We seek not domination over the brave peoples of the Dominican Republic, but the certainty that they will have the right to determine their own destiny free from the chains of an alien system.

It has become increasingly clear over the past weekend that Communist agitators have seized control of the revolt in the country in an effort to drag yet another free people behind the Iron Curtain in the Western Hemisphere. We are pledged to the prevention of another Communist dictatorship as exists on the island of Cuba, just 90 miles off the shores of my own State of Florida.

If, in addition to protection of the lives of foreigners in the Dominican Republic, the presence of American troops dramatizes our continuing commitment to the freedom and independence of our sister republics, we are equally justified in our course of action.

For the Communists, the world over, understand only determination, force and decisive action. They thrive upon lack of resolve, weakness, and vacillation.

I share the hope of our President that an effective multinational Organization of American States police force can be formed to replace the bulk of our troops on the island. By our willingness to cooperate with such a mission, we will further demonstrate to the whole world our lasting commitment to the inter-American system and close cooperation among its members in preserving freedom in our hemisphere and defeating an alien system which seeks to destroy it.

DEATH TOLL ON THE HIGHWAYS

Mr. FRIEDEL. 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 Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years I have not only been interested, but very concerned over the terrible slaughter on the Nation's highways.

When the Special Subcommittee on Traffic Safety was first created in 1956, I became a member of that committee which immediately set to work to learn what it could about traffic safety and to do something about it.

As a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I have continued my interest in this field.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, which has taken over the responsibility for highway safety, among its multiple duties, it is my plan to exert every effort to reduce the terrible carnage on our highways.

The increasing concern of the Congress over the ever increasing death toll

has been indicated by the enactment into law of legislation requiring seat belt standards, brake fluid standards and in the past Congress, safe car standards.

Mr. Speaker, it is my firm conviction that we must continue to strive to make our highways safe. When one considers the financial burden, the loss of productivity and the hardship placed upon the families of victims of highway accidents which now cause the death of over 45,000 annually, as well as some four million injured, bearing in mind that many of those injured are totally and permanently disabled, it is time that we step up our pace in the traffic safety area.

At the time that the special subcommittee was established in 1956, we found that the public health service budgeted only \$150,000 for all accident prevention research. I am pleased to note, Mr. Speaker, as a result of congressional interest, the budget of the Public Health Service for this problem has been increased to over \$4 million. We still have a long way to go, however, when you compare the death and injury statistics to the statistics on fatalities as a result of heart disease, in which field over \$135 million is expended in research by the National Heart Institute and where over \$140 million is expended for cancer research by the National Cancer Institute.

Mr. Speaker, I well realize that in the last analysis, the man behind the wheel is the controlling factor. Should his vision be impaired, should he have had too much to drink or have other defects, accidents, many times fatal, will occur. However, we can and we must reduce this possibility to a minimum and I am hopeful that through driver education and through the various States taking the initiative to adopt the uniform code, we can reduce the number of incompetent drivers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is also our responsibility to see that the purchasers of automobiles and accessories are provided with as safe a vehicle as possible to reduce the possibility of malfunctioning of equipment which is the cause of many of our accidents.

As I previously indicated, Mr. Speaker, the Congress has taken the initiative to provide standards for seat belts, brake fluid, and safe cars. However, there is still a glaring omission in safety standards—tire standards.

I do not believe that today there is a Member of this House who, desiring to purchase new tires for his automobile, that transports his family, would know the type, size, or quality of the tires he would ultimately purchase.

Mr. Speaker, today we can purchase a second line tire from a manufacturer that will be labeled a first line tire under another brand label. We are advised of tire sizes by the manufacturers, yet when the General Services Administration purchased tires for the purpose of comparison, there were many variations in sizes and quality.

Mr. Speaker, we also see ads in the papers where one may purchase tires for as low as \$9. It is not false advertising, as the manufacturers indicate these tires are for city or slow speed driving. Unfortunately, the teenagers, who have a

minimum to spend, purchase this type of tire and then use them on highways at excessive speeds causing the tires to blow and we, in many instances, have another statistic.

In line with the thinking of the Congress, as expressed in the passage of the bills previously mentioned, I am today introducing a bill to require safe standards for tires for motor vehicles. I believe such a bill is essential for the motoring public and I hope that the committee will move for early and expeditious action on the legislation.

I might go one step further, Mr. Speaker, and say that I had hoped that the manufacturers would take it upon themselves, for the safety of the public to provide set standards. However, after the New York State Legislature had considered legislation to establish standards, the manufacturers came out with a hodgepodge of specifications. This still leaves the public in the dark. Therefore, I believe it to be imperative that the Congress take action now.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert the bill which I am introducing at this point in the RECORD:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register minimum standards for tires for use on motor vehicles other than those of carriers subject to safety regulations under part II of the Interstate Commerce Act. Such standards shall be designated to provide the public with safe tires so that motor vehicle accidents caused by tire failure can be kept to a minimum. Standards first established under this section shall be prescribed and published not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 2. (a) The manufacture for sale, the sale, or the offering for sale, in interstate commerce, or the importation into the United States, or the introduction, delivery for introduction, transportation, or causing to be transported, in interstate commerce, or for the purpose of sale, or delivery after sale, in interstate commerce, of any tire manufactures on or after the date of this section takes effect shall be unlawful unless such tire meets the standards prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce as set forth in the first section of this Act.

(b) Whoever knowingly and willfully violates this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "interstate commerce" includes commerce between one State, territory, possession, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and another State, territory, possession, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(2) The term "motor vehicle" means any other vehicle or machine propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used on the highways principally in the transportation of passengers.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment except that section 2 shall take effect on such date as the Secretary of Commerce shall determine, but such date shall not be less than one hundred and eighty days nor more than one year after the date of publication of standards first established under the first section of this Act. If such standards first established are thereafter changed, such standards as so

changed shall take effect on such date as the Secretary of Commerce shall determine, but such date shall be not less than one hundred and eighty days nor more than one year after the date of their publication in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this Act.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. CALLAWAY. 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 Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am privileged to take part in ceremonies honoring the SeRoCo Junior Achievement Co. of Columbus, Ga. Junior Achievement, as we all know, is an organization sponsored and supported by business and industry in the United States and Canada. Its aim is to educate youngsters in the principles and facts of free enterprise, and further, to educate through action.

Each year boys and girls in Junior Achievement groups gather in hundreds of American cities to plan, form, and run their own businesses. This year, the award for the first place Junior Achievement Co. in America went to SeRoCo, the company founded and run by 27 Columbus, Ga., teenagers.

Their efforts in SeRoCo surely gave these young citizens a firsthand knowledge of our great American free enterprise system. Yet in addition, Mr. Speaker, they have learned not only how the free enterprise system works, but also why it works—the greatness of free men ruling a free economy.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech that ably demonstrates the value of this lesson. It is a speech prepared by a young junior achiever, David Reddick, president of the award-winning SeRoCo Co.

I am proud today to salute the Junior Achievement program, its sponsors, and its fine young members like David. They have joined forces to learn the workings of freedom; and this, as the name implies, is truly achievement.

SPEECH GIVEN BY DAVID REDDICK, PRESIDENT OF SeRoCo, No. 1 JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CO. NATIONALLY, 1964-65

"Communism will rule the world." This was a theory echoed around the world by Mr. Lenin way back in 1918.

During the past 3 years, I have had the opportunity of being a member of Junior Achievement. The experience and knowledge I have gained during this time has taught me that Mr. Lenin's theory was nothing more than hot air. Communism will never rule the world.

I have been taught the true meaning of the free enterprise system and the profit motive. During this period of time I have been in companies that have been very successful and in some not quite so successful. I have experienced the sweetness of success and also the bitterness of failure. I have learned the risks that must be taken and also the rewards at the end of the rainbow.

I have grown in knowledge and experience and have learned of the organization and procedure of business. It has given me the basic qualification for entering the business

world. Not only have I gained in experience, but I have been taught the importance of initiative, the ability to work with others, but most important, the need for making a profit. It is my confirmed opinion that a business is as good as the people who run it. No better, no worse.

The training and experience to be gained by active participation in Junior Achievement is a must for all young people. It has made available to me vital knowledge which cannot be obtained in high school or college. I would like to make it clear here that this is certainly no reflection on our school system—we have one of the best, but the high schools are just not prepared to teach business because the curriculum is already overloaded.

Junior Achievement provides all young people with the necessary tools to construct a foundation for most any type business. The training received prepares us for the future of tomorrow, and what does the future of tomorrow hold?

I might answer that by saying—How high is up? Allow me to quote one of the Nation's leading insurance companies, and I quote, "The future belongs to those who prepare for it." As a result of the training received in Junior Achievement, I am convinced that I am better qualified to compete in tomorrow's business world where job competition is becoming greater and greater.

We have taken as our responsibility the preservation of the free enterprise system. The free, private enterprise system has been, and will continue to be, the one outstanding reason for America's phenomenal economic growth and secure position as leader of the free world. The free enterprise system and its amazing productivity was the key to America's victory in World War II. It has survived the test of time in a way that no other system has.

This is not to say, however, that the survival of our American economic way of life is guaranteed. On the contrary, the security of free enterprise is maintained only through hard work and faith, faith and belief that ours is the best way, the only way to secure the good life for our people.

Free enterprise and America, for they are one and the same, is being challenged by many people with many ideas. Because of this, we must dedicate ourselves, in our own way, to the preservation of free enterprise. Without free enterprise America would no longer exist. Our business system is the key to our freedom, and if it were to vanish, then history would say of us, "They had a good system, but neglected to appreciate and preserve it."

It is by the investment of our business leaders that more young people are being taught about the greatest heritage the world has ever known—the American free enterprise system—a system upon which America was founded, built, and upon which it will build its future.

The question has often been asked among young people, "How can one get a job that takes experience, if he has no experience?"

Our business and industrial leaders have made this experience available to over 100,000 young people this past year. It has been stated that a person who has received training in the Junior Achievement program makes a better business person than one who has graduated from high school without experience and training in Junior Achievement.

There are many in this room who are responsible for Junior Achievement and its success. I'm sure I speak for everyone in Junior Achievement when I say that we will forever be indebted to you and others like you for the opportunity you have given us.

May I leave you with this quote: A noted historian made this observation: "Most democracies last for about 200 years"—gentlemen, ours is 176 years old.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the President of the United States for the firm, prompt, and thorough manner in which he seems to be handling the situation in the Dominican Republic.

His expressed determination to prevent the establishment of another Communist regime in this hemisphere is the most encouraging announcement in America's foreign policy since January 1961.

In a spirit of constructive admonition, I should like to take this opportunity to state to my colleagues that until the Communist cancer, centered in Havana, Cuba, is torn out by the roots, more American boys will have to be sent into other Latin countries and too many will return home in flag-draped coffins.

The President did not hesitate to tell the Nation last night that many of the Communists active in the Dominican uprising were trained in Cuba.

The eruption in the Dominican Republic should be the last evidence required by this hemisphere for a decision to eliminate the Communist regime in Cuba.

I urge the President to quickly announce that the liquidation of Cuba's Communist government is a definite aim of American foreign policy, and that no pressures from any source, Communist or ally, will dissuade us from that goal.

GOVERNMENT STILL GOING IN THE RED

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. 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 Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in spite of the optimism of the President who reports with great satisfaction that the expected deficit will be less than he anticipated, the fact is we are still piling up huge deficits which endanger our economy.

Federal spending continues to increase; shortly we will be asked to increase the debt limit; each year the Federal Government goes deeper into the red. We cannot continue following such fuzzy economic theories without being forced, one day, to pay the piper for the ball the big spenders have been having.

Let me remind you that the last balanced budget was in the last full fiscal year of the Republican administration under President Eisenhower. We have been told that spending has increased because of the increase in defense costs, but again let me remind you that the

spending level increase has not been due to increased defense programs, but to increased social welfare programs.

I would also like to point out that the increase in dollar spending, serious as it is, does not reflect an even more serious danger to our Republic, the increase of Federal encroachment in areas which are rightfully the responsibility of the private sector, the States and individual citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is far past time for us to return to responsible fiscal policies. If our private enterprise system is to survive we must live within our income. We must call a halt to programs we cannot afford if we are to remain a strong and solvent nation.

How far we have gone along the road to irresponsibility in fiscal matters is clearly shown in the excellent editorial by David Lawrence in this week's issue of U.S. News & World Report. I include the editorial, "Only \$30 Billion in the Red" as a part of these remarks.

ONLY \$30 BILLION IN THE RED
(By David Lawrence)

President Johnson, in a somewhat optimistic vein, the other day told the American people by television and radio and through the press that the deficit in the Federal budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, would be at least a billion dollars below the \$6.3 billion which he had estimated last January.

This is supposed to be a sign of an improvement, if not a reversal, in the deficit spending which has now been going on year after year.

The sad truth is that in the 5 fiscal years beginning on July 1, 1960, the gross public debt will have increased by approximately \$30 billion. The total interest now costs more than \$11 billion a year.

Unfortunately, most persons in official life and also many others engaged in economic dialog are not disturbed by deficits totaling only \$30 billion in 5 years. The thesis of the new school of economists is that deficit spending is the way to keep business good and that it doesn't matter whether the Government, year after year, is spending more than it is taking in.

The official budget estimates are often misleading. In the past 10 years, the original forecasts of the budget made 18 months before the end of a fiscal year amounted cumulatively to a total of only \$200 million of deficit. But the revised estimates, made each time a year later, added up to an accumulated deficit of \$36.9 billion. In that same 10-year period, the actual figures showed a deficit total of \$40.8 billion.

The big fact is that the Government is running in the red year after year. Expenditures are kept down in some categories but go up in others.

The assumption is that, even with the large deficits, the United States will be able to pay its bills. But it can do so only with depreciated currency, and the risk to the average citizen is that prices will rise as the monetary unit dwindles in value. Many governments have had a tragic experience with such inflation.

Business conditions, of course, are regarded as good today, largely as a result of the recent cuts in tax rates. But how long will this last? For wages and prices as well as State taxes are continuing their upward trend. The mere size of the sales volume is not an indicator of a nation's ability to maintain its monetary unit on a stable basis.

The truth is that the Government is spending money for many things that it could well do without. This doesn't mean that the money is actually wasted, but it does mean

that priority could be given to sound finance and the Nation would not suffer.

No administration, of course, can balance the budget at once. It must be a gradual process so that the economy can absorb the changes. But when year after year there is no sign that a balanced budget is even in sight, there is bound to be discouragement.

Meanwhile, the Nation will have to examine carefully all the official forecasts being made because experience has shown that, under both Republican and Democratic administrations, erroneous estimates have been offered. This is due to some extent to an inability to gauge correctly future trends in business, both in this country and overseas.

The Eisenhower administration in January 1958, for example, predicted a surplus of \$500 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. But, due to a downturn in business which, during that same period, developed into a real recession, receipts were \$6.1 billion less than anticipated. In an attempt to reverse the business curve, the spending went up by \$6.7 billion. So the final outcome was a budget deficit of \$12.4 billion.

Likewise in January 1962 the Kennedy administration forecast a surplus of \$500 million for the fiscal year ending June 30 1963 but the estimate proved to be wrong by nearly \$7 billion. This was because corporate profits had been estimated at \$56.5 billion and turned out to be only \$48.2 billion. Also taxes from individuals did not come up to the figures that had been predicted. Much of this was due to the uncertainties in business occasioned by the unsettled conditions in the steel industry. The final result was a budget deficit of \$6.3 billion.

It would be much better if an incumbent Administration would make long-range appraisals and chart the budget trends for a given period of years rather than concentrating on a single year.

What America needs is a comprehensive program of expense cutting along with a stimulus to business which will produce more tax receipts. Such a plan cannot be confined to a single year. There ought to be at least a 5-year look ahead with a program for a balanced budget which would be accepted as the reasonable reflection of a sound trend in Government finance.

The American people would welcome an end to the deficit era—a total deficit of \$40.8 billion in the last 10 years with \$30 billion of this piling up in the last 5 years. The official figure for the public debt now is close to \$317 billion. It's the biggest debt that any nation has ever faced in the history of the world.

LOCATION OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORP. PLANT IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPRESENTED BY REPRESENTATIVE MICHEL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record with respect to the location of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plant in my congressional district.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last week the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., the fifth largest steel producer in the United States, made a very significant announcement with respect to the future of Jones-Laughlin and to my congressional district.

Mr. Charles M. Beeghly, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., told the

annual meeting of shareholders on April 29:

The Middle West is one of the fastest growing markets for products made by your company. A location in that general area for a J. & L. steel plant is essential if we are to achieve our objective of selling an increasing share of the total steel used, as well as expanding our position as a supplier to the national market. Our opportunity for sharing in the growth of the Middle West appeared to be limited by new steel plants recently built or building by our competitors, chiefly in Metropolitan Chicago, as well as by the expansion of the longer established companies in that area. We concluded that to locate a new J. & L. plant next door to our Chicago-area competition would lack in imagination and economic sense. Accordingly, we conceived and developed a quite different approach to this competitive problem—an offensive, rather than a defensive posture.

Our objective became the identification of an extraordinarily large site, accessible to the Middle West and Southwest markets by means of modern highway systems, barge and rail, and with rail and water systems to accommodate economic delivery of raw materials and semifinished steel. Many months have been spent in the search for a site which met all of our criteria. These include a site of sufficient size to provide building room for steel-fabricating customers, who will find it advantageous to locate next door. Our search has ended. We have optioned almost 6,000 acres, more than 10 times the area of any existing J. & L. steel plant, approximately 100 miles west of the Chicago Loop, on the Illinois River near the town of Hennepin.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that Hennepin, Ill., is the county seat of the smallest county in the State of Illinois, located in my congressional district, so you can see that this is a very significant announcement for our area, and I would surely draw special attention to the fact that as Mr. Beeghly pointed out, the site is, "of sufficient size to provide building room for fabricating customers who will find it advantageous to locate next door." We hope that in the coming months and years ahead many progressive, forward-looking concerns will look to the many advantages of this location and what we in central Illinois have to offer.

Mr. Beeghly went on to advise the shareholders as follows:

Long range, our plan includes an integrated steel plant, with iron-ore pellets or prerduced iron to come from our taconite lands to the north. Short range, our plan includes facilities to finish steel, which will be melted in our Pittsburgh, Aliquippa, Cleveland, and Detroit plants. From any of these four steel plants, we can reach our new site by rail or water. We have the option of the river system or rail from Pittsburgh and Aliquippa, or from Cleveland and Detroit by rail, or by lake boat with rail or barge transshipment.

The property is located close to the new East-West Interstate Route 80, which in an easterly direction will speed delivery of finished products into the network of new highways around the Chicago area. Connecting with this fine new high-speed interstate highway, are major highways and new ones planned which will permit us to reach north, west and south. This will mean good access into other important steel-consuming markets, which will continue to grow as the industrial trend continues to spread across our country.

Plans for the development of this new steel plant are in preparation. We expect to complete land acquisition and begin con-

struction next year. Flat-rolled steel products are included in our plans and perhaps other steel shapes as well. No further details as to product lines will be announced at this time, nor can we state now when we will be in production. Announcements will be made from time to time as our plans progress.

Even in its initial stage this project will represent the largest single development ever undertaken by Jones & Laughlin. It will greatly increase our percentage of finishing capacity and service capability in products and markets of great future promise. Of importance also, is the finishing capacity this expansion will free-up in our existing J. & L. plants, providing us with an ever better ability to supply the markets closer to these well-established J. & L. producing points.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say in conclusion for the Record that we feel very fortunate in J. & L.'s decision to locate in our congressional district. We welcome this industrial expansion in our area with open arms and we are sure that it will lead to a wide range of development for this very productive area—that part of my home State which we like to refer to as "The Heart of Illinois."

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco. In connection with this anniversary, I think proper recognition should be given in California to one of the great early leaders of the United Nations—Dag Hammarskjöld. To that end, I have before you today, a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a silent, timeless redwood forest in my district be designated the Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Grove.

To fully explain this proposal, I will attempt to relate the real meaning of *Sequoia sempervirens*—the ever-living redwood. A book I have been reading tells the story of the life of one tree. I would like to attempt to summarize this story in a few words, if I may.

During the founding of the Babylonian empire 2,200 years ago, a sprout emerged from a seed no bigger than a match-head. It crept up, straight and true, a few inches a year toward a patch of sky between the cover of the huge trees surrounding it. Two hundred years later, about the time Jesus of Nazareth began to preach his parables, our tree was 100 feet tall and 3 feet thick at the base. Over the centuries it inched up, expanding a fraction of an inch in girth each year as empires rose and fell, as the dark ages came and disappeared into the Renaissance, as Columbus discovered the New World and a new nation with a new idea of government based on freedom and individual responsibility grew to maturity.

During these millennia, monumental natural calamities struck. Floods of the centuries crept up the trunk of the tree, depositing several feet of new soil over its root system. Six times in its life the tree grew a new set of roots closer to the surface to gather forest nutrients. Several major forest fires scarred its skin and ate its flesh, but each time it healed its wounds with decades of new growth until 1849, the year of the great gold rush to California. That year, a forest fire burned a 17-foot-wide scar on its side, killing all the roots under the wounded area. The tree, over the next decades, started to lean. At the same time, it began growing a brace to shore up its wounded side. In 106 years, it grew a buttress projecting 4 feet to shore up its great weight. But the centuries needed to fully protect itself from natural disaster were not to come before the next natural onslaught.

Everyone recalls the 1955 floods in California when levees broke. Yuba City was flooded, and scores of people were drowned. This same flood made a bog around the tree and the buttress sank in as the tree leaned farther and farther. Finally, its 1,000 tons of redwood snapped its good roots and crashed to the ground along a 350-foot path. When its great trunk was cut, most of the history of modern civilization could be traced on its life rings.

This, Mr. Speaker, is why national interest has been aroused over preservation of a suitable grove of these stately trees, in commemoration of the respect people throughout the world hold for the great international leader, Dag Hammarskjöld.

The life of Dag Hammarskjöld was in concordance with the deep and pervading majesty of the redwoods among which we find spiritual refuge and gain a more profound realization of his own thought that "we each have within us a center of stillness surrounded by silence."

Dag Hammarskjöld, until his death in 1961, served 8 years as Secretary General of the United Nations, carrying on his widely significant and courageous search for world peace. By their very grandeur, the giant redwoods imbue us with a strong realization of human dignity, tolerance and stateliness, so characteristic of Dag Hammarskjöld's life.

This, Mr. Speaker, is largely the sentiment expressed in my concurrent resolution. I think it altogether fitting that a redwood grove in my district be selected by the State of California as a memorial to this world leader, and I would urge my colleagues to join me in this recognition.

EVENTS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BRING HOME FORCEFULLY FOLLY OF ALLOWING COMMUNIST BASE IN CUBA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the tragic events in the Dominican Republic have brought home forcefully the folly of allowing the Communist base in Cuba to continue in spreading its poison among its sister Republics of Latin America.

Several of us in the past have noted the school of Communist subversion and revolution which Castro has founded and which has been directed by Che Guevara. I pointed out this on the floor 2 years ago. It is obvious that Cuban-trained revolutionaries are at this moment planning to attempt revolts in other Central American countries. Perhaps the swift reaction of the United States in the Dominican Republic will retard their efforts.

Unfortunately we are continuing to pay for the fumbling defeat at the Bay of Pigs, which not only allowed Castro to remain in power but encouraged Communist subversives to believe they could proceed in Latin America without fear of U.S. action.

The President has courageously taken the correct step.

Today the Communist world should be on notice that they can no longer expect to romp in safety, for the United States will resist attempts to establish new Communist regimes by force in Latin America.

WILLIAM H. BOOK

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the city of Indianapolis was saddened last week by the death of William H. Book, for many years the director of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Few men have left a greater mark on Indianapolis. He was a citizen whom Indianapolis and the entire State of Indiana will miss, a man most difficult to replace.

Bill Book was a quiet and friendly man, but fervently and unselfishly dedicated to the principles which he believed were right. He had a host of friends in many walks of life. I took pride in being one of those friends.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert at this point editorials by the three daily newspapers in Indianapolis in tribute to Mr. Book:

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Star, May 1, 1965]

WILLIAM H. BOOK

Bill Book was a prime mover. Other men have formed committees. He formed committees and got things done.

Much lipservice is paid to business. Bill Book gave business—and the whole community—much more. He gave it true stewardship. In the depths of the depression, when morale and courage were low, he helped the unemployed find jobs. Then he helped rally the forces that had the power to rebuild, to attract new industry and get things going again. It was a time when jobs were the main concern of thousands of hard-hit working people.

The times called for imaginative leadership. Bill Book offered it. The community gained. Indianapolis became a key industrial center during an era that began in economic stagnation and could have ended in something far worse.

In the grim days when every dollar was a drop of economic blood, William H. Book, executive vice president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, fought to hold government spending to a minimum, to eliminate waste. Then in the days of expansion after World War II, as the city grew and faced new problems, Bill Book battled equally hard to sell business leadership on the spending necessary to solve these problems. This led to collisions with hardheads, but the cool, efficient Bill Book was the winner—and so was Indianapolis.

In time he won the nickname "Mr. Indianapolis." Few men have done more to deserve it.

He took pride in being a conservative. He warned of the dangers of centralized super-government and unrestrained Federal power. And he opposed turning to the Federal authority for financial aid. As the chamber often has pointed out, with Bookian logic, the "Federal" money came from local communities in the first place. So "Federal help" was a misnomer, and furthermore it carried Federal strings.

Yet Indianapolis needed to rebuild much of its downtown district. It did, spectacularly, with private money and initiative, and won admiration from all over the country.

Bill Book's newspaper days taught him the value of facts and research, the soundness of gathering detailed, valid data before making decisions on complex problems. His forte was research, as he often said, and research is a pillar of the chamber's operation today. This thin, calm man, with his trim mustache, rare powers of persuasion and abounding energy which poured into dozens of constructive channels, gave his talents to Indianapolis and its chamber of commerce for four decades. He played a giant role in making our chamber one of the most effective organizations of its type in the land.

Bill Book helped lead Indianapolis to the threshold of new potentialities and challenges. He believed in preserving what was best of the past and adapting imaginatively, intelligently to the changing world. "If we don't have a good vision for the future," he said, "we are not going to achieve very much in the future."

His vision was that of "a strong, virile, growing, dynamic community," energetically developing its cultural, social, business, educational, professional, research and scientific opportunities—making the most of its human resources.

This vision is Bill Book's heritage to the city that was his life.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Times, Apr. 30, 1965]

WILLIAM H. BOOK

The impact of William H. Book on this community and his contributions to it are not difficult to measure. Both were immense.

As head of the chamber of commerce for many years, he not only set the tone for industrial and business expansion here, but the political and philosophical tone of Indianapolis as well.

He had a rugged belief that the responsibility for problem solving lay primarily with local communities, and this was a belief which he pursued with unyielding vigor.

Many disagreed with some of the things which Bill Book stood for. But he earned universal respect for his sincerity and for his integrity.

Beyond his duties with the chamber, Mr. Book was an energetic volunteer in countless civic efforts.

He was closely identified over many years with the Red Cross, and was chairman of the Indianapolis chapter at the time of his death.

He served ably in a remarkable variety of other activities, ranging from the 500 festival to the annual fund drive for the United Negro Colleges.

For a man of his strong convictions and boundless energy, he was personally remarkably retiring. His voice always had that soft quality of his native Virginia, and his approach was quiet and always friendly.

The people of this community, in all economic stations, will miss Bill Book immensely, for he was a man whom they had known well and admired deeply.

Few men do so much to shape the current of any community as Bill Book did here in Indianapolis, and few work so tirelessly at what they so earnestly believe to be right.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) News, May 1, 1965]

WILLIAM H. BOOK

No one person will ever know all the good that William H. Book did in his life on this earth.

And no one—though many have tried—will be able to pay full tribute to his abilities or all of his accomplishments.

His interests and activities were innumerable and yet he found the time to give active, useful support and leadership to all of them—his church, his community, his family, his friends, his schools, his State, and his country. It was typical of him that he had been as busy in retirement as when he was full-time executive vice president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Throughout a career that involved newspaper work, public service, and his chamber career, he had a part, and always an important part, in every major civic enterprise in this city. Often little publicized, these pursuits included participation in business development, race relations, all kinds of legislation, government administration, social and welfare activity, State regulation, municipal planning, and a host of nongovernmental programs directed by citizens determined to bring about a better city, State, or Nation.

Bill Book believed firmly and fervently in free, private enterprise as it has developed under our unique form of government. He respected politics and government but he abhorred unnecessary government and its interference in private affairs. More than that, he personally was willing to do something about it. He spent all his waking hours—too many of them to the detriment of his health—trying to further those causes in which he believed.

Some of Bill Book's critics complained that he was too conservative, too opposed to changes, too much a servant of business. They didn't really know him and they didn't know his record.

He was a leader, not a follower. He was constructive, not obstructive. He could see someone else's point of view. And he wanted change, but he wanted change for the better, not change for the sake of change.

To get those changes, he wrote speeches and articles, raised money, buttonholed friends and strangers, prepared legislation, generated news stories—in short, did everything possible to accomplish his purpose.

His writing was an outgrowth of his early career as a newspaper reporter. He was both an excellent reporter and an excellent writer. He was proud of the record he made at the Indianapolis News and at the News were proud to have him as a distinguished alumnus.

Above all else, Bill Book was a Christian gentleman who believed wholeheartedly in the principles of his religious faith and practiced those principles to the end of his days.

His life and his work made this city and State much better places in which to live. And he set a rare and admirable example of Christian service to his fellow man.

TRACKING DOWN A LIFESAVER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the RECORD an editorial from the Indianapolis Star of May 3, which tells the amazing story of the development of a new wonder drug.

This new drug, which promises to be of major significance in combating several types of infection, was developed through a series of programs, but ultimately it was through the persistence of the researchers at the Eli Lilly Co. in Indianapolis that this drug was produced in a usable form.

This story demonstrates again the invaluable role which private drug companies play in the development of new medicines and medical techniques. Not infrequently these companies are subjected to attack from those who believe that all such activities should be conducted by the Federal Government. A few years ago, the Eli Lilly Co. was among five which were charged with price fixing concerning the Salk polio vaccine. At that time I spoke in defense of the great record these companies had in producing a tremendous amount of the vaccine in a short period of time. The great discovery of Dr. Jonas Salk had to be translated into efficient, inexpensive manufacture to make it useful to the millions who needed it.

The various private companies rose to meet that challenge in a truly remarkable manner. I am glad to say that the price-fixing charges were dropped, because the Government could produce no evidence to substantiate them.

The story which follows about cephalothin tells a similar tale, and there are many such in the annals of drug research.

Despite this record the private drug industry continues to know abuse at the hands of its own Government. Very unwisely, I believe, our Government has purchased drugs from sources outside of this country which operate in violation of the drug patents possessed by American manufacturers. This practice has been decried, and legislation is pending to try to remedy this situation.

Although originally conceived of by an Italian scientist, drug producers in that country were unable to effectively develop cephalothin. One reason is that they have little protection for drug discoveries, hence, it is not feasible to underwrite new research.

In any event, we again can see from the following article the debt that we do owe to private drug companies. They have done much to relieve suffering, and the facilities and brainpower they offer in their research programs which cost

many millions of dollars annually offer great hope in the continuing battle against disease.

The article follows:

TRACKING DOWN A LIFESAVER

There's a new name among lifesaving "wonder drugs." It is cephalothin, one of a family of antibiotics called cephalosporin. It is the practical result of one of the longest laboratory hunts in the history of antibiotics.

The long trail began in 1945 in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Sardinia. Prof. Giuseppe Brotzu of the Cagliari Institute of Hygiene was studying micro-organisms where the city's sewers discharge into the sea. He found a fungus which secreted a substance with the power to attack and destroy disease-causing bacteria.

Excited by the discovery, the professor spent 3 years pursuing it. He succeeded in growing his fungus in the laboratory and extracting a drug which was tested with some success. Most provocatively, it was effective against the dreaded "staph" infections, which resist penicillin and the sulfas. At the same time it was relatively free from the side effects and adverse reactions sometimes encountered with those drugs. The new substance produced improvement in patients with typhoid and undulant fevers.

Alas, Professor Brotzu's drug was too weak, and too costly to produce. He made a report of his findings, and there the matter seemed at an end. To go further would require the facilities of a large industrial research laboratory, and there was no such in Italy.

An alert British health officer in Sardinia passed the report to Sir Howard Florey at Oxford University, who had helped to rescue penicillin from the oblivion of a forgotten report. The Oxford laboratories explored it, almost abandoned it because of lack of significant new results. Then after 7 years the new antibiotic, dubbed cephalosporin C, was isolated and defined. It was still too weak, but now the work went on with new encouragement. The British National Research and Development Corporation patented the new substance, but efforts to develop it into a practical commercial medicine met failure after failure.

Ultimately the scene shifted to the laboratories of Eli Lilly & Co. in Indianapolis. There were more setbacks and more disappointments. But there was also promise and the scale of work was multiplied. At last came the breakthrough, the discovery of a way to produce a cephalosporin derivative—cephalothin—of useful strength and in commercially practical quantities. The trail was 19 years long from the discovery off Sardinia to Lilly production of a marketable drug.

Along the way, the search also produced in other laboratories some new types of penicillin which went into commercial production. Still to be explored are other possible derivatives.

Many individuals and many institutions had a part in the development. There were various key elements—but one without which the others would not have been possible. That one key was the patent system. The overriding reason for lack of a major industrial drug laboratory in Italy is the fact that in Italy there is no patent protection for drug manufacturers. The hunt for cephalothin involved the commitment of large sums of money. The only practical source of such sums, to finance this kind of extended research, is the revenue to be recovered from sale of a patentable product when one is developed. That's why this work was accomplished in countries where that protection is available.

The story of the hunt for cephalothin is a story of perceptiveness, ingenuity, skill, de-

termination, and risk taking—all thriving in the favorable climate of free enterprise economy.

A PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE CONQUEST OF DISEASES

Mr. MATSUNAGA. 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 Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which seeks to authorize the establishment in Hawaii of a Pacific Medical Center. The bill is a concrete and far-reaching effort to carry out in the field of the medical arts some of the laudatory ideas which were expressed by President Johnson in his April 7 address at the Johns Hopkins University.

You will recall that our President stated upon that occasion:

These countries of southeast Asia are homes for millions of impoverished people. Each day these people rise at dawn and struggle until the night to wrestle existence from the soil. They are often wracked by disease, plagued by hunger, and death comes at the early age of 40.

The American people have helped generously in times past * * *.

Now there must be a much more massive effort to improve the life of man in the conflict-torn corner of our world * * *.

And the President went on to say:

The wonders of modern medicine can be spread through villages where thousands die every year from lack of care. Schools can be established to train people in the skills that are needed to manage the process of development.

And these objectives, and more, are within the reach of a cooperative and determined effort.

Mr. Speaker, such a cooperative and determined effort is encompassed by the provisions of the bill I have introduced.

The bill would authorize the establishment of a medical center which would provide suitable administrative and physical facilities in order to enable teaching and research of the medical arts so badly needed throughout southeast Asia, the trust territories, Okinawa, and the numerous island archipelagoes of the Pacific.

The United States has pioneered in the field of cultural and technical interchange between the East and the West through the East-West Center in Hawaii. We have already seen, with justifiable pride, the incalculable benefits which have flowed to the peoples of Asia and America from the East-West Center. It is with a deep conviction, therefore, that I state that our island State, with its people of heterogeneous racial backgrounds, is the most suitable site from which to launch this cooperative and determined effort in the field of the medical arts.

It seems that this view with regard to the suitability of Hawaii as the home of such a Pacific Medical Center is shared by many. For example, it has recently

been announced that Hawaii will be the site of the first meeting of Japanese and American scientists who will commence in October 1965, to recommend ways in which their respective governments can aid in the fight against such diseases as cholera, tuberculosis, and leprosy in Asia.

Hawaii, Mr. Speaker, has the experience, the vision, and the enthusiasm to undertake this project.

Through scholarships and research grants, we can attract those with the best potential to the proposed medical center or direct them to more specialized institutions in the continental United States, in order to train Asians to help their fellow men.

We can hope to attract the very best medical minds of the more developed countries of Asia and the Pacific, as well as the United States, to impart their skills and knowledge to their counterparts from the less developed countries. Trained physicians and researchers from the technologically advanced countries of Japan, the Philippines, and Hong Kong will be invited to offer their services under the auspices of the United States in order to further develop the medical resources of their fellow Asian countries.

Universities and hospitals both in Hawaii and in the continental United States will be called upon to provide appropriate educational services through a program of fellowships, grants, and research stipends to be administered by the Center.

Advanced medical scholars and researchers from the United States will not only be asked to offer their knowledge and skills, but also to learn from Asians and Pacific islanders who have long specialized in certain areas, such as tropical medicine and pathology.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that such a medical center and such a medical-sharing program will be immediately embraced by the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The medical center will be a lasting and living memorial of America's aid to medicine in the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

The Pacific Medical Center will be a Federal project in its entirety and will come under the cognizance of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have been informed that the cost of operating the Pacific Medical Center for a whole year should be much less than the expense for carrying on 1 month's effort in Vietnam. The comparison may not be entirely appropriate, but it is certainly graphic.

Mr. Speaker, a similar bill was introduced in the Senate on April 28, 1965, by the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, DANIEL K. INOUE. Senator INOUE has requested the support of the President of the United States. He has also requested the support of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Secretary of State. He has already been assured of the support of many of his distinguished colleagues in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I earnestly solicit the support of the Members of this great body for the establishment of a Pacific Medical Center in Hawaii.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit during general debate for the balance of this week. I understand, Mr. Speaker, that this has been cleared with the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] on the majority side and with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] on the minority side.

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

There was no objection.

ONE-PRICE COTTON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the elimination of two-price cotton has been the greatest incentive for the American textile industry to expand, remodel, and employ more people than ever before in the history of the textile industry. The elimination of two-price cotton is aiding the American cotton grower. It is estimated that the American textile industry will use 1 million bales more of American-grown cotton this year than during the last year of the two-price cotton. Two-price cotton was unfair to the American cotton farmers. It was unfair to the American textile manufacturers. It was unfair to the American textile workers and employees in related industries.

Mr. Speaker, let us get rid of two-price cotton once and for all by appropriate legislation during this session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the South Carolina Legislature in both houses unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution addressed to the Congress urging that we extend the one-price cotton program. This resolution was adopted on April 28 and follows:

H. CON. RES. —

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to extend the one-price cotton program for the seasons of 1966 and 1967

Whereas the present one-price cotton program makes cotton competitive in price in the domestic market as well as the foreign; and

Whereas it ended the cost advantage to foreign mills which were rapidly taking over domestic markets; and

Whereas the two-price program would destroy many public opportunities and economic activities generated by the great cotton industry; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested to extend the one-price cotton program for the seasons of 1966 and 1967; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress from South Carolina and to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Attest:

INEZ WATSON,
Clerk of the House.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, today is May 3, but in Poland today there is no rejoicing, no celebration of that glorious Polish national holiday, May 3d Constitution Day. This Polish holiday, observed by the Poles for the last 174 years—since 1791—has been abolished by the Communist government imposed by Soviet Russia on the Polish nation. The Soviet puppets have created another national holiday for Poland, the date of the so-called liberation of Poland by Soviet armies. What bitter mockery of liberty this is.

But free Poles all over the world and Americans of Polish descent keep the faith, and celebrate May 3 as the true Polish national holiday. And Poles in Poland who cannot celebrate this glorious anniversary openly are celebrating it in their hearts, hoping always that the day will come when once more Poland will be free and the bells in all the churches in Poland will once more ring joyously the message of May 3, the message of freedom, justice, and democracy.

The Polish Constitution of May 3, adopted in 1791, is a veritable landmark, not only in Polish history but in the political and constitutional history of all eastern Europe. For the first time, constitutional monarchy with limited powers and a responsible cabinet form of government was adopted in that part of Europe. By that Constitution, ancient class distinctions and privileges were wiped out, and the arm of the central government was strengthened by extending the protection of the law to the peasantry. Most significant, however, for those days and for that part of Europe, was the fact that this Constitution guaranteed absolute religious freedom. In this and in many other ways the Polish Constitution of 1791 was the vanguard of democracy's advance into central and eastern Europe. Although the Polish State was shortly thereafter devoured by her predatory neighbors, this Constitution remained a beacon to the Poles in their never-ceasing efforts for freedom and independence, efforts which were crowned with success in 1918. And today, though Poland has lain beneath the oppressor's heel since 1939, the ideal and principles of that Constitution continue to inspire Polish patriots in their struggle against tyranny.

Today, in commemorating the 174th anniversary of the adoption of that Constitution, we pay our respects to the memory of its creators—men of vision and of courage. In celebrating that historic anniversary we strengthen the bond of sympathy and understanding between ourselves and the Polish people who have been sealed off from the free

world. We ardently hope that soon all Poles will be able to celebrate this anniversary in a homeland again made peaceful and free.

Mr. Charles Burke of the Polish American Congress, writing about the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of May 3, reminds us of other anniversaries that also will be remembered this year by free Poles the world over, for this year is also the 25th anniversary of the Katyn Forest massacre, when 15,000 Polish officers and professionals were slaughtered by their brutal Communist captors.

The Katyn massacre, which shocked the world as one of the most savage acts of genocide in World War II, took place 25 years ago in a forest near Smolensk in the Soviet Union. The first news of the mass graves at Katyn was announced by the German radio in April 1943. Citing identification cards, letters, and newspapers found in the graves as well as the expert opinions of pathologists, the Germans accused the Russians of the massmurder of Polish officers and intellectuals in the month of March 1940. Radio Moscow not only denied the accusations, but in turn charged the Germans with this hideous crime. The Polish Government-in-exile in London appealed to the International Red Cross to conduct an impartial investigation, and from this background the following facts were established: the bodies of 4,423 Polish officers, scientists, professors, chaplains, lawyers, and students were found in three mass graves in the Katyn Forest. Their last place of imprisonment had been the military prisoner's camp at Kozelsk. An additional 9,860 Polish officers from the Starobielsk and Ostashkov camps had disappeared without a single trace.

On September 18, 1951, the House of Representatives appointed a Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Massacre. Headed by Representative RAY J. MADDEN, of Indiana, the committee was composed of Representatives DANIEL FLOOD, of Pennsylvania, Foster Furcolo, of Massachusetts, Thaddeus Machrowicz, of Michigan, Alvin O'Konski, of Wisconsin, and Timothy Sheehan, of Illinois. After a detailed investigation of the pertinent documents and hearing the testimony of hundreds of witnesses, the committee stated in its reports in July and December 1952 that beyond doubt, Russia stood accused of the Katyn massacre.

All of us who live in the free nations of the world, and especially those of us who have the good fortune to live in our own United States, blessed with personal liberty greater than any nation in history has enjoyed, tend to turn away from these bitter memories. We strive, and rightly so, for a better world ahead, and perhaps would prefer to close this page of history and forget. But we cannot allow ourselves that luxury. The truth must be remembered, to show how at one time a civilization reverted to barbarism, and then to remind ourselves of the perils that are not far away.

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

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, 174 years ago today the Polish people adopted the now justly famous Constitution of May 3, 1791, in the hope of uniting Poland under an improved constitutional government against her traditional foes—Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

The Polish Constitution of 1791 is a landmark in the struggle of men to form a government that will be guided by the will of the majority and subject to laws formulated by representative bodies. It ranks with our own Constitution and the English parliamentary system as an example of what a free people can accomplish when they dedicate themselves to the ideals of liberty and democracy for all men.

Viewed in historical perspective, the constitution is an amazing document. That such a blend of conservatism and liberalism could have been achieved in an age of absolute monarchs and dictatorial regimes dedicated to their own lust for power is a historical feat of giant proportions. It set up a constitutional monarchy in which the prerogatives of the king were carefully defined. The executive power which he possessed was exercised through a cabinet which was responsible to the Diet, or Parliament; any member of the cabinet could be removed at any time by a two-thirds parliamentary vote. The chamber of deputies was given decided preponderance over the senate, whose role was confined to that of adviser and moderator.

Suffrage was widely extended and many of the economic barriers between the nobles and the bourgeoisie were broken down. The townsmen recovered their judicial autonomy and received a number of political rights. Most important, the doors to the Diet were opened once again to deputies from the towns, a reform which greatly broadened the basis of representation, hitherto restricted to the noble class. Finally, the peasantry, so long without recourse against the arbitrary will of often cruel masters, was now taken under the protection of the law.

All this was accomplished in a country where previously 100-percent agreement had been required on every bill that was adopted by parliament. In short, this great nation accomplished a major judicial and economic revolution without bloodshed and without domestic violence. Various groups within Poland's society received increased rights; autocratic privileges were curbed. But agreement on the need for reform was so widespread that those whose power was reduced did not revolt against the new government.

As has happened so often in Polish history, the Poles themselves were not permitted to determine their own future. After the war with Turkey had ended, Russia and Austria again turned their attention to Poland, and in 1793 Poland was partitioned for a second time.

So great was the accomplishment of the Polish nation in 1791 that May 3 has become a national holiday for Polish citizens all over the world. On this important day it is fitting for us to remember the Polish dedication to an ideal—an ideal of fair and representative government. The Polish Constitution did

not survive for long, but the ideals that it embodied are vibrantly alive in Polish hearts today. I am proud to salute my Polish friends on this important day—a day on which all Americans rededicate themselves to the hope of all Polish people everywhere, that in the near future Poland will once again be a free nation under a constitutional democratic government.

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

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois, who has done such a marvelous job as the chief investigator in 1952 of that great committee, chaired by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] and who did such an outstanding job in investigating the Katyn Forest massacre.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Chicago for taking time today to pay tribute to this very inspiring doctrine, the Polish Constitution, which was adopted 174 years ago on May 3 by the people of Poland. The gentleman from Illinois Mr. [KLUCZYNSKI] is performing a great public service by taking this time to remind us of the contents of that great document and what it has meant since its adoption in 1791.

Yesterday there was a massive observance in the city of Chicago where 150,000 people assembled in Humboldt Park to pay tribute to this constitution, and to hear an inspiring message by the Vice President of the United States, Mr. HUMPHREY, who was the main speaker. Vice President HUMPHREY quite properly pointed out at this huge observance in Chicago yesterday that Poland's Constitution of May 3, which Poles and all freedom-loving people honor all over the world, was the first liberal document submitted to the continent of Europe.

This Polish Constitution was adopted 4 years after the American Constitution. It was no surprise that the Polish people in Europe should follow the footsteps of our own Founding Fathers in America, because for 1,000 years the Polish people have been fighting for human dignity and freedom. This document adopted by the Polish people 174 years ago brought new hope to the European continent. It brought a new and revolutionary concept of self-determination to a continent where subjugation of whole nations by despotic rulers was an accepted way of life. This is the real meaning of Poland's Constitution of 1791 and this is why millions of Americans pay tribute to this magnificent doctrine every year.

We here in Congress pay tribute to this document because we feel it is important to remind people that, yes, 174 years ago the brave people of Poland adopted the Constitution which recognized the dignity and freedom of man. Tragically that Constitution was destroyed only 6 years later when Poland was torn apart by her warring neighbors simply because they could not tolerate such revolutionary concepts of freedom and dignity on the European Continent which had been introduced in the United States just a few years earlier. They feared that the seeds of freedom

transplanted from the shores of America to Europe by the Poles in their Constitution would threaten the very existence of despotism in Europe. It is a tragedy that the Polish Constitution was not permitted to flourish because today we would have had in Europe the same concepts of democratic progress that we have in this country.

Mr. HUMPHREY gave one of the most inspiring messages ever heard during the 26 years that Polish Constitution Day has been observed in Chicago. It is significant that 150,000 people gathered there gave him a thunderous ovation in recognition of the fundamentals he laid down in Chicago. These people were applauding Mr. HUMPHREY and at the same time, President Johnson who 2 years earlier had addressed in a stirring manner a similar gathering of 150,000 people.

I should also like to point out that the president of the Polish National Alliance, Charles Rozmarek, very strongly yesterday endorsed the brave and heroic decisions made by President Johnson both in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Mr. Rozmarek quite properly reminded the people that this great Polish Constitution had been destroyed only because the people in Europe did not understand the price of freedom. Mr. Rozmarek said that our great President, President Johnson, recognized the price we must pay for freedom and in a bold move and a determined move has served notice on the Communists that we are not going to capitulate to their aggression.

I should like to quote two short paragraphs from Mr. Rozmarek's remarks because I think it is significant that the president of the largest Polish-American fraternal organization in the world should today fully subscribe and endorse the foreign policy of our great President.

Mr. Rozmarek said yesterday, in introducing Vice President HUMPHREY:

In this race between liberty and disaster, I am convinced that President Johnson's firm decision to defend South Vietnam will be assessed by historians as one of the most important moves of the current decade.

We are proud that President Johnson is rebuilding our foreign policy on a strong military basis and on diplomatic firmness. This is also strengthening our American image abroad.

As Americans, we wholeheartedly support our President's bold and prudent course of action in the defense of freedom.

Mr. Rozmarek's tribute to President Johnson and Vice President HUMPHREY reflects the high regard those Americans of Polish descent have for these two great leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I should also like to point out that participating in yesterday's tribute to the Polish Constitution in Humboldt Park was Mayor Richard J. Daley, today acclaimed as the most effective public administrator in the world. His presence gave renewed meaning to the dignity of yesterday's tribute.

So I should like to congratulate the gentleman from Chicago [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI], now in the well of the House for taking this time today to pay tribute to this great document because this yearly

observance on the floor of the House of Representatives serves to help remind all Americans regardless of what their ethnic background may be, of the great price that has been paid by people in the past in defense of freedom. Mr. KLUCZYNSKI again demonstrates his unyielding dedication to the cause of freedom.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I should like to pay tribute to the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], who today, knowing that the gentleman from Chicago had obtained this special order to commemorate this occasion, invited the gentleman who is now occupying the chair as Speaker pro tempore, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] to preside while this tribute is being paid.

Many of my colleagues do not know, and I think they ought to know, that Mr. ANNUNZIO represents a congressional district in Chicago in which are located the headquarters of most of the largest Polish fraternal organizations in America, including the Polish National Alliance. I think it is most fitting that our distinguished Speaker would select Mr. ANNUNZIO to preside over this tribute on the 174th anniversary of Polish Constitution day.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois for his fine remarks. Again I want to say as chief investigator for the Katyn Massacre Committee, back in 1951 the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] did an outstanding job and made one of the finest reports that has ever been recorded in the Congress.

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

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues here today in complimenting and commending the distinguished and able gentleman from Illinois for his continuing fight for the freedom of the people of Poland. I would like to join my dedicated and devoted colleague in pointing out that Poland is not "Communist Poland." It is a great country that has been taken over by the Russian Communist conspiracy through stark raw military aggression. Some day the Polish people will rise again and win back their freedom as they have so many times in the past history of the world.

When I think about the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], the gentleman now presiding over the House [Mr. ANNUNZIO], and all my good friends, I think about the patriotic and able leadership afforded by them not only to the people of Polish extraction but to all the American people. I commend the gentlemen for keeping alive in the hearts of the Polish people and in the hearts of freedom-loving people everywhere the desire and determination to free Poland from Communist bondage.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

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

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of attending and addressing a banquet in Baltimore last night by a Polish group representing the Polish Congress of America, in observance of their 174th anniversary.

I would like to insert that address at this point in the RECORD:

Mr. Toastmaster, Governor Tawes, Father Szelagowski, distinguished officials of our State and city government, other head table guests, officers and members of the Maryland Division of the Polish American Congress, ladies and gentlemen, once again we assemble to commemorate the 174th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791. This is the most significant day in Poland's history, and is being commemorated by approximately 10 million Americans of Polish ancestry throughout our country today.

But May 3, 1791, is not just an anniversary, it stands as a memorial day for what was once a free Poland and it prophesies the ultimate triumph of justice even though Poland has once more been deprived of her independence and sovereignty by Soviet Russia. For "Truth crushed to the earth shall rise again," say the poets, and so it has with the Polish people who have time and again since this memorable date revolted from tyrannical domination and asserted their national identity.

This year's constitutional day observance also coincides with other significant dates in Polish history: the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the Katyn massacre; the 20th anniversary of the Yalta Agreement; and the 20th anniversary of the treacherous imprisonment by Russia of 16 members of free Poland's underground government.

Of these dates, the one that will long burn in the hearts of Polish patriots as one of the most brutal acts of genocide in World War II was perpetrated by the Russians who massacred 14,283 Polish officers and intellectual prisoners in the spring of 1940 at the Katyn Forest near Smolensk in the Soviet Union.

When accused of these murders, Moscow immediately denied them and counter-charged the Nazi's with responsibility for this heinous crime. To establish the truth the Polish Government-in-exile in London appealed to the International Red Cross to conduct an impartial investigation of the incident. Since the Red Cross demanded representatives of each country involved in the charges to be present during the investigations, they refused to conduct them, for Soviet Russia would not agree to be represented. The Russians instead severed diplomatic relations with the Polish Government-in-exile, denouncing it as acting falsely in collaboration with Nazi Germany.

It wasn't until December 1952 that a select committee of the U.S. House of Representatives after a year and a half of detailed investigations of pertinent documents and testimony by hundreds of duly identified witnesses established beyond the shadow of a doubt that Russia stands accused of the Katyn massacre.

These facts of crime, deceit, falsehood, and treachery should bring about a new awareness to us of the Western World, of the true face of communism.

We must here today rededicate ourselves to deliverance of not only the Polish people but all peoples behind the Iron Curtain from the yoke of oppression.

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

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEITH. I should like to join in commending not only the gentleman from Illinois but also the gentleman who headed the committee which investigated the Katyn Forest massacre.

I should like to recall to the Congress the efforts of Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane, who, in my recollection was the only career Ambassador to ever resign in protest over our country's failure to live up to treaties which we entered.

Ambassador Lane was our Ambassador to Poland who, when we failed to insist on the free elections for Poland as called for in the agreements entered into at Yalta resigned in protest in order to point out to the world our country's failure to live up to its commitments.

I believe it is a great tribute to President Johnson that he has, in recent days, taken the action he has in regard to the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. It shows a much enlightened view of worldwide Communist efforts to subvert the democracies from their course which would bring true self-government to all countries of the world. I join with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI] and others in commending him on a courageous course of action.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to a great day in the history of Poland.

This is the 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution, a remarkable document written by a remarkable group of farsighted men in 1791.

By our observance, we remind the world of the contributions Poland has made to the development of Western civilization. Moreover, we remind ourselves of the lessons to be learned from Poland's fight for freedom over the centuries.

America's growth was given much of its early impetus and its continuing sustenance by a great Constitution. Americans should appreciate, therefore, the veneration of its Constitution by the Polish people.

The Polish Constitution of 1791 was a progressive document, greatly influenced by liberal movements in England, France, and America. Unfortunately, the people were denied the chance to live under this Constitution. The spirit in which it was developed alarmed the dictatorship in Russia, just as the attractive example of Poland's independent spirit has continued to alarm her totalitarian neighbors down to the present day.

In Poland today, there is still a desire for true freedom, just as there was in the 19th century, when there was no Poland except in the memories of the people.

It was in the year 966, nearly 1,000 years ago, that Poland accepted Christianity and joined her destiny to the West. Ever since, the Catholic church has been the sanctuary of nationalist spirit.

The people of Poland know they must walk a shadow line—resistance to the East, sympathy for the attractive West. Their geographical position is a hazardous one.

But the Communist Government of Poland has reversed the liberalization encouraged by the revolution of 1956. The hopes aroused then have been steadily dampened. The screws have been turned a little tighter.

Religion is under attack in Poland; the Catholic church is in a continuing contest to preserve some independence.

A few weeks ago Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński protested to Premier Joseph Cyrankiewicz that the regime is inspecting classes, confiscating church schools, and drafting seminary students into the army.

Cardinal Wyszyński has been a titan of strength in preserving the vitality of the Catholic church under the most trying circumstances. He is one of Europe's outstanding figures and we look forward with great anticipation to his scheduled visit to Detroit in 1966.

In our lifetimes, we have seen Poland undergo bitter suffering. The root causes of this suffering pose lessons that we must not forget.

Yet, once again we hear expressed the same views which ultimately cost the lives of millions of men and women in World War II.

People of Polish blood remember their history better than most Americans. Certainly, if Hitler had been challenged and stopped early when he took over the Rhineland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, his invasion of Poland may never have happened.

We are told by some today, as we were told in the 1930's, that the countries threatened are far away. But seldom does an aggressor make it convenient for you. It is suggested that the aggressor will be content if he is permitted just one more bite. But the appetite for aggression grows upon feeding.

Recent Polish history, indeed, all recent history, teaches us that withdrawal will encourage rather than discourage our adversaries. I hope our memories are not so short that we will have to learn this bitter fact again—the hard way.

President Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk know their history. Therefore, there will be no appeasement in southeast Asia. We will stand firm.

Whatever we as a nation do in the short run affects our interests in the long run. As the principal guardians of the free world, we must honor our commitments now or risk complicating our expected responsibilities 5, 10, and 20 years from now.

The hottest trouble spot of the moment is Vietnam. Our policy is to stay in South Vietnam until that Government's ability to maintain its own security is firmly established.

One does not have to fully accept the automatic operation of the so-called "domino theory" to recognize the strategic and psychological importance of South Vietnam.

We hear some people advocate withdrawal. But consider the impact of any American withdrawal on the stability of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. And think what this would mean to Japan and India, two democracies without nuclear arms who might someday need to rely on our assurances and nu-

clear guarantee in the face of a hostile, nuclear-armed China.

Moreover, we must consider our overall position in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, particularly in the light of present conditions in the Dominican Republic, and consider what a soft policy in one place will do to our interests elsewhere.

Regardless of the complexities and unpleasanties, therefore, we must meet our responsibilities.

It is good to restate these truths. For while Poles have discovered a new society in America, and helped to build America as Americans, they have not forgotten their history and traditions and the lessons of recent history.

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, in marking today's 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution, I would like to express the hope that soon all Polish peoples will be able to freely celebrate the many happy occasions of their nation's illustrious history.

It is fitting for the U.S. Congress to take note of this anniversary as but one more act of a warm friendship that has characterized the life of these two countries. Indeed, the names of Poland's own heroes are names familiar to Americans who take pride in the revolutionary spirit of our own Nation's birth. The Kosciusko's and Pulaski's were but forerunners of the Polish allies which our later American GI's valued during World Wars I and II.

This long heritage of common American and Polish interests has been demonstrated not only in the fields of military battle but in recent years has been cemented in such humanitarian ventures as the establishment of the Krakow Children's Hospital in Poland. This wonderful project has been financed by American foreign aid and it is the kind of constructive assistance which Americans unstintingly support. As then-Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY stated last year:

Here we have shown our willingness to enter into workable agreements in fields which offer progress, while recognizing continued conflict over other matters.

Mr. Speaker, it is my firm wish that our two peoples will continue finding areas of workable agreements for a fuller enjoyment of freedom which Poland's people have found wanting in that nation.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on the 3d of May each year, this House sets aside time to commemorate the constitution proclaimed by Poland on that day in 1791. In those famous words spoken on another occasion, "it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this." For our commemoration serves a dual purpose. It reminds us, on the one hand, that the principles of freedom and democracy are not the exclusive product of the society and culture originating in Western Europe, and espoused most vigorously in our own country, but that these same principles found eloquent expression in Eastern Europe at virtually the same time as our own Government was being established. Secondly, this reminder of Poland's democratic heritage serves to refresh and invigorate our belief that the era of Communist domination cannot last. As

Poland has won her freedom in the past, so she will surely recapture it in the future.

The history of Poland has not been a happy one. She has been called a victim of her geography, and in a sense this is so. Caught between more powerful states lying to the east and west of her, she has had to battle repeatedly for national survival. At times that battle looked hopeless, but for that very reason the people of Poland never gave up hope, a quixotic hope, some would say, but a hope which history validated in the long run when, at the end of the First World War, a Polish state was once again established.

Today Poland is once again under a foreign heel. True, the government is Polish, but it is a puppet government, kept in power by Soviet bayonets. If a truly free plebiscite were held tomorrow, the Polish people would vote their masters out of office before the day was done.

For the tradition of Poland is the tradition of the constitution of 1791. It is the spirit of truly responsible and democratic government, the spirit which says that all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people. It is the flaming determination to be free, manifested throughout Polish history, both at home and abroad. It is Kosciuszko and Pulaski in our own Revolution, and it is the indomitable fighters who finally took Monte Cassino in World War II. With this spirit, who can doubt that a free and independent Poland will one day resume her rightful place among the nations of the world?

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 1791, the people of Poland adopted a Constitution whereby they declared:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

This action by the Poles followed just 2 years after the United States adopted its own Constitution of freedom, by which we are still governed. The birth of freedom highlighted world history late in the 18th century.

Today marks the 174th anniversary of that great moment in Poland's history and I rise to recognize the Poles of that era for the courage and strength they displayed in declaring their freedom from oppression and tyranny, which prevailed in Europe at the time. The Poles consider May 3, 1791, the greatest moment in their history and this May 3 we pay tribute to the Poles to remind fellow Americans that Poland was one of the first pioneers of liberalism in Europe.

However, the importance of the occasion cannot be celebrated in Poland today, in the fashion that we celebrate our own Independence Day, for the Polish Constitution is not the rule under which present-day Poland is governed. The citizens of Poland cannot enjoy the human dignity professed by their ancestors under their doctrine of equality, for the cloak of communism has descended upon them. The will of the people does not exist in today's Poland, for the Commu-

nists do not believe in the will of the people. Under their form of rule the people serve the Government rather than the Government serving the people. This moment in our history is likened as to the history of May 3, 1791, because of the intensified move by modern-day despots to control the will of the people in the world today, as the despots of Europe of those days crushed the desires of their subjects. Therefore, the recognition that we give to the May 3 Polish Constitution on this occasion has greater meaning than before, for it contains the hope of the free world and to keep this hope alive we must strongly endorse the purpose for which it was designed. The precious freedom that we enjoy is the light of hope for the world so our actions for this cause must be strong to give strength to the people of the captive nations to work for their right of self-government. We are their incentive just as we were the incentive for the Poles of 1791 when they moved for independence and self-government.

The age-old struggle of tyranny against liberty has intensified around the globe. The liberties in southeast Asia are being challenged, the liberties in the Caribbean are being challenged, and the liberties in Europe are being challenged. Unless we support the cause of those liberties we cannot help but expect our own liberty to be challenged for the spread of communism will not stop at our shores if they are successful with their movement in the rest of the world. We must be more firm than ever in protecting what we fought for in two great wars and we must defend what so many died to protect.

Unfortunately before the Constitution was put into full force, Poland's enemies overpowered her for they could not afford an independent nation to gain strength within their midst. Poland has never really enjoyed the fruits of their move toward independence but the spirit of their move remains strong in the present generation of Poles. They have not given up hope that one day they will enjoy the right to own land, the right to worship as they please, the right to hold office in their Government, and the right to express their views on governmental affairs. Although they do not enjoy full liberty the Polish people in that nation are asserting themselves more and more. They are encouraged by our stand for equality and I believe their will for freedom can again be realized by their continuing their determined efforts toward that goal. The knowledge of their Constitution is the guideline by which they can resolve their present plight. It is the rule by which they should live, for it is the rule by which they want to live. Poland's history has been a saga of glory and tragedy, but this nation has never quit. They have not forgotten the promise of 1791 and I am sure that we all believe that someday this promise will be realized.

By observing the anniversary of Polish Constitution Day we renew our support of their liberation from oppression and give meaning to their cause. But more so we give meaning to the cause of all freemen in the world today. This is the

important struggle in the world today and to win it we must be firm. Our firmness gives courage, not only to Poland, but to all the captive nations, which will one day break loose from their bonds so that the world will rejoice in peace.

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon the Polish people of the 9th New Jersey District, which I have the honor to represent, and those of the surrounding areas met to observe the 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution.

The many people who assembled to give recognition to this historic Polish document, are proud of their heritage and of their contributions to the American way of life. These who have migrated to this country years ago have taken part in developing this Nation to the stature it holds in the eyes of the world.

The Poles who came to our shores in recent years as displaced persons or refugees know the meaning of the words "freedom and liberty" as opposed to "subjugation and oppression" now being practiced in their beloved country, Poland.

At this celebration, they reaffirmed their desires and hopes that Poland will once again be free and independent, and take its rightful place among the free nations of the world.

As the main speaker at this celebration, I traced the history of Poland throughout the years and expressed my hopes that Poland would again be free. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include these remarks which were delivered to the freedom-loving Poles of my congressional district:

REMARKS BY MR. HELSTOSKI

Poland, one of the larger and more populous countries of Europe; venerable in her 1,000-year-old existence; admired for her chivalry and her heroism; respected for her courage and her love of liberty; champion of the cause of freedom, whose banners bore the motto "For Our Liberty and Yours"; a great contributor to the world's culture and science; the Poland of a glorious historical past, now despoiled by enemies, abandoned by friends, this Poland shall be the subject of my talk this afternoon.

The Sarmatians, ancestors of the Poles, for 2,000 years occupied lands along the shores of the Baltic with boundaries extending to Berlin, Bohemia and Central Russia. Buried cities disclose the ruins of walled cities and imposing temples containing many evidences of ancient culture.

In 964, the North Slavic tribes, uniting under the leadership of the Piast family formed the independent state of Polska (Poland). Prince Mieczyslaw became the first ruler with Gniezno the capital. The new nation accepted Christianity and joined the Western Roman culture.

Shortly after Boleslaw the Brave ascended the throne, Germany, Bohemia and Hungary attacked Poland. At the head of 15,000 knights, he defeated the armies of the German Emperor, and in turn conquered Bohemia, Hungary, and later defeated the Dukes of Moscow. His great ability in military tactics firmly established the borders of Poland.

During the following three centuries Poland was engaged in defensive wars. When Genghis Khan invaded Europe about 1250, it was Poland that finally stopped the Mongol invasion.

The order of the Teutonic Knights of the Cross presented a serious problem for the Polish nation. Konrad, Polish Duke of Mazovia, invited the Knights to Christianize the pagan Letts. Instead, they built fortified strongholds and proceeded to prey upon their neighbors. They burned villages and slaughtered the populace. Later they sacked Polish cities in West Prussia and eventually attempted to invade Poland. King Lokietek curbed their lawlessness by defeating them in 1320.

Casimir the Great was without doubt Poland's greatest King. During his reign there was established a new code of laws embracing all parts of Poland. He launched an extensive program of public and private improvements. Huge massive structures of stone and marble appeared in many parts of Poland. He also founded the University of Krakow in 1364, which celebrated its 600th anniversary just last year.

Mikolaj Kopernik (Nicholas Copernicus) the great astronomer, who revolutionized the world's conception of the solar system, was one of the students of the Krakow University.

Then followed the most momentous event in Poland's history—the voluntary union of Lithuania with Poland. Jadwiga, Poland's first queen, at the age of 13, was elected to the Polish throne. She proceeded to improve the living conditions of the peasantry. Under her reign, health centers and hospitals were established and provision was made for the care of the young and old of the poorer classes. Her solicitude for the welfare of the people won her the love and affection of her subjects. She was acclaimed the most beloved ruler in Poland's history.

Wladyslaw Jagiello, Grand Duke of Lithuania, sought the hand of the young queen, promising the union of his vast domain with Poland and further promising the acceptance of Christianity by his people. Through the marriage that followed, Lithuania was united with Poland. The union of the two nations continued for 400 years until 1795.

The great Jagiellonian dynasty which ruled Poland until 1672, began its reign with the election, in 1386, of Wladyslaw Jagiello as King of Poland. During his reign, war broke out between Poland and the Knights of the Cross. A victory for the Knights of the Cross might have eliminated Poland as a nation. The historic battle took place at Grunwald in Prussia and resulted in a brilliant victory for the Poles. The Teutonic Knights were completely defeated and their grand master killed. This occurred in July 1410. The Order of the Knights finally disbanded in 1550, when Albrecht I, their grand master, joined the Lutheran Church.

Albrecht I, grand master of the Teutonic Knights of the Cross paid tribute to Poland. All Prussian cities were under Polish rule. This was the beginning of Poland's greatest era. She became one of the wealthiest and most important nations of Europe for the following 150 years.

When Zygmunt August became King of Poland in 1545, Livonia was united with Poland. During his reign all Europe, except Poland, was engaged in bloody religious wars.

Poland proclaimed religious freedom within its boundaries and thousands of victims of religious persecution fled to Poland.

During the reign of Stefan Batory, mints were opened in Wilno, Lithuania and Riga, Livonia (Latvia). Batory's rule, though lasting only 10 years, was marked by great wisdom and ability. Among his greatest accomplishments was the establishment of the University of Wilno, in 1560, and many lesser institutions of learning so that Polish education and culture would have the best means of expansion and existence.

Zygmunt III, of the Swedish Vasa Dynasty, became the King of Poland. His father was Gustav III, King of Sweden, his mother was a Polish princess. Zygmunt was also King of Sweden during the years 1592-1604. His

reign marked the peak of Poland's golden era. The numerous mints of Poland issued vast amounts of money. Among the unusual, were the 100, 70, 50, 10, and 5 ducat gold pieces. During Zygmunt's reign and that of his two successors, the title—King of Poland and Sweden—was used on all coins.

During Zygmunt's reign war broke out between Poland and Russia. When Prince Wladyslaw captured the strong Russian fortified city of Smolensk, the Russians surrendered. Wladyslaw's generous and magnanimous conduct won the respect and admiration of the defeated Russians.

In 1610 they elected him Czar of Russia and it was most unfortunate that the Polish Diet delayed the approval of this election. The Russians, after waiting 3 years, finally elected a Romanoff as their czar. Thus, instead of Polish kings, the Romanoffs occupied the throne of the czars for the next 300 years.

Poland, through hesitancy and delay, lost a golden opportunity of uniting the vast domain of the Russians with that of Poland and Lithuania.

During the reign of John Casimir, Poland was attacked by Sweden, Russia, and the Tatars. Enemy armies had overrun Poland and finally at the siege of Krakow and Czestochowa, Poland defeated the combined armies of Sweden and Brandenburg. Though Poland was victorious, nevertheless she paid a terrible and costly price for her victory. The country lay in ruins and the people of Poland were demoralized.

But, through the dark clouds of despair, Poland came into the great moment of glory. Shortly thereafter, Poland's great military leader, Jan Sobieski III ascended the Polish throne as King of Poland. Vienna was besieged by a half million Turks and her fall seemed to be imminent, particularly so since Emperor Leopold I abandoned Vienna and sought refuge with his military leaders in the Bavarian Alps, strangely enough near the site later selected by Adolph Hitler as his refuge.

Pope Innocent XI, despairing of the situation that endangered not only Vienna but the Christianity of Europe, sent an urgent plea to the King of Poland for help in the fight against the Turks.

Sobieski, at the head of 45,000 Polish troops hurried to the aid of Vienna. Upon his arrival, he was selected commander in chief of the allied forces. Shortly thereafter a fierce struggle ensued and the battle waged for a considerable time, with the final result in doubt. Finally, Sobieski at the head of his Polish troops, attacked the mighty Turk forces and on September 13, 1683, drove the Turkish armies out in disorder, captured thousands of prisoners and vast amounts of arms. The whole Moslem camp fell with its rich treasures into the hands of the Polish Army. Among the many priceless articles, a very rare and expensive Persian silk wall hanging was removed from the vizier's tent. This was turned over to Sobieski, who presented it to his adjutant, Prince Sangusko. This historic trophy is now owned by the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Through this victory, Vienna was saved as so was the Christianity of Europe, yet a hundred years later Austria participated in the partition of Poland.

After Sobieski's death, August II of Saxony was elected King of Poland. The election to the Polish throne of the Saxons, August II and his son August III, was most unfortunate to the Polish nation. Their misrule and loose living demoralized the people of Poland and, with the aid of France and Sweden, Stanislaus Leszczynski was placed on the throne of Poland, after having deposed August II. This reign lasted only 5 years when August II regained the throne.

The last King of Poland, Stanislaw August, attempted to instill a new spirit into the nation. He established a national de-

partment of education, and recodified the laws of Poland. His greatest effort, however, was the adoption of a new constitution on May 3, 1791. On that memorable day in 1791, King Stanislaus exhorted the deputies of the Polish Diet to accept the new Constitution as the last means of saving their country and himself set an example by swearing to defend it. Under this Constitution class distinctions were abolished, absolute religious toleration was established, and every citizen was declared equal under the law.

The Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, ranks with our own Declaration of Independence and with that of England's Magna Carta as one of the great democratic documents of history, granting liberty to its people. Its adoption by the Poles came shortly after the Declaration of Independence of our own country, and the principles in both documents show great similarity.

Throughout this Nation, as throughout the world, people of Polish descent hail May 3 as we hail the celebration of our independence on the 4th of July. Why they cherish this holiday is not hard to understand when we recall our own joy at having cast off the yoke of nobilities' oppression back in 1776. The Poles did likewise when they divorced themselves from the noble ruling class and established an independent and free country 174 years ago.

Unfortunately, the Constitution had hardly been signed when Russia, Prussia, and Austria invaded and partitioned the country in 1793. Subsequently, in 1795, the Polish nation was devoured by her predatory neighbors because it dared to be liberal and democratic, despite the fight to keep free by Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a name familiar to us in our own struggle to keep free and independent.

Through the efforts of Ignace Jan Paderewski and with the assistance of President Woodrow Wilson, Poland again attained her freedom in 1918 when the Republic of Poland was formed and the new Government followed the basic ideas of the original Constitution of 1791.

However, freedom for Poland was of short duration, for in 1939 Hitler and his Nazi hordes unleashed their power against Poland and invaded her fertile lands. After 6 weeks of desperate resistance against the vast military might of the Nazis, Poland was compelled to yield when it was administered the death blow by the Russians' invasion of Poland from the rear on September 17, 1939.

After Poland's collapse in 1939, her sons fought with distinction in North Africa, Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany. Her brave airmen fought in the defense of Britain. On land, on sea, and in the air, Poland's gallant sons gave their all for the Allied cause.

Poland's reward is the loss of her 1,000-year-old fatherland and being branded by her allies as "Communist Poland." Poland is not, never was and never will be Communist. If Poland is Communist dominated, it is not by her choice or her desire, but by the will of her allies.

Poland will always remember Yalta and Teheran, as the most cruel appeasement in all history. Poland, a heroic and cultured nation of over 30 million people, willfully condemned to political slavery by her allies.

Every foot of Poland's ground is drenched with the heroic blood of her sons, who for a thousand years fought in the defense of their homeland. The graves of Poland contain the remains of her sons who gave their lives for their beloved country. Poland is the hallowed ground of her people and will continue to be so long as there is a solitary son of Poland.

If nations like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, and Latvia had not been handed over to Russia they would have formed an Iron Curtain against Russia, instead of constituting an Iron Curtain against the democracies of the West.

If the world of democracy is now fearfully living in the shadow of World War III, the elimination of Poland as a free nation is in a large measure the answer to the world's present state of apprehension.

Yet the Poles have never lost faith. They hope and pray that democracy of the world will prevail and that 30 million Poles, now enslaved, will regain their freedom and liberty. In the words of Poland's national anthem, "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginieła"—Poland is not yet lost.

I am of the firm belief that in our words expressed here today for the people of Poland, in our sympathy for their plight, in our rededication to the principles of liberty for all people, we also use this occasion to learn what we can from the experience of Poland and apply this information to help solve our own problems here in the United States.

That is why I have gone back into Poland's history, into her problems at the time her Constitution was coming into being, because I think it holds a lesson of faith and determination of a nation to be free of foreign domination, with hopes of independence and individual liberty.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in noting the 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791.

The Polish people have added much to the culture of Europe and their sons and daughters who have emigrated to the United States have enriched our heritage. They brought many strong qualities to add to the composite of traits which has become the American national character.

By an unhappy accident of geography the Polish people have had to contend through the centuries with the recurrent aggression of their Russian neighbors. Poland revolted against her oppressors many times, and despite the tyranny imposed from Russia she has remained dedicated to her own nationalism and freedom. Her current plight derives from the unholy pact between Hitler and the Soviet Union by which they agreed to divide Poland between them. Since that time the Polish people have been under the domination of the Kremlin leaders but have continued to show their basic desire for independence.

I am sure that in a truly free election the Poles would reject communism by an overwhelming vote. I am convinced that we as a nation should insist that Russia allow her captive nations such as Poland the opportunity for a free and unfettered choice between independence and Soviet domination.

Surely the day will come when the Polish people will be a free nation again and we will rejoice with them in that happy time.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on this May 3, as in previous years, we are reminded once again of an event of special significance in the history of Poland and indeed in the constitutional history of the Western World. May 3 marks the anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution of 1791. The Constitution of 1791 was a landmark not only in Poland's political development but also in the political development of Eastern Europe and of the whole Western World.

The 18th century was the age of liberalism in the West, when Locke in Eng-

land, Montesquieu in France, and our own Founding Fathers in the United States were formulating new systems of government based on the concept of popular sovereignty. But in Eastern Europe, with the exception of Poland, absolutism was the order of the day—in Prussia, in Austria, in Russia. The exercise of power was the prerogative of the ruler alone, unrestrained by the limits of a written constitution or by a parliamentary system of government.

In Poland, however, even prior to May 3, 1791, limitations had been placed on the autocratic power of the King. The townspeople and peasants were still without representation, but from medieval times Poland had a bicameral parliament composed of the gentry and highest officials of the land and vested with legislative and executive powers equal to those of the king. In the middle of the 16th century the King had become an elective monarch, chosen for life by the autocracy. His powers were explicitly stated in a written agreement signed by him before his election.

Thus, in Poland the Third of May Constitution was simply one further step—albeit an extremely significant one—in a progression of moves toward democratic government. While Western Europe was being governed by kings ruling by "divine right," in Poland the autocratic power of the King had already been limited by the beginnings of a constitutional system.

The Third of May Constitution wrought tremendous change in Polish life: townsmen for the first time were given parliamentary representation and office-holding privileges; the peasants were placed under protection of the laws; the governing powers of the towns and cities were significantly broadened. The Constitution of 1791 in effect established a new system of government—constitutional democracy—and at the same time initiated a peaceful social revolution. The spirit of liberalism which spread through Western Europe in the 18th century is nowhere better expressed than in the Constitution whose adoption we commemorate today:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty, and the good order of society, on an equal scale, and on a lasting foundation.

Unfortunately, the Polish people have not always been able to exercise this will and to preserve the system of government they so ardently desire, for the liberal spirit of Poland has time and again frightened Poland's absolutist and totalitarian neighbors. Thus, perceiving the threat to their own absolutist systems presented by the Polish Constitution of 1791, Russian and Prussia sent their armies out to capture Poland, and in 1795 Poland disappeared from the map of Europe. History repeated itself in 1939 when, once more, totalitarian regimes in Germany and Russia overran Poland.

Thus, Poland was once again deprived of her independence and is still suffering under the yoke of Communist tyranny. Nevertheless, the Constitution of 1791 is a reminder of the fervent spirit of lib-

eralism which abides in the Polish people. They have not given up, and they will never give up. They are as certain as we are that one day justice will triumph and Poland will again be free.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, one of history's most inhuman crimes was committed by the Soviet Union against Poland.

The Katyn massacre is so shocking, it seems almost fictional. It is hard to believe that any civilized nation would murder in cold blood 14,283 officers and intellectuals—4,423 of whom were buried in mass graves and 9,860 others never seen again. But evidence shows that it did happen.

I do not say that arbitrarily, because a Select House Subcommittee To Investigate the Katyn Massacre reported beyond doubt that the mass murder was committed by the Soviet Union.

We do not have the power to return these 14,283 Polish leaders to life, but from that monstrous crime we should have learned a tragic and costly lesson: that communism is brutal and cruel.

As we observe with sorrow and indignation the 25th anniversary of the Katyn massacre, let all free nations reaffirm their determination to keep free and strong and be on constant guard against communism—which cannot be trusted.

I also want to join my colleagues in observing the Polish national holiday. The free world has a debt of gratitude to Poland and the United States is a stronger nation because of the Polish people.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the Polish 3d of May Constitution Day is being celebrated today by free Poles everywhere and persons of Polish descent who reside in many countries throughout the world. I wish to join them in commemorating this Polish national holiday and to reassert America's deep and lasting friendship toward the Polish nation.

Throughout the United States, over 10 million Americans of Polish ancestry will pay tribute to the Polish nation and its cultural heritage. The first Poles arrived in America at Jamestown, Va., in 1608, bringing with them the great traditions of Poland which had been contributing to the growth and development of Western civilization and culture for 624 years.

The affinity between Poland and the United States is clearly reflected by the fact that the Polish Constitution of 1791 and the Constitution of the United States were adopted within a few short years of each other and both embodied the principles of ordered liberty and freedom. Through the courage and understanding of the people of both nations, these two great Constitutions were formed with a basis grounded in respect for the law and the protection and integrity of individuals.

The glory of the May 3d Polish Constitution shines all the more brilliantly when one considers the ancient feudal ideas prevailing internally at that time and the extreme pressures bearing on the Polish nation from without by the powerful monarchies of Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

Through subsequent partitions, the Polish May 3d Constitution was in fact terminated by countries permeated by tyranny and absolutism. But in reality, the Constitution lived on in the valiant hearts of the oppressed Poles. The tenets expressed in that Constitution were handed down through generations by the gallant display of courage that each son witnessed in his father. This was vividly displayed during the merciless occupation by the Nazis during World War II and continues under the equally unmerciful subjugation of Poland by the Soviet Union.

In thus living the May 3d Constitution through all their trials and sufferings, the brave and courageous people of Poland can, without a doubt, be considered a beacon of hope for the entire free world amidst the dark sea of communism.

The people of Polish ancestry can justly be proud of the examples of inspiration and intrepidity which are a part of the great Polish tradition. We can only estimate, but history will surely relate, the profound impact that this tradition has on the liberation of all human beings throughout the world.

Mr. KARTH. The 3d of May has come to be celebrated in Congress each year since the outbreak of World War II to demonstrate the solidarity of Americans with the people of the Polish Nation.

This annual observance of the 1791 Polish Constitution is particularly appropriate because this great charter was inspired by the liberal spirit which was responsible for our own Constitution of 1789. Unfortunately for the Polish nation her rapacious neighbors in 1795 dismembered her and crushed at that time the flowering of a liberal democracy.

From the tragedies which have torn Poland, the United States has gained millions of Poland's sons and daughters, who have brought with them their cherished heritage of liberalism. They have enriched and strengthened our own American democracy with their political philosophy, their precepts of social justice, in their concepts of the brotherhood of man, and in the arts and sciences.

It is a great privilege for me to salute Poles and citizens of Polish ancestry on May 3d, the Polish national holiday.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join in the annual commemoration of Polish Constitution Day.

One hundred and seventy-six years ago today, on May 3, 1791, the great Polish nation adopted a democratic constitution. It established a rule of law responsive to the will of the people and thereby earned Poland a place in the front rank of European democracy. By a stroke of the pen, the Polish people overcame tyranny and absolutism which ruled over all of Europe.

It is one of the tragedies of our time that this national holiday of a brave and freedom-loving people is no longer celebrated in the homeland. The dictatorial Communist government that holds absolute power in Poland today will permit no public mention of this historic occasion.

But millions of Americans of Polish extraction will mark this day with proper celebrations to assure that the traditions of freedom which their people have long upheld will not be allowed to die.

It is fitting that Americans join in commemorating the day on which Poland first became a democracy. We who have enjoyed the benefits of constitutional government for almost two centuries, must never forget the struggles of our brothers who do not enjoy these same privileges.

I know that my colleagues in the House of Representatives share my determination to do everything in our power to hasten the day when Poland shall once again be a nation of free people. Our observances today will help to keep that determination alive.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in the House in commemoration of Polish Constitution Day, the national holiday of Poland prior to the Communist takeover of that country. The principles of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, have lived in the hearts of the Polish people throughout their history of oppression and foreign domination. Our participation in the observance again this year dramatizes the support and interest of the U.S. Congress in the Polish nation and the other peoples who are the oppressed captives of communism.

We must continue to support the Polish people's hopes for restoration of their freedom until the day when their rightful aspirations are realized. It is especially tragic that the people of Poland and the other Eastern European nations were delivered into Communist hands by the wartime agreement between President Roosevelt and Soviet Dictator Stalin. It is our obligation to rectify that momentous mistake.

Although the Polish people have been suffering under Soviet-imposed rule for 21 years now, they are still vigorous in their personal opposition to the Communist system and have shown the courage which will enable them to overcome their Communist oppressors someday.

As they did during the many years of the partition of Poland, the Poles continue to retain their national heritage and distinctive traditions under the cruel Communist tyranny which plagues them. I know that their fortitude is strengthened by the knowledge that they are supported by the thousands of Poles and other refugees from the captive nations of Eastern Europe who are thriving in the free world and working for the common goal of restoration of freedom for their homelands.

As we in the Congress pay tribute today to the brave Polish people on their national holiday, we reaffirm our determination to help them achieve the legitimate independence which they have been denied for so long. We who enjoy life in a free country must rededicate ourselves to the philosophy of self-determination of people in order that justice will someday triumph over Communist tyranny and the principles embodied in the Polish Constitution of

May 3, 1791, will once again serve the people of Poland.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, once again May 3 comes to remind free men everywhere of Polish Constitution Day, that day in 1791 when the Polish people eloquently expressed their aspirations for democratic self-government based on the sovereignty of the people.

Unfortunately, the constitutional government of Poland was extinguished less than a year later by the conquest of Russian armies, and the subsequent partition of her territory among autocratic Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Even so, the noble aspirations expressed in this memorable document constantly serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to the Polish people as they patiently await their deliverance from bondage.

It is a cruel irony of history that while Polish Constitution Day recalls the highest aspirations of man, it also reminds us of his utter debasement. For this year's May 3 observance will also mark the 25th anniversary of one of the most brutal acts of genocide ever perpetrated when the Soviets massacred more than 4,000 Polish officers and intellectuals.

The history of Poland is replete with tragedy, sacrifice, and cruel disappointment, but it is also infused with courage, heroism, profound intellectual attainment, and deep piety. It is these latter unique attributes that have gained for the Polish people the profound respect and admiration of the civilized world.

So today, I am pleased to join my colleagues in expressing a sincere hope that the noble aspirations of the Polish people for the restoration of true independence and freedom from oppression will soon become a reality.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, the Poles are a gifted and proud people, and they take just pride in their great deeds and superb accomplishments. They are known not only as sturdy and skilled workers; not only as gallant warriors and brave fighters; but they are also distinguished as accomplished masters in the arts and the sciences, and as uncompromising champions of human freedom and dignity. They have struggled hard, and for long periods, for their freedom and independence. This was particularly true during the last decades of the 18th century when their very existence as a free and sovereign nation was threatened by their powerful and implacable neighbors. Then they were arrayed against the combined forces of Austria, Prussia and Russia, although not powerful enough to cope with any one of them. But they felt that by reforming their governmental machinery they would be in a stronger position to face their foes with confidence. With that in mind, Polish leaders set out to remodel and reshape their central governing institution. And by 1791 the Constitution was ready for adoption. On May 3 of that year it was promulgated and since then that date has been celebrated as a Polish holiday.

That historic Constitution was a remarkable document in that it made

Poland a limited monarchy and a constitutional democracy. The powers of the King were sharply curtailed, and he was to share his executive authority with a council. The nobility was to lose many of its privileges, and its ranks were opened to the townsmen. The peasants' relations with their landlords were regulated by law, and thereafter they were not to be subjected to the arbitrary powers of their landlords. Religious freedom was established, though Poland remained officially Roman Catholic. By this Constitution the governmental machinery was liberalized and became far more democratic, being characterized as a progressive government. This was a distinct forward step, and a pioneering one in that part of eastern Europe, for in no other country were there any such sweeping governmental reforms.

Unhappily the Polish people did not have the opportunity to put their new Constitution into force. Their foes soon attacked Poland, putting an end to a free and sovereign state of Poland until 1918. Today, on the 174th anniversary of the promulgation of that Constitution, Mr. Speaker, Poles would like to demonstrate their devotion to the democratic and liberal spirit of that Constitution by observing its anniversary, Polish Constitution Day.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, each year we commemorate Poland's May 3 Constitution of 1791 and this year we also take note of other significant dates in the history of Poland. This is the 174th anniversary of Polish independence and I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the framers of the Polish Constitution of 1791.

Today there are artificial barriers in Europe which restrain the good Polish people from the exercise of the liberties provided in their Constitution, but we take hope in the knowledge and belief that communism in its present form cannot long survive if it continues to hold down a people whose love for liberty has survived through all these years.

I am personally familiar with the problems of Poland through my service on the Europe Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and also through my associations with Americans of Polish descent who live in large numbers in my congressional district and who have contributed greatly and materially to the cultural and economic development of my congressional district. They have played a major role in the greatness of our country and they look forward to the day when Poland again will be free.

This year, as we salute our Polish friends and our Americans of Polish descent, we take sad cognizance of their plight and we recall not only the 174th anniversary of Polish independence but, also, the 25th anniversary of the Katyn massacre perpetrated by the Soviet Union, the 20th anniversary of the Yalta Agreement, the 20th anniversary of the imprisonment by Russia of 16 members of free Poland's underground government, and also the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Poland. We do this in commemoration of the heroes of Poland, living and dead, and in our desire to

keep alive the desire for freedom and liberty among Polish people and all other victims of enslavement whom we symbolize.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, today, May 3, marks the one great moment in Polish history, 174 years ago, when the future looked bright, when that gallant, freedom-loving nation finally seemed destined for the kind of governmental system we Americans find as natural as breathing.

Just 174 years ago, at the same time we and the French were incorporating our love of liberty into immortal documents of our own, the Polish people drew up the Constitution of May 1791, proclaiming their deep conviction that—

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Sadly, that great document was never fully realized, for the heroic Polish people have fought and suffered one oppressor after another throughout most of their history. Today their Constitution remains the great common bond of Polish people everywhere—those who have found freedom in other lands, and those still under the heel of a ruthless tyrant—who join today in reaffirmation of the great Polish national traditions, and their staunch faith that their nation will once again be free.

On May 3 each year the Congress of the United States is proud to join the Polish people across the world in salute to their undying resolve, and to rejoice with them that the spirit of that Constitution will never die. "Niech Zyje Pamiec I Duch Konstytucji Trzeciego Maja"—may the memory and the spirit of the Constitution of May 3 live forever.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today is a time to join with citizens of Polish origin at home and abroad in many countries in commemorating an event of May 3, 1791.

On that historic date, Poland was successful in reforming her public life in an assertion of democracy by adopting a constitution based on the philosophy of freedom.

Although the action failed to deter partition of Poland in 1795 by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it was a strong flame of hope that this courageous country would successfully—against overwhelming odds—dissolve tyranny and absolutism.

I join my colleagues in saluting the courage, wisdom, and patriotism of the Poles whose faith in the concept of freedom has remained strong through generations despite political and physical attacks against the country.

Even though Poland's independence has once more been taken from her, there is assurance of an ultimate triumph of justice.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we are today saluting the Polish people in their never-ending pursuit for political freedom.

The Polish Constitution of 1791 was a most advanced and liberal document in Europe in its day. It was drafted by the

gifted and patriotic leaders of Poland and was adopted and promulgated on May 3 of that year as the best means of reforming Poland's internal administration and of strengthening her against foreign foes. As such it was deemed well suited to serve this double purpose. At the same time it was a significant milestone in the progressive evolution of governmental institutions.

This memorable Constitution made Poland a limited constitutional monarchy. The cabinet form of government, with ministerial responsibility, was introduced. Intricate and obstructive features of the old system were eliminated and many class distinctions were abolished. The towns were given administrative and judicial autonomy and also a measure of parliamentary representation. Personal privileges formerly enjoyed by the gentry alone were made available to all townsmen. The peasantry was placed under the protection of the law. Absolute religious toleration and freedom of conscience were guaranteed. Provisions were also made whereby periodic reforms could be introduced and alterations enacted. Judged in the light of then current ideas, the Polish Constitution of 1791 was a real advance in democratic government. It was hailed as such by liberals everywhere, and won the admiration of that great British statesman and political writer, Edmund Burke.

It was most unfortunate for the Poles that they were not allowed to live under this democratic Constitution, for soon after its promulgation, Poland was attacked by its powerful foes, and then partitioned among them, putting an end to Poland's independence. But all through these years the free and democratic spirit has lived in the hearts of the Polish people, and wherever they are permitted they take distinct pride in celebrating the promulgation of their democratic Constitution as an important holiday.

In connection with the celebration of the Polish Constitution day, it is worth remembering that 23 years ago the mutilated remains of more than 4,000 Polish Army officers, who had been missing since early in the war, were discovered in the Katyn forest. This was the foulest deed committed by their heartless foes, in violation of all rules in the conduct of war, and also in violation of human decency. All Poles and their friends remember this shocking revelation of 23 years ago, and think of the fate of these gallant and patriotic Polish officers. Mr. Speaker, I gladly join my Polish friends in the celebration of Polish Constitution Day and pay tribute to the memory of the victims of the Katyn Forest massacre.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly one of the most striking features of the Polish Constitution of 1791 was what the noted American scholar of Polish history, Dr. Robert Howard Lord, has quite correctly referred to as the "happy blend of liberalism and conservatism." Indeed this Constitution was a harmonious mixture of liberalism and conservatism, and it is for that reason that this Constitution held such great promise for the Polish nation.

The Polish constitutional experience was a peaceful revolution. It was a revolution because it changed substantially the structure of the Polish state. Yet it was a revolution carried out peacefully and without bloodshed.

What a contrast to the experience in France at that time.

The French Revolution and the events that followed were accompanied by violence, terror, and war. Nothing of the past was held sacred. Whatever reminded the revolutionaries of the past was something to be destroyed and blotted out of the nation's memory. Intoxicated by the cry of "Egalité, Fraternité, and Liberté," French radicals destroyed the old order of things with an absolute reckless abandon, and upon the ruins of the old regime they attempted—and unsuccessfully—to create a new state guided by the principles they had proclaimed.

In Poland, there was no bloodshed; no rejection of the past; no radicalism.

In Poland, peace, orderliness and harmony marked the transformation of the Government from the old to the new. Reforms, many of which were radical, were carried out with an absence of violence, terror, and civil disorder. When the Polish Diet accepted the new Constitution, all Poland rejoiced at this dawning of a new day of liberty.

This was a Constitution that sought to conserve the nation. By it the Polish reformers sought to preserve the traditions of the past and thus maintain that organic tie that must exist from one era to the next if there is to be no serious political dislocation. Property was respected; religious traditions were preserved; many privileges of the nobility and propertied classes, although modified, were maintained; the institution of the monarchy, although limited, were strengthened and placed on a more stable basis.

Great care was taken to achieve transition to a more perfect state in an orderly, peaceful manner.

No scenes of terror were played out on the streets of Warsaw.

There was no guillotine.

There were no Robespierres.

But, for Poland's misfortune, there were the Russians.

Russia could never tolerate a strong Poland.

If it could never tolerate a strong Poland, certainly it would never tolerate a more liberal Poland.

The "Jacobins of Warsaw" is the name Catherine the Great gave to the Polish reformers. For her, they were a threat; a threat to her autocracy, a threat to her sovereign power. Thus, with a lull in the Turkish wars, Catherine threw her troops against Poland, and after a desperate fight, defeated the Poles, destroyed the May 3d Constitution, and partitioned Poland.

The dream of the reformers had come to an end; but dreams that are deposited in the traditions of nations never really come to an end. They live on in the spirit of the nation; and indeed this moment of glory and honor, this great Constitution, lives on in the hearts and

minds of the Polish people and in the soul of Poland herself.

On this anniversary of the Polish Constitution, we pay tribute to a great people who for a moment in history demonstrated a degree of political wisdom unknown at the time on the continent of Europe. These great statesmen, these reformers of 1791, created a constitutional masterpiece; but they created, too, a spirit of liberalism that has inspired the Poles ever since.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today, friends of Poland and of freedom all across this great land are celebrating the adoption of the Polish Constitution of 1791. This great document embodies the love of freedom and true representative government which the Polish people hold so dear. The document was born out of the need to build an internally strong government better able to resist the depredations of the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, intent on partitioning Poland for a second time. In this the Poles were unsuccessful. But they were everlastingly successful in bringing together in one work the dreams and aspirations of a great people.

The Constitution enlarged the electorate; reformed the Parliament, giving more power to the lower house; reduced the power of the nobility; and granted increased political participation to townsmen and the peasantry. All this was accomplished without bloodshed, with most of the opposition accepting its defeat and working for the new government.

The impact of this political document on the rest of the Western World was immediate. Edmund Burke, the great English statesman and political philosopher, declared that the King, Stanislas Augustus, with the help of the Parliament, "had achieved a great work." He added: "Humanity must rejoice and glory when it considers the change in Poland." Our own George Washington, the first President of the then new Republic of the United States, wrote that Poland, by the public papers, appeared to have made large and unexpected strides toward liberty, which, if true, reflected great honor on the King, who seemed to have been the principal promoter of the change. It is most certainly true that contemporary opinion was right; the Constitution of the 3d of May is one of the greatest achievements in all Polish history.

Our own country has very close ties to the events of 1791 in Poland. One of the strongest supporters of the new Constitution was Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who had fought gallantly in both the American Revolution and the Polish defense. He fought in this country because he believed in the principles for which we fought our own Revolutionary War. Later he was to return and fight for another great idea—an idea embodied in the Polish Constitution. Unfortunately, he was to see his country go down to defeat, and indeed, the Polish people have since suffered a great deal.

Mr. Speaker, today we recognize the dedication of the Polish people and their determination to achieve full independence. As we reflect upon Poland's glorious past, the Polish dream lives on.

I am honored to join in celebrating Polish Constitution Day, and I fervently hope that the Polish dream of freedom will once again be realized.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today we honor the ratification of the Polish Constitution which took place on May 3, 1791. In this document the citizens of Poland reaffirmed their faith in freedom and independence. Moreover, they broke down many of the inequalities that formerly existed in the society. They were unusually progressive in an age of absolute monarchies.

It is unfortunate for the world as well as the Polish people themselves that the Constitution never went into effect. Six months after its ratification the Russian Army invaded and partitioned Poland for the second time. The Polish people resisted their Russian overlords in 1830 and 1863 but both revolts were ruthlessly crushed. Passive resistance continued until the First World War when Pilsudski in Poland and the famous Paderewski in the United States succeeded in achieving their goal of independence for Poland. Between the two wars the Poles worked hard and long to assure that their independence would not be just another interlude in their long history of foreign oppression.

In 1939 the Polish hopes were dashed yet again when the combined armies of Russia and Germany attacked Poland from the West and the East. Throughout the war Polish soldiers fought valiantly, contributing to the Axis defeat. Polish blood was spilled in France, Italy, and Germany.

The history of Poland since the end of the war has been another chapter in this brave people's fight against oppression, in this case, Communist. It is to their credit that Poland has achieved a degree of freedom not enjoyed by her neighbor satellites. The church and the intellectual class have more freedom than their counterparts in Communist dominated Eastern Europe. The Polish people have frustrated all the attempts of their puppet leaders to impose collective farming and a state-supported religion.

We are honoring today a great document. The ideal that it embodies was given concrete demonstration in 1956 when the workers of Poznan rioted against their overlords, again demonstrating, as in 1830, 1863, and 1902 that the spirit of liberty will never be extinguished. The Polish people are a freedom-loving people and they have shown over and over again that they are willing to die for their ideal of freedom and independence. When we honor their progressive Constitution we also honor the great spirit which has been Poland's for centuries. The Polish-Americans who contribute so much to our country today are manifestations of that spirit at work. We share their wish that Poland and all other captive nations will one day be free. Communism must fail for it is based on the deprivation of liberty.

Our hopes are more than wishful thinking for it is now obvious that communism, far from being the wave of the future, runs counter to the fundamental human characteristics of freedom and diversity. Mankind, as the Polish peo-

ple have proved, cannot be forced into a common mold.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, every year we commemorate the anniversary of the May 3 Constitution. We do this, I believe, for a good and praiseworthy reason. This Constitution embodied many of the ideas that would have assured Poland of a democratic constitutional system. One of the basic ideas in this Constitution was the concept of ministerial responsibility, a mechanism we all know, Mr. Speaker, constitutes the direct line of power and authority from the executive authority above to the masses below. As this device had evolved in Britain, it became the nexus connecting the ruled and the ruler in a manner that the ruler becomes a creature of the ruled. It is entirely possible that this type of democratic constitutionalism could have evolved in Poland.

Regrettably, the Constitution was never given a chance to become rooted in the Polish political system. This failure was not due to any shortcoming on the part of the Polish leadership or of the Polish people, or indeed on the part of the document itself. But, rather, the failure of fruition was due to the Russian military intervention, their conquest of Poland, and the destruction of the Constitution.

It is true that the Russians were able to destroy this Constitution as a practical instrument of government. But, what they could not do was to destroy the tradition of democracy that this Constitution had created in Poland.

And thus today, Mr. Speaker, when we commemorate the anniversary of this Constitution, we do more than pay tribute to an instrument of government; we pay tribute to the spirit of the people of Poland; we pay tribute to this vigorous Polish tradition of constitutional democracy, their courage, their faith, and their hope.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, peace, security, and progress are fundamental objectives which most people of the world seek; but, goals such as these are seldom achieved in their entirety. Limitations in the human conditions denies total peace, absolute security, and unimpeded progress. Certainly among the peoples of the world who have not long enjoyed the fruits of peace, security, and progress, such as they are in the life of reality, are the Poles; for since the first partition in 1772, with the exception of the period between World War I and II, the history of Poland has been one marked by oppression and strife.

The Constitution of 1791 that we commemorate today held out to the Poles a great promise for the future. Herein lay the seeds of parliamentary democracy that surely would have meant the evolution of a glorious democratic state in Poland. There can be no doubt that this memorable constitutional document contained those elements that would have brought Poland to the threshold of renewed national greatness. But Russia, then as in some many instances since, intervened and through a vicious military attack destroyed Polish hopes for the future.

This anniversary of the Polish Constitution provides a proper occasion for us to rededicate ourselves to the cause of oppressed Poland. This anniversary is a reminder to all of us that the world will never know peace, security, and progress so long as the tyranny of communism continues to envelop the globe.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, "All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people."

That quotation sounds as though it could have come from an American document, but the words are from Poland's May 3d Constitution of 1791.

As the threat of new Communist aggression and expansion burdens us in other parts of the world today, we can perhaps better understand that freedom, as we in the United States have been privileged to know it, can be taken away from those who do not remain strong enough to protect it.

We must not forget that 4 years after that great declaration of principles was promulgated in Poland, that brave nation was partitioned for a third time by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Again, in World War II, Soviet Russia occupied Poland, and it still seeks to stamp out all sparks of the will of the people in that country. Yet, the promise held by that May 3d Constitution has continued down through the years to inspire the Polish people and others of Polish descent everywhere to strive for restoration of Poland's independence.

As the Polish American Congress, representing approximately 10 million Americans of Polish ancestry, observes:

The philosophy of government discernible throughout the 3d of May Polish Constitution leads one to believe that the American people and the Polish people had each drawn inspiration for their respective Constitutions from the same source.

Meditation on the anniversary of May the 3d deepens the faith and heightens the courage of every Pole and of every American of Polish origin. It reminds all Americans of Poland's destiny in the history of mankind, and prophesies the ultimate triumph of justice.

Next year will mark the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Poland through which that country linked her destiny with that of the West and became a vital force in its culture. So, as we pause today to mark the 174th anniversary of Poland's famed Constitution, our prayers for the Polish people are that they may be delivered from oppression and that the faith, the contributions, and the sacrifices of their forebears will have been justified.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend my distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI] for obtaining time for the commemoration of the 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791.

As we pay tribute to this historic document, we are mindful of its significance in the history of man's advancement in freedom, liberty, and justice.

It is, therefore, entirely fitting that we pause in our deliberations in the Congress of the United States, to pay homage to the Constitution of 1791 and honor the Polish nation which created it.

The Constitution of May 3, modeled after our own Declaration of Independence and Constitution, guaranteed the people of Poland the rights to which men everywhere, and in all eras, have aspired.

It embodies a fundamental principle handed down to us as a birthright by the founders of our own country—the principle that sovereignty belongs to the people.

It truly is tragic to reflect that the freedom-loving people of Poland, who conceived this brilliant and enlightened document, should now be under the yoke of communism. This materialistic, determinist philosophy is completely alien to the spirit of the Polish people, just as it is completely alien to the Judeo-Christian tradition in which the Poles have played so important and integral a part.

Today the Poles to a great degree are denied those principles of liberty and freedom, denied any meaningful participation in the political life of their nation, denied the rights that were the keystones of the Constitution of 1791.

There can be little doubt that improvements have occurred in Poland since the death of Stalin and the 1956 revolt. Yet the present regime continues to deny any meaningful freedom in the press or in the universities or in non-Communist political activities. Further, the regime is consciously and with determination pursuing policies designed to transform Poland, and the Polish nation, into a 100-percent materialist, Communist, godless state.

This has been particularly evident as the year 1966 approaches. During that year will be celebrated the millenium—the 1,000th anniversary of the coming of Christianity to Poland. In the United States and throughout the world persons of Polish ancestry are planning celebrations of this notable anniversary. Yet inside Poland itself the government has acted to impede millenium activities rather than to foster them.

It is my deep conviction that efforts to communize the Polish people are doomed to failure. The love of freedom in their hearts cannot be extinguished in a decade of tyranny or a generation of oppression. Even in a century the ideals which the Poles have cherished for a millenium will not be eradicated.

Mr. Speaker, we in the United States, secure in the guarantees of our own revered Constitution, must not cease our efforts in assisting the people of the world who desire freedom. Our cooperation must continue toward the ultimate release of the Polish people from the grip of Marxist socialism.

We must continue to use every peaceful means at our command to bring freedom once again to Poland. Through trade, cultural and educational exchanges, and certain select types of aid—such as the American Children's Hospital at Krakow—we can demonstrate that our system is preferable to the narrow ideological views of the Communists.

With a continuing, increasing infusion of Western thought and ideals, it may be possible ultimately to restore the Polish nation to full participation in European and world affairs.

We look forward to the time when Poland will share a common heritage, a common prosperity, and a common freedom with the people of the United States—just as now it suffers in Communist domination and economic stagnation as a satellite of the Soviet Union.

When the time comes, Mr. Speaker, that Poland once again is able to enjoy constitutional democracy, I am confident that it will be to the Constitution of May 3, 1791, that the people of that great nation will look for guidance and inspiration.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Polish National Day, it is my great privilege and honor to address the House for the great cause of Poland, which will always continue to be fought by the Polish people and which will never be forgotten by the American people. It is a great cause, very dear to my heart.

The world is greatly indebted to the Polish nation for its long service to humanity, to freedom, to justice, and to its spiritual ideals.

This Nation is under a great debt to persons of Polish descent, since Revolutionary days, for their heroic service in our armed services in time of war, and for their outstanding citizenship, enthusiastic support and contributions in time of peace to the well-being and advancement of the United States, our great, beloved country.

In virtually every community, people of Polish blood live and they are highly esteemed and respected by their neighbors as self-respecting lovers of freedom and democracy, who are pledged to the free way of life, always ready to strike a blow for personal liberty.

The rich Polish heritage is one of the proudest and most brilliant in all history. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Polish rank among the great leaders of the world and this Nation, and that the Polish people generally should be so universally esteemed, admired, and appreciated by all who know of their loyalty and devotion to every good cause. They are noble and brave by nature and instinct.

The Polish people are indeed, as I have said so many times, a noble people, and their nobility grows through the years, because throughout years of despair, and the days of tyranny, they have never known the word "defeat"; they have never given in; they have never forgotten the ideals and principles of their parents taught them; never forsaken their birthright; always they have cherished and upheld that birthright, their beliefs, their principles and ideals; always they have fought for the right, and they have hoped, prayed, and fought when others have thrown in the sponge; they have dared when others flinched; and they will fight on until Poland regains its freedom. Of that, we may be sure.

I am honored on this occasion as I request unanimous consent to extend my remarks, to ask for inclusion in these remarks, the stirring message of the President of the Republic of Poland, His Excellency August Zaleski, to the Polish nation on the occasion of the Polish National Day, May 3, 1965.

This message is an outstanding example of brilliant eloquence, lofty composition, and it has pinpointed and summarized the Polish cause much more effectively and brilliantly than anything I could say.

It is another example of the fine leadership the Polish nation has and enjoys, in exile, and I compliment His Excellency, August Zaleski, for his clarion words, and his high purpose to fight with characteristic resolution as long as necessary to win.

After all, that is the spirit—not to weaken, flinch, or quit, but regardless of the odds at any given time, to summon moral strength, from within and from above, and fight on bravely and courageously until victory has been won, ever willing to fight one more round.

God love Poland and its gallant sons and daughters.

May they soon enjoy the liberty and peace they so richly deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I express my gratitude and admiration to President Zaleski for his sterling leadership and inspired message, which follows:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND TO THE POLISH NATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE POLISH NATIONAL DAY, MAY 3, 1965

(His Excellency August Zaleski, legitimate President of the Polish Republic, addressed the following message to the Polish nation on the occasion of the Polish National Day this year:)

Thanks to the Constitution of May 3, 1791, the Polish nation became "wisely free, actually independent, securely governed." So concisely did that great patriot, Bishop Adam Naruszewicz, define the significance of that Constitution. Hence the Constitution aroused admiration in many countries. The London "Dodsley's Annual Register for the year 1791," reviewing the political events of that year, compared the French Constitution of that time with the new Polish one as follows:

"The revolutions and new constitutions in Poland and France are vast subjects of reflection in themselves * * * The French legislators considered mankind under general views * * * Their general maxims were not without plausibility but they related more to a kind of abstract and ideal beings than to mankind, as they really are in all their circumstances, and with all their habits, prejudices, and passions. The application of them in practice produced manifold acts of injustice and inhumanity * * * The Poles did not want talents for abstraction nor the faculty of perceiving the symmetry and beauty of ideal systems; but they were too generous and good to suffer any general principles to break in upon the happiness of the different ranks of society. Liberty was dear to them, but humanity dearer. The Polish Constitution would have stood on its own basis, if it had not been assailed by foreign violence—the French Constitution, or rather constitutions, contained in themselves the seeds of dissolution."

When the Great Diet enacted the 3d of May Constitution, it seemed to many that Europe was moving toward the formation of a broad federation designed for defense against the menace of Russian imperialism. Britain and Prussia headed this movement and Vienna likewise favored it. There was even talk of the need to force a Russian withdrawal to beyond the Urals. Those who drew up the Polish Constitution were aware of these intentions. But their illusions were short lived. Russian troops invaded the Ukrainian and Lithuanian territories of the

Polish Commonwealth simultaneously on May 19, 1792. The King of Prussia immediately passed over to the Russians in order to participate in a new partition of Poland. The heroic defense led by Kosciuszko and Prince Joseph Poniatowski was unable to save the Polish Commonwealth.

Just as in the last war, none of those upon whose help the authors of the 3d of May Constitution relied, came to our aid. In spite of this, the Polish nation did not abandon the struggle. It lasted over a century and ended in victory. We will likewise now struggle with equal resolution in the hope, under God, that present fight will be shorter.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to join in commemorating the 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791, an anniversary which symbolizes the dedication and yearning of the Polish people for freedom.

Just 4 years after the Constitution of the United States was signed, the Polish Diet adopted a new constitution replacing its medieval system of government with a modern constitutional monarchy and parliamentary type of government. The Constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, brought to the great and ancient nation of Poland the framework for making historic new strides toward liberty and representative government.

Unfortunately, fate was less kind to the new Polish Constitution than to ours. While our Constitution grew through the decades and proved adaptable to changing times and equal to every challenge, the Polish Constitution had almost no opportunity to prove its great potential. Poland's large eastern neighbor, Imperial Russia, regarded the reforms in the new Constitution as dangerous, and used it as an excuse to invade Poland on April 8, 1792. Subsequently, the invasion led to the abolition of the Constitution and the partition of Poland between Russia and Prussia.

The date of the May 3d Constitution has been chosen by freedom-loving Poles to symbolize their love of liberty and their desire for true independence.

The Poles of today find themselves in much the same frustrating situation as did their ancestors after 1791. They want to live in freedom with a democratic system of government. The reality of the Russian military power, however, prevents attainment of their burning ambition.

Mr. Speaker, we in the United States can help sustain the hope of the Polish people for growing liberty by our recognition of their plight and by our expressions of concern for their welfare. The many Americans of Polish ancestry and origin form a living bond between the two peoples. Let us hope that this bond will be strengthened and that the longing of the Polish people for liberty will be realized through freedom and independence for the country of Poland.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was honored by being requested to speak at ceremonies commemorating the proclamation of the Polish Constitution of 1791.

There are no better Americans anywhere than those Americans of Polish extraction. There is no group of people whose loyalty to this Nation is greater. Their support of this Nation in every war since 1775 has earned them an

honored place in our hearts. Our history books are filled with names like those of Casimir Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko who served so faithfully in the cause of American independence.

The history of Poland, like that of the United States, has been that of a people attempting to expand the freedom and dignity of man.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert the remarks which I gave at ceremonies held at the Hudson County Administration Building in Jersey City, N.J., this morning:

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY: A TRIBUTE

I am delighted to be with all of you, my dear friends, on this festive occasion.

On this day we are commemorating a glorious event in the history of Poland. That event is the proclamation of the Polish May 3 Constitution over 174 years ago. This was a truly memorable historic occasion, and it is one that gives great credit to the people of Poland and to the wisdom of their political leaders.

It is, of course, never an easy task to devise a constitutional system that suits the purpose and meets the demands of not only the moment but all those that rise and take precedence at some future time.

To a great extent we Americans are the most fortunate of peoples. We are fortunate because our Founding Fathers had designed a Constitution that met not only the needs of their era but also contained the vital processes of orderly change that has enabled Americans thereafter to adapt their government to the demands of changing eras.

It is precisely this rare quality of adaptability to reality that has made our American Constitution a living organism within the body politic and thus has made an everlasting impression upon the soul of the Nation.

Unfortunately, the Polish people had not the good fortune that had befallen our ancestors and, indeed, ourselves. We Americans had been isolated in our continental domain, protected from external enemies and relatively free from serious distractions to pursue our own expanding national destiny. But in contrast the Polish people lived in a veritable cockpit of war in Europe and by the designs of others and not by their choice they were caught up in the great and mighty rivalries among Europe's great powers.

Failure of Poland to achieve the promise of the reformers that had given her the May 3 Constitution cannot, therefore, be attributed to any fault of her own, but rather it must be attributed to the peculiarities of Poland's geopolitical setting; for Poland was a nation surrounded by enemies, great and powerful, who saw in her a source for gratifying their own political greed. From this unpleasant reality of geopolitical life, there was no escape for Poland; but only submission, partition, and enforced servitude.

The instincts of the Polish reformers were pure and noble; their desire to serve Poland and her people were most praiseworthy; their dedication to the cause of humanity unassailable.

Yet, Polish reformers of May 3 had failed. Their great expectations for Poland and her people were never realized. But this failure in no way detracts from their glory and the greater glory of Poland. Nor does their failure detract from the fundamental significance of this document as a milestone in constitutional government.

The glory of all those great men who participated in this event has a lasting quality that shall endure so long as Poland herself lives.

Thus, my dear friends, when we pay tribute to the May 3 Constitution we really do not pay tribute to a lost cause. For the

cause of the Constitution was the glory of Poland and that glory can never be effaced.

At this moment in history the Polish Constitution has, therefore, a special meaning. It has a special meaning because it has come to symbolize all the hopes and all the expectations of a people who desire a genuinely free and independent Poland. It has this special meaning, it has become this national symbol, because the May 3 Constitution embodies all the glory and honor that is Poland.

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, on this 174th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791, a document which has been a landmark of freedom for Poles everywhere, I wish to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Polish people for their heroic struggle for freedom and independence of this ancestral homeland.

For more than a quarter of a century, ever since that infamous day in September 1939 when the Nazi hordes overran Poland, that unhappy land has been subject to a continuous reign of terror—first by the Nazis and later by the Communists. The freedom and independence of the Polish nation was destroyed, its culture and religion which date back over many centuries are being suppressed.

May 3 of each year, the anniversary of the Polish Constitution, has become the rallying date when freedom-loving people everywhere observe Poland's freedom and its hopes for liberation. On this occasion it has become customary for the American people to express its friendship toward the people of Poland and their descendants in this country. In the Congress of the United States many of us join in this expression of friendship and in voicing our hope for Poland's rebirth as an independent nation.

This year we again join in the commemoration of Polish Constitution Day. We pray that this age-old document of freedom will serve as a source of inspiration to the Polish people and will help to sustain them in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Communist oppression. We hope that this tragic period in Poland's history will soon come to an end and that this nation will once again join the ranks of the world's free nations.

I am pleased to salute all Americans of Polish descent on this occasion and pledge them my full support and understanding. May they live to see a free and prosperous Polish nation restored on its ancient soil in the very near future.

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, today is a day of great importance and significance—Polish Independence Day. Through no fault of their own and through the misfortune of geography, being sandwiched between powerful neighbors on the east and west, the Poles have suffered more than their share of hardships.

In 1772, when Austria, Prussia, and Russia carved out large slices of Poland, her people stood by powerless, unable to prevent that tragedy. But from then on, her leaders were bent on strengthening the Government to deal with future crises more effectively. They agreed to modernize Poland's Government and make it more democratic. And on this day, May 3, 1791, the Constitution was drafted and adopted.

The document was historical and far reaching. A government with ministerial responsibility was established. A bicameral national legislature was set up.

The nobility lost many special privileges. The peasantry gained many new protections. The townsmen found their status improved. New standards of religious toleration were established. By any standards, it was a liberal document and was hailed throughout Europe.

But Poland's foes, both at home and abroad, succeeded in sabotaging it. Before it could be put into full force, the Polish nation was sliced up by its neighbors and four years after the Constitution's adoption, Poland no longer existed as an independent state.

But the spirit of independence that the Constitution generated did not die. After the First World War, when the Poles regained their independence, that spirit again came to life.

But, of course, it was snuffed out by the tragedy that befell Poland during and after the Second World War. And on this, the 174th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, I join Polish Americans and freedom-loving people everywhere in hoping that the Poles will once again regain their freedom and be able to celebrate Constitution Day in their homeland.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, congratulations are in order to my colleagues for their inspiring remarks made in commemorating Poland's May 3 Constitution of 1791. I wish to associate myself with the previous speakers and join in the observance of this special day.

Each year since the beginning of World War II, both the House of Representatives and the Senate, under special orders have marked this important day in the history of Poland, as further evidence of man's eternal desire to be free and independent.

It is fully recognized by statesmen that Poland's Constitution of May 3, 1791, ranks among the great charters of government of the world perhaps for one significant reason: It gave the Polish people a plan which, if put into practice, effectively, would surely have brought orderly government to Poland and undoubtedly would have enlarged substantially the area of freedom throughout the nation.

The high hopes entertained by the Polish patriots of that time were soon destroyed, when in 1792, almost a year to the day after the Constitution was adopted, Russia invaded that unhappy land, defeated the Polish Army, abolished the Constitution of 1791, and subsequently partitioned Poland.

On this occasion it is fitting that we recall a historic document which 47 years ago became the foundation for the liberation of enslaved nations. I, of course, refer to the 14-point message of President Woodrow Wilson. The 13th point concerned Poland, which had been enslaved since the end of the 18th century and it reads as follows:

An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and

economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

Not quite a year passed after President Wilson's message when Poland joined the family of free nations, united and independent. But what do we know of this once-proud nation now?

Because of the courageous stand taken by Poland against Hitler's Germany, Poland was invaded by the Nazi hordes. Seventeen days later, a Poland fighting for its life was attacked from the rear by Soviet Russia. Shortly thereafter, Communist Russia and Nazi Germany carried out their secret agreement and again partitioned Poland.

Today Poland is a captive nation enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. We sympathize and commiserate with her. Several years ago, the President of the United States declared:

The peaceful liberation of the captive peoples has been, is, and, until success is achieved will continue to be a major goal of U.S. foreign policy.

With that statement I completely agree. So on this historic anniversary may the brave and long-suffering Polish people gain hope from the fact that we in America will ever keep them in our hearts and prayers until they once again join the free and independent nations of the world.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 1791, Poland received a new constitution. This document is one of the landmarks of European history and one of the great steps by a free people toward fairer and more representative government. This great nation peacefully attained liberty, with respect for the law, for the right to private property and for the individual. This is a feat of no small proportion in any era. For its time, this was a giant achievement and one that was attained in most other countries only through bloodshed and violence.

Several factors contributed to the adoption of the constitution in 1791. In 1786 Frederick the Great of Prussia died; consequently the alliance between Russia and Prussia was weakened, which encouraged Poland to follow a more independent foreign and domestic policy. Eastern Europe was at this time distracted by the war against Turkey, which was involving, among others, Russia and Austria. Thus, with Russia and Austria preoccupied in other quarters and a friendly Prussia on its western border, both of Poland's flanks, heretofore exceedingly vulnerable, were momentarily secure.

In addition, the ideas that were developed in the French Revolution of 1789 had a great effect on constitutional reform in Poland. Their great constitution which we honor today was an adaptation of French and English principles and practices modified to fit the realities of Polish life. Influences from our own Constitution are also discernible in the Polish document ratified just 174 years ago.

But we must do more than just honor a document; we must remember also today the great individuals who had the courage to strike out and do something new. Men like King Stanislas Augustus,

the two Polish leaders who assisted America in its revolution against the British, Generals Kosciuszko and Pulaski, and other Polish patriots had the fortitude and strength to work for a better world in which the dignity and worth of each individual would be honored and protected. They typify so very well the strength and courage that we now associate with the Polish people all over the world.

It is noteworthy that the celebration of Polish Constitution Day has been forbidden in Poland. Repression is, unfortunately, not a new phenomenon to these brave people. As we honor the great event of the past, we honor the great spirit of the past also. That spirit is alive today and is struggling to reassert itself.

Mr. Speaker, in celebrating one of the greatest events in Polish history, we reaffirm our faith in the future, a future of freedom for all men. I am proud to join in celebrating this great event and to express my hope that in the very near future the principles so well expressed in the constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, will again become a reality in Poland.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today is Polish Constitution Day. It is a day which is observed by the people of Polish origin and their friends in many parts of the free world. The people of Poland are denied the opportunity to observe this historic occasion in a manner fitting to its importance in the life of the Polish Nation.

An inspiring public ceremony took place in Cleveland yesterday to observe Polish Constitution Day. That ceremony was held in Wade Park in sight of the impressive statue of General Kosciuszko.

Richard E. Jablonski was chairman of the organizing committee, and Mr. Joseph Ptak served as secretary of the committee.

The guest speaker was Dr. Henry Joseph Parcinski, president, Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa. Dr. Parcinski is a well-known educator and authority on Polish culture and history. His remarks were enthusiastically received by the large audience present. It was my privilege to speak on this occasion and by unanimous consent, I include my address on "Polish Constitution Day":

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Poland as a nation reaches back into the history of civilized man for a thousand years.

Poland has enjoyed great and heroic epics as well as experiencing those chapters of history blackened by armed aggression from her neighbors and foreign occupation.

The spirit of national independence is engrained in the bones of every Pole because they have fought to win it or defend it in almost every generation. That is why the 3d of May is such an important event in the long history of the Polish people.

The Polish National Constitution of May 3, 1791, stands as a historic commitment to personal liberty and national independence under law, forged by the will of the people, freely given through their representatives in Parliament.

It is worth noting that the passage of Poland from a kingdom with an all-powerful King to a republic with a representative form of government was peaceful and without bloodshed. But the blood of many patriotic Poles was spilled because the needs

of self-government had blossomed in their lands.

Imperial Russia and Prussia regarded the light of democracy shining forth from Poland as a threat to their futures. The sharp contrast between the absolute state where tyranny of the individual was common, and the popular Republic of Poland where the dignity of man prevailed, could not be tolerated. Consequently, Poland was invaded by her neighbors, her sovereignty destroyed, and the nation was partitioned among the aggressors in 1792.

General Kosciuszko, hero of the American Revolutionary War, rallied his countrymen in 1794 in an attempt to restore the Republic.

Without arms or training, the Poles attacked the occupying Russian Army, seizing artillery and arms to carry on their fight. Empress Catherine of Russia sent large armies into Poland to crush the revolt. Kosciuszko was seriously wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians and Poland was partitioned once more. For over 100 years Poland remained partitioned and occupied until it rose again to win national independence in 1918.

Poland today is the captive of imperial Russia. Imposed upon her is a regime which has won neither consent nor approval of the Polish people. And worse, the reactionary way of life that regime seeks to impose upon Poland does violence to her culture, traditions, and aspirations. The people of Poland are paying a terrible price for their devotion to liberty, self-government, and national independence. Like their devotion to Christian life, they believe these values are as important as life itself. This faith has sustained Poland as a nation throughout the centuries and will win victory for her in the present struggle with the modern day barbarians.

Poland will be free and self-governing. That is the meaning of this observance of the 3d of May.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have another opportunity to join with our colleagues in commemorating today, May 3, the anniversary of Polish Constitution Day—an event of major significance to all those of Polish birth or descent and to all who cherish political freedom.

It was my special pleasure yesterday, Mr. Speaker, to join with hundreds of my constituents in Union County, N.J., in the annual observance of Polish Constitution Day sponsored by the Elizabeth Federation of Polish Organizations.

At that time, I was called on to speak, and as a part of my remarks on this occasion I should like to include the text of my speech of yesterday:

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY, 1965

(Address by Mrs. Dwyer)

The celebration of Polish Constitution Day is an annual event of great importance. Each year since I have been a Member of Congress—9 years in all—I have been privileged to join many of my colleagues on the floor of the House of Representatives where, in a series of speeches, we have called public attention to Constitution Day and to its great significance for all who believe in personal freedom and national independence.

On Monday—tomorrow—the House will again commemorate Polish Constitution Day, and I shall be there in order to pay my own tribute to a great people.

Today, the strategic position of Poland in Eastern Europe, the crisis in Berlin, the constant pressure on the Polish people to conform with Communist dictates, and the worldwide conflict between freedom and communism make it more important than

ever that we tell the American people the truth about the Polish people and the long and fruitful tradition of freedom which Poles everywhere have carried with them. I believe that this 171st anniversary of the Polish Constitution is a good and appropriate occasion for us to do it.

First of all, let me say that I disagree very strongly with those who would have us shut the door on Poland and deprive the Polish people because of the crimes of a foreign government which was inflicted upon them by the force of arms. To do this would be to play into the hands of the Communists themselves. If the free world should abandon Poland, we would be proving that Communist propagandists are right, when they say the West doesn't care or can't be counted on for help. We would be forcing the Polish people to turn to the Russians and away from freedom.

We in the United States should, instead, be doing just the opposite. We should increase our interest in the Polish people. We should distinguish carefully between the Polish people and their alien government, and help the people in every way that will not strengthen the Government. We should seek to increase the contacts between the people of Poland and the people of the West. We should reinforce their hopes for the future. We should convince them that the free world has not forgotten their brave struggles against tyranny. We should compete against, rather than give into, the Communist forces and prove to the Polish people that freedom and democracy are the great hope of mankind and that godless communism will eventually collapse as a result of its own abuses and contradictions.

If we of the Western World truly believe in our ideals of freedom and independence, democracy and self-government, and the dignity and worth of each human being, then we have nothing to fear from communism. We should oppose Communists wherever we find them—oppose them by demonstrating the superiority of freedom, by proving that we really care about people and that we are willing to help them in their hour of need. It won't be easy. The odds are heavily against us in parts of the world already occupied by the forces of Soviet oppression. But freedom is never easy, either to win in the first place or to maintain. But because freedom is priceless it is always worth fighting for, to those who understand it and value it.

This, I believe, is the spirit of the occasion we are celebrating today. This is the meaning behind the Polish Constitution of 1791, just as it is in meaning that underlies the Constitution of the United States which was adopted just a few years earlier and which became such a great inspiration to the Polish patriots who were seeking freedom from foreign powers.

This kind of spirit doesn't die. It lives on as strongly as ever in the hearts of the Polish people, despite the severe restrictions under which they live today. It lives on and is given strong voice and effective action wherever Polish people, outside their homeland, are free to gather together and to plan and work for better days.

To me, it is nothing less than amazing that, in spite of years of Soviet occupation, the fundamental value and hopes and love of freedom and independence have survived among the people of Poland. Yet, this is the nearly unanimous report of those who have visited Poland in recent years. I have talked with several of my fellow Congressmen and with Polish-American constituents, all of whose experiences in Poland have confirmed the warmth and friendship felt by the Polish people toward their friends in America—and this despite the constant "hate-America" propaganda to which Poles are forced to listen.

Polish Constitution Day is an ideal opportunity for reminding the rest of the world

that the people of Poland and the people of the United States have too much in common, too long a history of friendship and cooperation, ever to let the forces of communism separate us. There are limits, of course, to what we can do in the present circumstances. But within those limits, we must never miss a chance to strengthen the bonds that unite freedom-loving people in both our countries. Personal contact, correspondence, assistance to private schools and hospitals, the shipment of food and medicine—these and other activities can provide the fuel to keep alive the flame of freedom.

These are troubled times almost everywhere in the world. The cost of our leadership of the free world is high, but it is a burden from which Americans have never shrunk. If peace and freedom are ever to bless this earth again, we must lead the way. It is essential that we give of ourselves and our resources, and, while doing so, thank Almighty God for having made it possible.

What better occasion could there be than this one to re-dedicate ourselves to the goal of replacing fear with confidence, of substituting freedom for slavery, of bringing hope to the people of Poland and other Communist-dominated lands—and, by so doing, justify the gifts and the trust which God has bestowed upon us.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the modern history of the Poles is marked with calamities and misfortunes. This was especially so in the late 18th century when their freedom and independence was in jeopardy. In 1772 they had already lost a third of their country to Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In order to forestall the repetition of such a disaster, Poland's leaders aimed at strengthening the Government of Poland by reforming and overhauling its governing machinery. In 1788, a committee of the Diet—the assembly—began to draw up a constitution. In the course of 3 years this was completed, and the resulting document, the Constitution of May 3, 1791, was promulgated on that day. For the Poles that date became memorable and the Constitution a historic document.

This Constitution introduced many radical changes in the government of the country. Poland became a constitutional monarchy, with a responsible cabinet type of government. The powers of the lower chamber were enhanced and those of the upper chamber drastically reduced. The barriers separating the nobility from other classes were practically eliminated. The authority of landlords over the peasantry was reduced, and religious toleration was guaranteed. These liberal provisions made the Constitution a truly democratic document. Its promulgation was hailed both by Poles and by their friends in many lands. From then on the date of its promulgation became a Polish national holiday. Unfortunately, the Poles did not have the chance to put their new Constitution into force and reap its benefits, but today all Poles take just pride in the fact that their leaders were the first among other national leaders in Eastern Europe to draft and promulgate such a liberal and democratic constitution. That historic document testifies to their genuine democratic aspirations. In the celebration of the 174th anniversary of Polish Constitution Day I gladly join hands with all liberty-loving Poles.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, great historic documents are the expression of lofty ideals conceived and formulated by men of vision and foresight, often becoming landmarks in national histories and leaving their permanent impression on national character. The Polish Constitution of May 1791, is such a document and reflects the liberal and progressive character of Poland's leaders in the late 18th century.

This memorable and historic Constitution embodied many democratic ideas, and represented a decisive advance over anything previously attempted in Poland. By its provisions Poland abandoned its antiquated, medieval system of government and adopted one with many modern features. Autocratic Poland became a constitutional monarchy. The most startling innovation was the abolition of the liberum veto by which any one member in the Diet—the national assembly—could veto any measure, preventing the enactment of any legislation. The new Constitution did away with this obstructive feature, and thereby paved the way for new legislation. The powers of the upper house were reduced and those of the popularly elected lower house were increased. Freedom of conscience and of free speech were guaranteed. These democratic features made the Constitution of May a model progressive instrument, and as such it was widely hailed both in Poland and by Poland's friends everywhere.

Through such a drastic overhauling of Poland's Government, its valiant and liberal leaders hoped to save their fatherland from eventual dismemberment. Unfortunately that in itself was not sufficient to save Poland. Soon after the proclamation of this Constitution, Poland's foes attacked her, and brought her independent existence to an end for more than a century. Unhappily the Poles did not have the good fortune to live at peace under their new Constitution, but they have looked upon it as a memorable, almost sacred, document embodying their unrealized dreams and long-cherished hopes. The ideals embodied in that Constitution, Mr. Speaker, are as alive in the hearts of the Polish people on this 174th anniversary celebration of its promulgation as they were in 1791.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, citizens of Polish origin in this country will join with their brethren in many nations of the world on May 3, in celebration of a great Polish national holiday—the Polish Constitution Day. The valiant struggle of the Polish people for national independence has inspired all people who cherish freedom and the dignity of the individual. The 3d of May Constitution declared the fundamental faith of a liberal people, a faith which still burns today in their hearts despite the chilling oppression of a Communist state.

The Polish 3d of May Constitution states that truth which is the cornerstone of all democratic governments, and which echoes the basic tenets of our own Constitution adopted just 2 years before. Its words are:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order

of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Thus the philosophies of government of the American and free Polish people are strongly linked.

Other significant dates in Polish history will also be marked by this year's May 3 observance. Among these is the 25th anniversary of the Katyn massacre, the coldblooded mass murder of thousands of Polish officers and intellectuals in a forest near Smolensk in the Soviet Union. One of the most brutal acts of genocide the world has ever known, it is a vivid reminder and warning of the inhumane nature of totalitarian government.

I salute the members of the Polish American Congress, representing nearly 10 million Americans of Polish descent, for the work they have done to make the observance of Polish 3d of May Constitution Day an impressive and memorable event.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House are saluting today the great contributions which Poland has made in the course of democratic history. The drafting of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, was a unique statement of freedom and of the rights of the people in that part of Europe. It deserves to be remembered and to be recalled wherever freemen gather.

Poland, by its geography, has been under constant pressure from other powerful nations. It has been forced to accept the tyranny which is imposed on it today, but the ideals which were embodied in that Constitution of 174 years ago have been kept alive by Poland's many brave sons and daughters throughout the world, as well as at home. The great gatherings of this past weekend have shown how many long to see a free and constitutional democracy flower there again.

It is well that we look back and study the language of that 1791 Constitution—language that set limits on the power of rulers, and imposed responsibilities on the cabinet chosen to administer the nation. It was a farsighted document that breathed freedom and human dignity. I join my colleagues in calling the attention of our people to this great, if tragic, anniversary.

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the great nation of Poland on the 174th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791.

This anniversary is particularly meaningful to me because my parents of blessed memory came to this country from Poland, my mother, in the year 1871 at the age of 2, and my father in the year 1883 at the age of 14.

The United States of America was indeed a land of opportunity and promise to my parents. They were married here on Thanksgiving Day 1890 and were blessed with seven children. They celebrated their 61st wedding anniversary in 1951 and when my father passed away in 1952 and my mother in 1953 they were survived by 7 children, all married, 15 grandchildren, and 26 great grandchildren. Their descendants have made and are making a contribution to our Amer-

ican way of life. They served in our Armed Forces. Each in his own way and each in his own community is active in business, the professions, and in community and philanthropic affairs. And now, Mr. Speaker, one of their sons is privileged to sit in this House, the most distinguished legislative body in the world. Such is the way of life in our Nation.

The Congress of the United States remembers Polish Constitution Day and salutes the many Americans who are proud of their Polish heritage and recalls the document outlining the principles of democracy which was adopted by a nation which in 1791 had experienced more than a century of cruelty and repression.

The courageous people of Poland are again experiencing a period of oppression and cruelty under a Communist government not of their own choosing. The people of Poland will continue their fight for freedom and liberty and one day, we pray that will be real soon, they will once again regain the precious rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—the rights they won in 1791, in a bloodless revolution.

A land which gave birth to such great artists as Chopin and Paderewski, who are speaking to peoples throughout the world in the international language of music, is a land which should be a free land, a land of liberty.

The Congress will this year consider an immigration bill of great importance to people in many lands throughout the world, who seek admission to this land of promise and opportunity. Let us also this year join with the people of Poland in their desire to find a new life within their own country by gaining freedom from the oppression of communism and once again make Poland a land of liberty.

Mr. FASCELL. Today, Mr. Speaker, we are commemorating the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. This is a great day for the Polish people, and it is a day that they commemorate with a feeling of pride and a sense of honor. This feeling comes not from the fact that this Constitution had had any practical effect upon the political system of Poland, because the Russians had invaded Poland, crushed the Polish opposition, and destroyed the Constitution before it could really have become deeply engrained in the Polish system of government. Rather this feeling comes from the fact that this Constitution represents the totality of Polish aspirations for freedom and democracy. The Constitution was not long lasting. This is true. But what lived on in the Polish tradition were the ideals of this Constitution. And so even today this Constitution is a source of inspiration for all Poles.

To speak of the Polish historical experience is to speak of a series of great tragedies that have befallen this much-respected and much-honored people. At the beginning of World War II, Poland was invaded and partitioned by the Nazis and the Soviets. In the spring of 1940, the Soviets killed off the flower of Polish leadership when it murdered thousands of Poland's soldiers at Katyn. In the closing days of World War II, Poland found her territory occupied again by the hated Soviet Russians. And in those

days the Russians destroyed what hopes of freedom were possible by grossly violating the Yalta agreement that had called for free and unfettered elections. In the process of imposing their tyrannical system, the Soviets also imprisoned the leaders of Poland's underground government.

We call to mind today these tragedies, Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate the anniversary of the May 3 Constitution. To Poles everywhere and to the members of the Polish-American Congress, a body that has kept alive American concern for Poland, I extend my congratulations and join with all of my colleagues in this Chamber to salute Polish people everywhere in their continuing struggle to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with all my heart in the acclaim of the people of Poland, their dedication to freedom and their high accomplishments that marks this anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791.

Four of the Members of this body from the great State of Illinois are of Polish blood and descent: Congressmen DERWINSKI, KLUCZYNSKI, PUCINSKI, and ROSTENKOWSKI. And this is a reminder of the tremendous contribution men and women of Polish blood have made in the building of our cities and our States and the cathedral of our democracy from the very earliest days.

Three hundred and fifty-seven years ago on September 1608, the first Polish settlers landed in Jamestown, Va. The annals of John Smith attest to the fact that these Polish settlers were a most valuable asset to the struggling young colony. They brought their strength, their willingness to work, and their love of freedom to a settlement which needed and welcomed their sturdy qualities.

May 3, 1791, barely 2 years after the adoption of our own Constitution, Poland adopted a constitution which marks that country as a pioneer of liberalism in Europe. It eliminated with one stroke the fundamental weaknesses of the Polish parliamentary and social system. It proclaimed the sovereignty of the people, a threat to tyranny and absolutism in Russia and Germany.

The Polish Constitution of May 3 proclaimed:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

The year 1966 will mark the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of the Polish nation. One thousand years ago Poland linked her destiny with that of the West. During a period equal to one-half our Christian era, Poland linked her destiny with that of the West, and became an integral and creative force in its culture.

The people of Poland have, since the days of Jamestown and through the centuries of events to the present, furnished the bone and sinew of American growth. At Jamestown Poles cheered and supported John Smith. During the Civil War her soldiers fought on the side of the Union while her daughters nursed

our soldiers on the battlefield. Throughout the years these sturdy pioneers of freedom have been a source of strength to the country of their adoption. Today, Polish Americans have set their purpose to the ultimate liberation of their homeland. In their hopes and in the attainment of their prayers all Americans join.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to commend the people of Poland and their American brothers on the anniversary of the Polish Constitution signed on May 3, 1791.

The country of Poland had been severed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria and after that partitioning, Polish leaders felt a sense of urgency to find a means to prevent future national calamities. They needed a format for the Government designed to unite and strengthen their country.

To this end, in 1788, a committee of the National Assembly, the Diet, was formulated to draw up a constitution to improve the Government. This commissioned body was comprised of liberal, freedom-seeking, patriotic men. Discontentment among the tired and disgusted masses in monarchical Poland was great. This state acted as a catalyst; thus 3 years later, a constitution was signed.

This first Democratic document in Eastern Europe, signed on May 3, 1791, reduced the arbitrary powers of the King by channeling his authority through a council. The powers of the upper Chamber of the Assembly were reduced and those of the popular-elected lower Chamber were liberalized and fortified. The peasantry were freed and placed for the first time under the protection of the law. Separation of the middle and lower classes from the nobility was minimized. The authority of the landlords over the peasantry was reduced. Equally as important, the liberum veto whereby one Member of the Diet could veto any measure was abolished thus assuring passage of more legislation. This constitution also created the first type of cabinet government. Perhaps one of the most important provisions was freedom of religion, conscience, and speech. Thus, Poland became the pioneer of democracy in Europe by proclaiming the sovereignty of her people.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with those who have paid tribute to the great Polish Constitution of 1791, Polish Constitution Day being properly observed on May 3, and to call attention once again to those enduring precepts of democracy that prompted the Polish Constitution, precepts which had just 2 years earlier prompted our own Constitution of the United States.

During the intervening years, Mr. Speaker, fate has not treated Poland and the United States with equal favor, and Poland has from time to time been and is now subjected to the tyrant's hand. Throughout, however, the spirit of liberty has remained alive in Poland, and is deeply instilled in the hearts and minds of Poles wherever they live.

I know that the occasion of Constitution Day heightens the courage of every Pole, and all freedom-loving people, to look to the ultimate triumph of freedom

and justice, when, as the Polish Constitution of 1791 so aptly puts it:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, we all know that a spirit of freedom is possessed by many men who live under tyranny. The flame never ceases to burn although its light may be dimmed to protect those who gather hope from the smallest ray of light.

This may somewhat describe the plight of freedom loving people in Poland. The spirit of freedom lives on though it may of necessity be dimmed. It is, nonetheless, a source of encouragement to those who continue to be hopeful that one day this land may once again be free.

On May 3, the people of Poland and Americans whose ancestors or who themselves may have come from that great land celebrate Constitution Day, on this date in 1791 the Polish Diet, or Parliament, ratified a new constitution which established constitutional democracy under cabinet government in Poland.

I was privileged to be in attendance at a ceremony sponsored by the Polish American Citizens Club in Bayonne, commemorating Polish Constitution Day. Speakers recalled from history the names of Poles who fought for freedom not only in their native land but on the side of freedom with the American colonists in 1776. All Americans continue to be inspired by the spirit and deeds of the legendary heroes of the American revolution which included Generals Pulaski and Kosciusko.

As we spoke of these great men, I was mindful that in our city were two Americans of Polish ancestry who were recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded for valor in combat in World War II—Stephen Gregg and Nicholas Oresko. The people of Bayonne are proud of these modern day heroes who themselves are part of the great history of America and grateful for the service they rendered our country.

We should be ever mindful that many thousands of Polish-Americans fought in World War II, in Korea and are now serving in our Armed Forces. They too follow the pathway of freedom blazed by Pulaski and Kosciusko.

We are mindful that thousands of free poles fought with the Allied forces in Europe.

We acknowledge the great contributions made by Poles in every profession to the building of America. We are aware of the role of the Polish American community to the civic, culture, business, and political activities of this country. We are inspired and encouraged by their great accomplishments.

Polish Constitution Day is their day to recall the sacrifices that have been made for freedom in Poland and to rededicate themselves to the proposition that one day all men will be free.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this subject.

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

There was no objection.

NOTICE TO CONSERVATIONISTS— THE GRAND CANYON WILL NOT BE FLOODED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOSMER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress are being deluged with letters from honest and sincere people protesting what they call the flooding out of the Grand Canyon. If this were about to happen I would be right in there with them protesting as loud as anybody. This is not the case, however, and I would like to put the record straight.

There are before the Interior Committees of both the House and Senate bills to authorize the Lower Colorado River Basin project formerly known as the Pacific Southwest water plan. This is a bold, necessary and imaginative project for the vital purpose of relieving arid conditions in the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California, whose increasing populations, burgeoning industries and large agricultural economies are contributing so greatly to the progress of the United States and its position of world leadership. New and additional sources of water simply must be found if this area of our Nation is to continue playing its major role in America's destiny.

Already the State of California is investing over a billion dollars in the Feather River project which—as vast as it is—only will provide water sufficient for increased uses during the immediate future. The desalting of sea water holds great promise for the distant future but only by maximum utilization of nature's own water can this vital element of life be supplied to homes, factories, and farms at a cost which will not stifle the economy of the Pacific Southwest.

The Lower Colorado River Basin project represents a historic act of unity between the States of the Lower Colorado Basin which for a century have fought amongst each other over their shares of the Colorado River's meager waters. The project's concept is fully within the criteria for sound resource management. It will repay every cent of Federal investment in it and, by underpinning the improvement and advancement of the Pacific Southwest, will provide substantial additional tax resources to all levels of government.

The keystone and all-important feature of this project is a concept of regional water resources development financed by an overall basin account. Hydroelectric plants will provide the necessary revenues to underwrite the pumping plants, aqueducts, reservoirs, pipes, and conduits that make water available. Without

these hydroelectric plants the plan is totally infeasible and impossible of accomplishment.

The plan envisions construction of two dams for hydroelectric generation. Marble Canyon Dam is to be upstream from Grand Canyon National Park. Bridge Canyon Dam will be downstream at the headwaters of Lake Mead. Its lake will back up upstream about 93 miles. Approximately the last 13 miles of the headwaters of this lake will be in Grand Canyon National Park to the extent that the natural bed of the Colorado River is within the park's boundary at this location. Less than 1 percent of the total geographic area of the park will be affected. No part of the reservoir will be visible from any established observation point on the rim or on the river. One would have to float far downstream to detect any change whatever. This is hardly a flooding out of the Grand Canyon. It interferes in no way with any use of the Grand Canyon which conservationists are making.

When the Grand Canyon Park was created by Act of Congress in 1919 it was specifically understood that the park was not to interfere with reasonable developments. The act specifically provides the following:

Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to permit the utilization of areas therein which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project.

This is a context in which the Lower Colorado River Basin project has been formulated. Let me say emphatically that there is no intention or even a remote physical possibility of flooding out Grand Canyon. A stretch of 104 miles of natural river will remain between the headwaters of Bridge Canyon Dam and the Marble Canyon Dam. This magnificent chasm created by the forces of nature dwarfs even the most dramatic efforts of man. We could not flood it if we wanted to. And, we do not want to. The only thing that will happen in the canyon is realization of the awareness that long ago, in 1919, was expressed that there must be some reasonable development of the Colorado in this general area if the river's waters are to be used to the fullest extent possible for the benefit of the Pacific Southwest and all Americans.

Some people have argued that the sum of 10 cents a year from every individual in the United States would compensate for the loss of Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams. This simply would mean an added cost to the water and power users or to the taxpayers of the United States of \$18 or \$20 million annually. This kind of added cost is simply irrational in relation to the minor extension of a beautiful new lake, a relatively minor distance into the Grand Canyon National Park. The 104 miles of natural river just mentioned, will include about 91 miles within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park itself. The same matchless and unaltered view still will be available from the rim. The same mule-back trips or long, arduous foot descent and climb will be

possible and in no way deteriorated or impaired.

Some people are suggesting instead of hydroelectric plants that thermal-generating plants be installed at other locations to act as cash registers for the Lower Colorado River Basin project. This too is lacking in reason in relation to the purposes and economics of the project. The dams are needed not only to produce power but as well to regulate flow of the river which varies greatly from year to year. The system of lower basin dams including Davis, Parker, Hoover, Bridge Canyon, and Marble Canyon will insure steady supplies of water for the lower basin in wet years and dry years. These dams will operate in conjunction with those of the Upper Colorado River Basin to regulate the entire river so that tremendous benefits will accrue to all seven States which have major dependence on it. Additionally, newly developing economics of power generation in the Far West are placing an even high premium on hydroelectric power for peaking purposes. For this reason the Bridge and Marble Canyon Dams' hydroelectric facilities can be operated to maximize electric revenues in a manner which thermal-generating plants can never be.

Unless the Lower Colorado River Basin project as planned is allowed to proceed, the Nation will not keep faith with the people of the Pacific Southwest. The Colorado River is the lifeblood of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Southwestern States. The lower basin has seen no river developments of consequence since Davis Dam was completed in 1950. In this decade and a half, the population of Arizona, southern Nevada, and southern California—the service area of the Lower Colorado River Basin—has increased 85 percent and there is no sign of any letup in growth. The visionary leaders of the early days had the wisdom to know that the Colorado River's primary use must be for sustaining the life and economy of the area it serves. The time has now come when it must be developed to its maximum for that purpose. Construction of Bridge and Marble Canyon Dams are integral parts of the plan devised by cooperative efforts of the Federal Government and States to that end. Any further stalemate will have disastrous consequences. It must be prevented at all costs.

Already many of the most dedicated of conservationists are commencing to appraise these facts as they are realistically withdrawing their objections to the construction of these dams. They are aware of the extreme need of both the Pacific Southwest and the entire country for maximum development of the Colorado. They know that the cause of conservation can only be harmed by an unreasonable campaign aimed at an unreasonable objective; namely, paralysis of the growth and progress of America. They respect not only needs and viewpoints other than their own with respect to economic developments, but as well the vast recreational opportunities these two new beautiful lakes will open up to millions of their fellow citizens.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS: WOOD COUNTY LEADS THE WAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, those who wonder whether the war on poverty is getting off the ground should take a look at what is happening in Wood County, W. Va. One of the many projects which West Virginia has under way is the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which helps young men and women get the jobs and training necessary for them to stay in school or go back to school, and to obtain the skills essential for their future progress.

Wood County was one of the first counties to formulate its plans for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. This is largely due to the vision and imaginative leadership of Wood County's new superintendent of schools, Dr. Grant Venn. In the brief time he has been in Wood County, Dr. Venn has given new vitality to the school system and, with an instinct for the jugular, he has identified the needs of the community and moved forward boldly in meeting these needs. Assisted by a \$100,000 grant from the Carnegie Corp., a placement and counseling center was established last year which gave Wood County a running start in preparing for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

WOOD COUNTY ON THE MOVE

After the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act, Wood County was ready to move swiftly to submit an application to enable young men and women to obtain useful part-time jobs and training. A Federal grant of \$223,800, second largest to date in West Virginia, was awarded to Wood County to cover 788 students. A huge percentage of these students are already at work, under the program supervised by Neighborhood Youth Corps Director C. Robert Sullivan.

From teachers, principals, administrators and in the entire community, the cooperation in Wood County has been inspiring to behold. Mr. Speaker, any new program which has to utilize untried and untested procedures is bound to have some bugs. But the sheer enthusiasm engendered by accomplishment is serving to minimize these difficulties.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN

Once there was a guidance counselor, a Navy flight instructor and a teaching fellow in the State of Washington. He went out to get his feet wet in applied education in places like Yakima and Othello. Suddenly, the different school districts where he went were being selected as among the five outstanding school districts in the Nation. Then he went on to be president of Western State College in Colorado, then to be director of field training for the Peace Corps and to the American Council of Education. Did you ever hear of a book entitled "Man, Education and Work," which could sell 14,000 copies? That is because you may not know Dr. Grant Venn.

Working closely with Dr. Venn on the Wood County Board of Education is Mrs. Forrest G. (Catharine) Clark. Each

week she tells the story of progress in Wood County. Because I want my colleagues to receive a firsthand report of what a successful county can do with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, under unanimous consent I am including Mrs. Clark's column from the Parkersburg News of May 2:

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS STARTS AS A
GREAT ADVENTURE
(By Catharine Clark)

Things are taking on a new look around public buildings in Wood County this spring, and esprit de corps is on the upswing in a number of public operations. Reason: The Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Youthful muscles are flexing over jobs that have long been undone, but with youthful vigor hundreds of young people are learning to do things they have not tried before.

Here are some of the things that are going on under the Federal program designed to help youth between the ages of 16 and 22 gain experience and learn skills that they can use in the competitive labor market later on. Sometimes the skills consist of good work habits. Always, good attitudes are important.

The young people are under supervision of regular employees on each job, but always they are doing work that does not take employment from regular employees or prospective employees.

Here are some of the things those involved have to say about the work:

"We like it at the city park, and we're getting a lot done," beams one of three crew leaders. The 15 boys doing park work are divided in groups, of 5 each with its own leader. They are all in school, so they keep their workclothes at the park, don them at 4 p.m. and work until 7 p.m.

PARK CREWS BEAUTIFY

The park crews have been setting new guard rail posts, raking leaves, picking up broken blacktop and hauling it away by tractor, and running the powermower.

All the boys like to work for Hubert Jenkins, park superintendent, they say. School buildings are going to look cleaner than they have for sometime, simply because there is more muscle power. Both boys and girls are helping with building cleaning, which includes giving a good sparkle to windows both inside and outside.

Students have always helped in school cafeterias and have been rewarded with free lunch tickets. Mrs. Bessie Godbey, head of the Parkersburg High School cafeteria, finds though that there is new zip to the program with more helpers on the job and with many of them on regular payroll from the Youth Corps. Some are coming to work during the busy morning hours when the cooks always needed more hands than they have.

Twelve young people are being trained on the data processing equipment. They are setting up school records so that thousands of man-hours will be saved later for teachers and office personnel. The entire inventory of the county school property and other pertinent information will soon be on the machines; soon even the Neighborhood Youth Corps paychecks will be prepared mechanically.

EXPERIENCE IS IMPORTANT

"The experience is going to be more valuable to me than even the money," one of the girls working in data processing exclaimed. "Although I'm going to buy new glasses with the money, I expect to be able to work my way through college with the skills I'm learning here."

"I just love the work," another girl sighed. Library books are being repaired in school libraries, and in the Carnegie Library. The Wood County law library is to be inventoried.

Two girls are learning to score achievement tests on the Wood County schools test scoring machine.

"I'm so glad to learn how to use this machine," one of them said, "because I'm going to have to work my way through school, and every college has work like this to be done."

Some of the youth on the corps are especially interested in gaining work experience which they can use in future references.

"It's pretty rough to be turned down for jobs because you're inexperienced. How's a fellow to get experience?" they ask. "You have to start somewhere."

Supervisors are keeping careful references and insisting on full hours of work for the pay.

BOYS CLUB HAS LIBRARIAN

Frank Siebel of Boys' Club is pleased with every one of those helping him.

"We've had no one to help in the library before now," he pointed out.

Now there's a girl in the library, and another is teaching arts and crafts on Tuesday and Thursday from 4 p.m. until 5:30; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 6:30 p.m. until 9 p.m. and all day on Saturday.

Two boys are working as physical program assistants, one in the gym and one in the games room, and another boy is on maintenance. He is washing windows until they shine and is painting woodwork.

Masses of brush are being cut at Jackson Park—and so it goes! So, how will the money be used? In as many ways as there are youth to use it:

"Boy, can I use it! I need some clothes," said a girl.

"I'm going to help my mother dress me, too," said another.

"College, college, college," is heard from youngsters who had been about to give up hope of going on for higher education.

"I'm going to pay my bookfine in the library out of my first check," one lad grinned. (Somebody he "didn't know" tore out the pages!)

"I hope this program turns out well, so next year's kids can have jobs, too," said one 16-year-old.

"I expect some people are complaining about this program," mused a young philosopher, "but I believe that the ones who complain do not know that this project is planned for the future. And in the future, if everything goes as planned and the people who get the money are the ones who really, really need it, this program will surely last!"

Problems there are, needless to say. The fellow who tries a job for 1 day and finds that the work is too hard for him—after 10 minutes; the one who is on a job unsuited to him and needs to be shifted.

These are among the reasons there are college-trained coordinators, counselors and teachers to work with enrollees and to teach remedial work when difficulties show up.

Yes, the Wood County Neighborhood Youth Corps is starting off as a great adventure and promises community improvement of untold value.

STATUTES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES OF SELECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES PROVIDING FOR PREFERENCES FOR DOMESTIC MATERIALS AND FIRMS IN AWARDED OF PUBLIC SUPPLY AND PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, before inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the fourth of a series of documented reports on the public works purchasing policies of other nations, I should like to assure my colleagues that the conclusions to be derived from this study will be wholly devoid of partisan implications.

The U.S. Government's strange proclivity of putting Federal contracts up for open world bidding without considering the impact on domestic employment is not exclusively the fault or eccentricity of either major party. The practice has endured, to the disadvantage of American industry and labor, under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Today's listings pertain to members of the European Free Trade Association established by the Stockholm Convention in 1959. I call your particular attention to that paragraph developed by the Convention to emphasize that most governments of Europe engage in miscellaneous businesses that are outside the activities of our own Federal and State Governments. Despite the disparity in government involvements in commercial enterprises, however, foreign firms annually indulge in Uncle Sam's multi-million-dollar contracts while U.S. businessmen find the doors closed when public bids are being negotiated elsewhere in the world.

I also ask that you peruse carefully the Austrian policy stipulating that "insofar as possible only domestic products shall be used and only domestic enterprises shall be employed." This principle of looking out for native workers is typical in all world capitals save Washington. In its absence here, our foreign friends must surely look upon us not with gratitude but with kind contempt.

Finally, will you note particularly that the United Kingdom takes the balance-of-payments factor into consideration when letting contracts. In contrast, our own Government further exhausts our precious and dwindling stocks of gold by buying materials and supplies from foreign producers.

Article No. 4 of my series follows:

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

Like the treaty establishing the Benelux Economic Union, and unlike the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community, the Stockholm Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (HMSO, Cmd. 906 (1959)) contains specific provisions recognizing the existence in the member states of legislative and administrative provisions, practices, and policies discriminating against foreigners and products of foreign origin in the field of public contracts and providing for their elimination.

The Stockholm Convention was signed on November 20, 1959, by Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and entered into force on May 2, 1960. An Agreement of Association with Finland was signed on March 27, 1961, and entered into force on June 26, 1961 (HMSO, Cmd. 1335 (1961)).

The Stockholm Convention is concerned primarily with the liberalization of trade through the elimination of tariffs and all other restrictions on the flow of trade between the member states. Unlike the Common Market and Benelux, each member state

retains its own external tariffs and commercial policies.

The organization of EFTA is simple. The Council is the principal organ and can meet at either the ministerial or official (permanent resident) level. Each member state is represented with one vote. The Council has responsibility for supervising the application of the Convention and exercising the powers of functions conferred upon it by the Convention. Its decisions are binding on member states but they must, with specified exceptions, be made by unanimous vote.

The provisions of the Convention with regard to purchases by public undertakings are contained in article 14, which reads as follows:

"1. Member states shall insure the progressive elimination, during the period from July 1, 1960, to December 31, 1969, in the practices of public undertakings, of—

"(a) measures the effect of which is to afford protection to domestic production which would be inconsistent with this Convention if achieved by means of a duty or charge with equivalent effect, quantitative restriction or Government aid, or

"(b) trade discrimination on grounds of nationality insofar as it frustrates the benefits expected from the removal or absence of duties and quantitative restrictions on trade between member states.

"2. Insofar as the provisions of article 15 (relating to restrictive business practices) are relevant to the activities of public undertakings, that article shall apply to them in the same way as it applies to other enterprises.

"3. Member states shall insure that new practices of the kind described in paragraph 1 of this article are not introduced.

"4. Where member states do not have the necessary legal powers to control the activities of regional or local government authorities or enterprises under their control in these matters, they shall nevertheless endeavor to insure that those authorities or enterprises comply with the provisions of this article.

"5. The Council shall keep the provisions of this article under review and may decide to amend them.

"6. For the purposes of this article, 'public undertakings' means central, regional, or local government authorities, public enterprises and any other organization by means of which a member state, by law or in practice, controls or appreciably influences imports from, or exports to, the territory of a member state."

Those provisions are explained as follows in an analysis of the provisions of the Convention entitled "Stockholm Convention Examined" published by the Secretariat of EFTA in January 1963 (pp. 37-38):

"It has long been recognized, for example in article XVII of the GATT, that state trading enterprises should act in commercial matters according to normal commercial principles insofar as this may affect international commerce. Because a trading concern is owned or controlled by the state, it should not behave in commercial matters as if it were above the 'law' as it is defined or established by international commercial agreements to which the state concerned is party.

"The governments of even the most rigorously free-enterprise economies indulge in extensive commercial activities, if only through the purchase and disposal of supplies and equipment. In the Europe we live in today, most governments go beyond this and operate railways and telephones, while many have established organizations to produce and trade in tobacco manufactures or alcoholic beverages; others mine coal and make steel. These activities may be undertaken by central, regional or local governments, and may be undertaken directly or through state corporations, state-owned or state-controlled companies, or other publicly controlled bodies.

"Article 14 provides that all these activities shall, by the end of the transitional period, be carried out according to normal commercial principles so far as this may be necessary to insure that the obligations of the Convention are applied to them as to any purely private concern. In the first place member states must bring to an end measures the effect of which is to afford protection to domestic production, where that protection would be inconsistent with the Convention if it were achieved through tariffs, quotas, or subsidies. Secondly, they must cease to discriminate on grounds of nationality, insofar as this would frustrate the benefits to be expected from the freeing of trade; that is to say that governments or state enterprises should not give preference to their own national producers simply because they are of that nationality; if they buy national products this should be for normal commercial reasons, such as cheapness, quality, suitability, facility of production control, or earlier delivery. Thirdly, it is made clear that the provisions of the Convention relating to monopolies and restrictive business practices apply to state-trading no less than to private trading organizations.

"The article requires that, during the transitional period while these provisions come gradually into full effect, no new practices inconsistent with those provisions shall be introduced. If the governments of the member states do not have complete control over regional or local authorities or public undertakings, they are required to use their influence to insure that those bodies comply with the article.

"The Council is empowered to amend the article. The provisions of paragraph 1 are so worded as to refer obliquely to the consultation and complaints procedure, through which control must ultimately be exercised. Paragraph 6 defines public undertakings in terms wide enough to insure that particular undertakings do not slip through the net by virtue of some special peculiarity of their constitutions or of their relationships with the central governments."

By decision of the Council No. 10 of 1963, adopted on May 10, 1963, the date of December 31, 1969, in paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention was replaced by the date of December 31, 1966.

Since the provisions of article 14 relate only to the elimination of practices which control or influence imports and exports, they are much more limited in effect in the field of public contracts than the broad provisions of articles 62 and 63 of the treaty establishing the Benelux Union.

Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention contains the following provisions with regard to the right of establishment:

"1. Member states recognize that restrictions on the establishment and operation of economic enterprises in their territories by nationals of other member states should not be applied, through accord to such nationals of treatment which is less favorable than that accorded to their own nationals in such matters, in such a way as to frustrate the benefits expected from the removal or the absence of duties and quantitative restrictions on trade between member states.

"2. Member states shall not apply new restrictions in such a way that they conflict with the principle set out in paragraph 1 of this article.

"3. Member states shall notify the Council, within such period as the Council may decide, of particulars of any restrictions which they apply in such a way that nationals of another member state are accorded in their territories less favorable treatment in respect of the matters set out in paragraph 1 of this article than is accorded to their own nationals.

"4. The Council shall consider not later than December 31, 1964, and may consider

at any time thereafter, whether further or different provisions are necessary to give effect to the principles set out in paragraph 1 of this article, and may decide to make the necessary provisions.

"5. Nothing in this article shall prevent the adoption and enforcement by a member state of measures for the control of entry, residence, activity and departure of aliens where such measures are justified by reasons of public order, public health or morality, or national security, or for the prevention of a serious imbalance in the social or demographic structure of that member state.

"6. For the purposes of this article:

"(a) 'Nationals' means, in relation to a Member State, (i) physical persons who have the nationality of that Member State and (ii) companies and other legal persons constituted in the territory of that member state in conformity with the law of that state and which that state regards as having its nationality, provided that they have been formed for gainful purposes and that they have their registered office and central administration, and carry on substantial activity, within the area of the Association;

"(b) 'Economic enterprises' means any type of economic enterprise for production of or commerce in goods which are of area origin, whether conducted by physical persons or through agencies, branches or companies or other legal persons."

It seems apparent that the provisions of article 16 are not of much importance in the field of public contracts. Moreover, particularly since the Convention contains no provisions for the rendering of services which do not require establishment in the territory of a member state, articles 14 and 16 probably are not of much importance in the field of government public works contracts.

Principal sources

(1) EFTA Secretariat, "Stockholm Convention Examined" (Geneva, 1963).

(2) Hay, "Some Problems of Doing Business in the Regional Markets of Europe," 17 Rutgers Law Review, page 305 (1963).

(3) Jantzen, "The Operation of a Free Trade Area" (Geneva, 1964).

(4) Surrey and Shaw (editors), "A Lawyer's Guide to International Business Transactions" (Philadelphia, 1963).

AUSTRIA (MEMBER OF EFTA, GATT, AND OECD)

Procurement procedures for the ministries, affiliated agencies, and institutions of the Federal Government are laid down in ÖNorm A-2050, "Procurement Practices" (Vergabung von Leistungen) dated March 30, 1957.

ÖNorm A-2050 prescribes the following methods for the letting of contracts:

(1) Public invitation for offers (öffentliche Ausschreibung)—invitations for offers are published in the official Wiener Zeitung or the Amtlicher Lieferanzeiger (official procurement gazette) and also in daily newspapers and trade journals.

(2) Restricted invitation for offers (beschränkte Ausschreibung)—limited invitations for offers are privately addressed to selected firms.

(3) Direct procurement (freihändige Vergabung)—contracts are awarded without formal proceedings in the discretion of the contracting authorities.

The first method is the standard one and is normally used for all contracts of more than 300,000 Austrian schillings (about \$11,700). The second method may be used in the restricted cases specified in article 1.432 of ÖNorm A-2050 and the third method in the even more restricted cases specified in article 1.433.

In any case the contracting authority is under a duty to accept the offer which best satisfies all technical and economic viewpoints and hence not necessarily the lowest one in price.

The following provisions of article 1.34 of ÖNorm A-2050 provide for an outright preference for domestic firms and domestic products (unofficial translation from German): "Insofar as possible, only domestic products shall be used and only domestic enterprises shall be employed."

In compliance therewith most advertisements for offers specify that only Austrian firms may submit offers.

The standards set forth in ÖNorm A-2050 were drawn up and published by the quasi-official Austrian Standardization Association (Österreichischer Normenausschuss) but in 1963 the Austrian Cabinet approved the provisions thereof and Federal ministers were requested to, and did, issue internal service regulations making compliance with such provisions mandatory for the ministries, affiliated agencies, and institutions of the Federal Government. At the same time, provincial governments and municipal administrations were invited to issue similar instructions and by the end of 1964 most of them had complied with the Federal Government's bids.

Principal sources

(1) Letter dated October 28, 1964, from the U.S. Embassy in Vienna to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, Paris.

(2) Foreign Service Dispatch No. 1017 from the U.S. Embassy in Vienna entitled "Bidding in Award of Public Contracts."

(3) Airgram No. A-76 from the U.S. Embassy in Vienna entitled "Procurement Practices of Austrian Government Agencies."

(4) U.S. Department of Commerce, "Selling in Austria" (Oversea Business Rept. No. 64-70, June 1964).

DENMARK (MEMBER OF GATT, EFTA, AND OECD)

Procurement for public purposes in Denmark takes place under a variety of regulations, and there is no uniform law with regard to inviting tenders or the letting of contracts by the various official agencies.

Discrimination against foreign bidders and foreign materials exists by administrative practice and the discretion vested in the various procurement authorities.

Public tenders are invited infrequently, principally in connection with the procurement of engineering products. The general and usual procedure is one of selective tender under which estimates may be obtained from a number of suppliers, with complete discretion in the particular procurement authority as to whether estimates will be requested from foreigners. In considering the estimates the procurement authority takes into account not only the price but also quality, servicing, and other factors.

Consequently, contracts are generally awarded only to Danish firms.

Principal sources

The foregoing is based principally on information supplied by the Bureau of International Commerce of the U.S. Department of Commerce on the basis of reports from the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen.

NORWAY (MEMBER OF EFTA, GATT, AND OECD)

Norwegian Government procurement is conducted under the provisions of the Government Regulations Concerning Tenders of July 4, 1927, as amended, which were promulgated by Royal decree.

The normal procedure established by the regulations calls for general competition through the medium of public invitation for tenders by means of advertisement. The regulations themselves contain no provisions discriminating against foreign bidders or foreign materials. Nevertheless, discrimination does exist as a result of administrative practice, particularly the discretion which procurement authorities have in the tendering procedure.

In the first place, there is no requirement that foreign tenders be invited. In general,

such tenders are invited where there is only one Norwegian supplier of the procurement item or where the procurement authority finds that foreign competition is in the public interest.

Secondly, even if foreign tenders are invited, preference is given to a Norwegian tender and a foreign tender is accepted only in exceptional cases, such as where a substantial price differential (price offered plus tariff) exists or where no Norwegian bidder is deemed to be qualified to perform a contract for technical, financial, or other reasons the application of which is in the complete discretion of the procurement authority.

Finally, even if products manufactured in Norway are considered, the degree to which such products incorporate foreign raw materials or semimanufactured products enters into the determination as to which Norwegian product is chosen.

Special concessions with regard to the acquisition of waterfalls (in connection with hydroelectric plants) and the development of mining resources granted under the General Concessions Act (Lov om Ervervelse av Vandfald, Bergverk og Anden Fast Elendom) of December 14, 1917, require that machinery, equipment, and other materials must be purchased in Norway if the price of the Norwegian product is not more than 10 percent above the cost of a similar foreign product.

Principal sources

The foregoing is based principally on information supplied by the Bureau of International Commerce of the U.S. Department of Commerce on the basis of reports from the U.S. Embassy in Oslo.

PORTUGAL (MEMBER OF EFTA, GATT, AND OECD)

Article 359 of the Portuguese Administrative Code establishes public tendering preceded by advertisement as the basic method of awarding contracts.

The basic law applicable to Government procurement is decree-law No. 41,375 of November 19, 1957. It establishes the legal regime under which government services, including those granted administrative and financial autonomy, may effect expenditures for construction and repair of public works or for acquisition of supplies, equipment, and other material.

The decree-law provides for three administrative systems of inviting tenders, as follows:

(a) Public tendering (concurso público)—all who satisfy the general conditions established by law can submit tenders. This method is compulsory for supplies or services costing more than 100,000 escudos (about \$3,500).

(b) Restricted tendering (concurso limitado)—only firms specifically invited (in principle, more than three) may submit tenders. Restricted tenders (or, if determined by the contracting authority, public tenders) are compulsory for works, supplies, or services costing more than 20,000 escudos (about \$700).

(c) Direct negotiation (ajuste directo)—the contract is awarded by the contracting authority without competition. Wherever possible, however, the award is preceded by consultation with at least three firms. Prior consultation is compulsory for expenditures exceeding 2,500 escudos. Tendering whether public or restricted may be dispensed with in the interest of the state and direct negotiation employed particularly where there is only one possible supplier when the prices of the goods are officially controlled when national security is involved, or when responses to previous calls for tenders for the same work or material have not resulted in any tenders or the tenders received were deemed unacceptable.

Article 24 of Portaria (Ministerial Order) No. 7,702 of October 24, 1933, provides as fol-

lows concerning the awarding of contracts (unofficial translation from Portuguese):

"Subject to the provisions of section 4 of article 6 contracts for works or supplies shall be awarded as a rule to the bidder who has submitted the bid which is lowest in price [a proposta de menor preco]. The Government reserves nevertheless the right to make the award to the bidder who offers the best guarantees [maiores garantias] although not the one who submitted the lowest bid, it being necessary in such case that the award decision be duly justified."

Article 6, section 4, as amended by Portaria No. 8,716 of May 19, 1937, reserves to the Government the right not to make any award, if the conditions attached to the bid are not satisfactory, if the bidders do not possess the indispensable moral suitability or if there is a presumption of collusion.

Discrimination in favor of Portuguese contractors and suppliers and Portuguese products is practiced in a number of different ways, among which are the following:

(1) Although the same procedure and criteria are applied to foreign and domestic bids, contracting authorities are required to give preference to Portuguese products, other things being equal. Article 359, section 5 of the Administrative Code provides in that regard that "conditions of quality and price being equal, Portuguese products shall always be preferred in the furnishing of materials."

Article 2 of decree with force of law No. 22,037 of December 27, 1932, requires that the departments and services of the state, the autonomous administrations, the administrative bodies and corporations and private firms and companies which are concessionaires of the state prefer national products in their purchases, provided that the price be equal to, or lower than, the price of foreign products that are similar or which serve the same purpose. Decree No. 38,504 of November 12, 1951, provides that the latter determination must be made by the Economic Coordination Commission.

(2) In the case of contracts for supplies, equipment, etc., foreign companies can submit bids, but, since Government departments can usually buy goods through national importers, they only deal directly with suppliers in foreign countries in exceptional cases.

(3) Effective competition by foreign contractors for public works contracts requires, as a practical matter, association with a Portuguese company, either as agent or as a subsidiary of the foreign company. The licenses which are required are not granted to foreign companies and Portuguese engineers must enter invoices or participate in the supervision of the projects. In many situations a considerable number of licenses is required.

In an example cited by the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon on the basis of an official source, a large French construction company bid five times in its own name but was unsuccessful until it secured a local subsidiary which employed Portuguese engineers.

The Embassy also reported that Portuguese officials based the award in February 1961, of the \$66 million contract for the construction of a long bridge over the Tagus River Estuary (scheduled for completion in 1966) to a consortium headed by U.S. Steel Export Co. on the following considerations, among others: United States Steel was represented by a Portuguese agent, the bridge was to be constructed in association with a Portuguese steel company and Portuguese engineers would (as required by law) participate in the supervision of the project.

In general, every bidder on a public works contract exceeding 250,000 escudos (about \$8,750) must possess a license issued by the Commission for Registration and Classification of Public Works Contractors established in the Ministry of Public Works by decree-law No. 40,623 of May 30, 1956, which is regulated by Portaria No. 18,475 of May 16, 1961.

The Portaria provides for the classification of contractors according to construction category and the size of the projects that they are qualified to undertake. The issuance of the license is conditioned on compliance with a large number of formalities.

Article 4 of the decree-law provides that licenses may be issued only to Portuguese citizens and Portuguese companies. In order to qualify as a Portuguese company, at least 60 percent of its capital must be owned by Portuguese citizens and a majority of its board of directors and its managing director must be Portuguese.

Section 2 of article 15 provides exceptionally that, when the characteristics of the work justify it, foreign firms may be permitted to submit bids by decision of the competent minister. In that event, they must comply with the following requirement of section 4 of article 17 of Portaria No. 7,702 of October 24, 1933 (unofficial translation from Portuguese):

"If the bidder is foreign, [he must] attach a declaration, notarized by the legation or consulate of his country, that he renounces whatever rights or prerogatives he possesses as a foreigner, renouncing any special forum, and that he submits, in everything that relates to the execution of the contract, to what is prescribed by Portuguese legislation in force."

Principal sources

(1) Ventura Reimão, "Obras Públicas, Empreitadas e Fornecimentos—Legislação Coordenada e Anotada" [Public Works, Contract Work and Supplies—Legislation Coordinated and Annotated] (Lisbon, 1950, with 1960 supplement).

(2) Foreign Service despatch No. 314 dated March 15, 1962, from the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon, entitled "Export: Government Tenders: General System of Portuguese Ministries."

(3) U.S. Department of Commerce, "Basic Data on the Economy of Portugal," World Trade Information Series, pt. I, No. 60-44 (1960).

SWEDEN (MEMBER OF EFTA, GATT, AND OECD)

The procedures for procurement of commodities and services by the national government as well as national public works contracts are regulated by Royal Decree No. 496, dated June 6, 1952, as amended.

As a general rule, procurement at the national level is made on the basis of competitive bidding. The 1952 decree provides for the following procurement methods:

(1) Public tender (anbud, som infördras genom annonsering)—public invitation for offers published in the "Tidning for leveranser till staten," a weekly publication devoted entirely to state procurement, and occasionally also in the daily press.

(2) Selective tender (anbud, som infördras genom särskilda skrivelser)—solicitation of offers by circular letters to selected suppliers or contractors.

(3) Private tender (anbud, som infördras under hand)—solicitation of offers by informal communications to as many suppliers or contractors as good business practice requires.

All government-owned business undertakings and public utilities of the central government, as well as certain designated government institutions and agencies may, considering the nature and size of the procurement and paying due regard to efficient business practices, invite bids "in any such manner as may be deemed proper and appropriate."

The rules and regulations set forth in the Royal Decree make no distinction between domestic and foreign suppliers or contractors or materials. They do, however, give wide discretion to the responsible government purchasing institutions and agencies in selecting such suppliers or contractors and in rejecting bids submitted by them. More-

over, there is nothing to prevent a government institution or agency from purchasing from whatever source it deems appropriate. The contracting authority has the duty of accepting the "most beneficial" offer; hence, price is not necessarily a decisive factor and equal importance is attached to quality, delivery time, the general reputation and integrity of suppliers, and their ability or willingness to meet required standards and specifications.

The same considerations are reported to be employed by the city governments, municipalities, and rural communities, which are not regulated by statutory provisions or administrative decrees in the procurement of commodities and services and the construction of public works. The normal procedure for inviting bids appears to be through the medium of circular letters addressed directly to firms known to be reputable and reliable.

In view of the wide discretion which is vested in procurement authorities at all levels of government, there is inevitably a natural administrative preference for Swedish suppliers and Swedish materials, despite the official Swedish liberal trading policy.

Principal sources

(1) Letter dated November 29, 1963, from the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm to Cravath Swaine & Moore, Paris.

(2) Airgram No. 448 dated November 29, 1963, from the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm entitled "Procurement: Swedish National and Local Governmental Procedures."

SWITZERLAND (MEMBER OF EFTA AND OECD)

Swiss Government procurement is generally subject to the provisions of the Order (Arrêté) dated March 4, 1924, of the Swiss Federal Council concerning federal government supply and works contracts.

The procedure for inviting tenders for supplies and the placing of orders depends usually on the kinds of supplies to be purchased, but the procurement authorities have a great deal of discretion and supply contracts are usually awarded on grounds of technical suitability rather than solely on price.

Public works contracts and contracts for construction materials of any importance are usually awarded on the basis of public or selective tendering, in the complete discretion of the procurement authorities.

Article 3 of the decree of March 4, 1924, provides in part as follows:

"Preference will be given to Swiss industry in the case of offers which are approximately equal.

"Among Swiss bidders whose offers are equal, preference will be given to those who undertake to employ principally Swiss workers in the execution of the work or the supply contract."

Also, foreign suppliers and contractors must be represented in Switzerland by a person or firm domiciled in Switzerland (i.e., a representative, agency or branch) and legally entitled to act on behalf of the foreign supplier or contractor.

The Federal railways are reported to have a buying policy based on sound economic principles and are unhampered in the choice of supplier by any specific statutory provisions.

Due in part to the traditionally decentralized nature of the Swiss Confederation, many public projects, including some which are totally or partially financed by the Federal Government, are carried out by cantonal and communal procurement authorities. They are for the most part required to give preference to suppliers and contractors located in the town, region or canton concerned, or failing such a supplier or contractor, located elsewhere in Switzerland, if their prices are not substantially higher than those of other possible sources.

Semi-public services are not bound by any statutory requirements but, in practice, it may be assumed that private firms holding

shares in a particular concern will be given preference when suppliers are chosen.

Principal sources

(1) Letter dated November 5, 1964, from the U.S. Embassy in Bern to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, Paris.

(2) Foreign Service Despatch No. 252 dated October 16, 1956, from the U.S. Embassy in Bern.

(3) U.S. Department of Commerce, "Selling in Switzerland," Overseas Business Reports, OBR No. 64-108 (September 1964).

UNITED KINGDOM (MEMBER OF EFTA, GATT, AND OECD)

There is no statute governing public procurement or requiring that public contracts be let by competitive bidding and advertising. Apart from the requirement that contracts involving £50,000 (about \$140,000) or more be referred to the Treasury for review, if it is contemplated that the contract will be awarded to a foreign firm, the Government departments have full discretion to follow the practices best suited to their needs and the nature of the purchase.

Government contracts can be placed in one of the following three ways:

(1) Public tender—invitations to tender are normally published in the appropriate trade journals and, also where appropriate, in the public press.

(2) Selective tender—this method is used in the great majority of cases. Invitations to tender, which are not made public, are sent to a limited number of suppliers drawn from approved lists maintained for the purpose in respect of each class of goods which a department expects to buy. Although foreign materials are, in general, eligible for inclusion on such lists, their inclusion thereon is in the discretion of the particular department.

(3) Single tender—this method involves the negotiation of a contract with a selected firm and is used where circumstances do not permit normal competition, such as instances where it is impracticable to obtain the supplies elsewhere, either in the United Kingdom or abroad.

In the public tender and selective tender procedures, the contract is normally but not invariably awarded to the lowest bidder, thus leaving room for considerable administrative discretion.

The Stationery Office grants a 10-percent preference in favor of United Kingdom companies. Limited preference is also given by Government departments and nationalized industries to domestic firms located in districts declared to be in need of assistance because persistent and high unemployment exists, or is expected.

Contracts involving £50,000 or more are normally submitted for review to the Treasury, if it is contemplated that the contract will be awarded to a foreign firm. The Treasury is the instrument through which the Government exercises fiscal control over its constituent departments and is governed by a board of commissioners composed of the First Lord of the Treasury (an office usually held by the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a varying number of junior lords nominated by the First Lord and appointed by the Crown. If there are no overriding balance of payments considerations and if there is a significant saving to be realized by the letting of a contract to a foreign firm, the Treasury ordinarily does not oppose the awarding of a contract to a supplier or contractor outside the United Kingdom.

Since many contracts are placed under public supply agreements, or through selective tender from a closed list of suppliers, or by confidential negotiations, there are many opportunities for the exercise of discrimination by purchasing department. Moreover, in accordance with the practice reaffirmed by the Commonwealth Trade and

Economic Conference in Montreal in 1958, purchasing departments intending to place orders abroad seek to inform themselves as to whether the goods concerned can be obtained on competitive terms within the Commonwealth.

The selective and discretionary process is best illustrated by the offers for building contracts which are solicited from short lists of selected firms appropriate to the particular project and are awarded to the firm making the lowest suitable offer. Contracts are not advertised in the press or put out for open competition in any way.

Another example recently brought to light in proceedings under the British Restrictive Trading Practices Act is illustrative of the sort of "gentlemen's agreement" approach which is employed by purchasing departments. The proceedings revealed that the British Postmaster General had concluded a Crown Agreement with a group of eight United Kingdom manufacturers to supply all telephone apparatus for the British Post Office. Under the terms of the agreement the Post Office and the manufacturers agreed on the specifications and the prices (which were not published), and, when a contract was to be let, the manufacturers' group selected 1 of the 8 companies for the purpose. Exchange equipment, cables and loading cables were covered by comparable agreements, which brought the total number of manufacturers involved to 13, 5 of whom were parties to more than one agreement.

Principal sources

- (1) Airgram No. A-2658 dated May 6, 1963, from the U.S. Embassy in London entitled "United Kingdom Government Procurement Practices."
- (2) Letters dated November 21, 1963, and January 2, 1964, from the U.S. Embassy in London to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, Paris.
- (3) Whelan, "Public Contracts of the United Kingdom: A Comparative Survey and Introduction," 32 George Washington Law Review 80 (1963).
- (4) Arthur Andersen & Co., "Tax and Trade Guide: United Kingdom" (New York, 1964).

FINLAND (ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF EFTA; MEMBER OF GATT)

Finland has no general laws or statutory regulations relating to public supply and public works contracts. Each contracting authority has its own special "provisions for procurement." Those of the National Board of Public Roads and Waterways (the NBR) relating to procurement of machinery and other equipment, which were approved on August 21, 1964, are regarded as typical. They provide for a system of selective tendering under which bids are requested from at least four vendors "known to be reliable and able to supply." Vendors who do not receive the initial invitation may, however, submit tenders if found to be qualified.

Paragraph 8 of section 2 provides as follows concerning the acceptance of tenders (official translation from Finnish):

"Such bid shall be accepted as is deemed to be the most advantageous from the point of view of the state. Solely the price quoted shall not be deemed to be decisive for an acceptance. Where the NBR accepts a bid which is higher than the lowest one, the respective motivation shall be duly recorded."

Preliminary investigation has revealed no Finnish laws or regulations which favor Finnish firms or Finnish products in the field of public contracts.

According to the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki, Finnish officials endeavor wherever feasible to satisfy their requirements from domestic sources, but there is no deliberate discrimination against foreign products or foreign bidders. The "Provisions for Procurement" of the NBR referred to above clearly contemplate the possibility of foreign contractors, but the above-quoted provisions concerning

the acceptance of tenders obviously permit discrimination in favor of Finnish products and bidders.

Agreement of Association with the European Free Trade Association

The agreement creating an association between the member countries of the European Free Trade Association and Finland was signed in Helsinki on March 27, 1961, and entered into force on June 26, 1961. The first tariff reduction and the first relaxation of quantitative import restrictions took place on July 1, 1961, when duties on most of the trade in industrial goods between Finland and the seven member countries of EFTA were reduced by 30 percent.

The agreement of association provides for the application to Finland of most of the provisions of the Stockholm Convention establishing EFTA, including article 14 relating to purchases by public undertakings and article 16 relating to the right of establishment.

The agreement of association created a Joint Council composed of representatives of Finland and the Seven in which each country has one vote and which has jurisdiction to deal with matters arising out of the Agreement of Association. Decisions of the Joint Council bind Finland and all of the Seven. Decisions of the EFTA Council, if taken by a unanimous vote, are only binding upon Finland if referred to the Joint Council and accepted by Finland without reservation. Decisions of the EFTA Council taken by a majority vote, if referred to the Joint Council, become binding upon Finland if passed by an affirmative vote of four, whether or not Finland is one of those four.

Principal sources

- (1) Letter dated November 3, 1964, from the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, Paris.
- (2) Letter dated December 10, 1964, from the Embassy of Finland, Washington, D.C., to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York.

OTHER EUROPE

IRELAND (MEMBER OF OECD)

The Government Contracts Committee directs and controls the placing of contracts. There are no laws or specific statutory regulations relating to the awarding of Government contracts. In general, the system prevailing in the United Kingdom is followed.

The general procurement procedure is one of selective tendering under which tenders are invited from all firms that are known to be interested which are considered capable of supplying satisfactorily the goods, services, or works required. If the contracting authority considers it necessary to secure satisfactory competition, use may be made of public tendering and invitations for tenders are published in the press and in trade and technical journals.

It is in the discretion of the contracting authority to invite foreign tenders but foreign firms that learn of invitations for tenders are not precluded from submitting tenders.

In cases where foreign tenders are solicited and/or submitted, preference is given to Irish firms to the extent of the duty or import quota in cases in which the goods to be purchased are subject to such a duty or quota and to an unknown extent in the case of nondutiable items or those not subject to quota.

Usually, but in the discretion of the contracting authority, the lowest "suitable" tender is accepted.

The Irish tariff is three column: Full, preferential, and special preferential. Special preferential rates apply to specified classes of goods originating in the United Kingdom and Canada and are generally equal to one-half or two-thirds of the full rates. Preferential rates apply to products of the Commonwealth not entitled to special preferential rates. Full rates apply to

all other dutiable imports, including imports from the United States. Accordingly, U.S. firms are at a distinct disadvantage in bidding on Government contracts.

Principal sources

- (1) Letter dated December 15, 1964, from the Embassy of Ireland, Washington, D.C., to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York.
- (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, "Foreign Trade Regulations of Ireland," Overseas Business Reports, OBR No. 64-64 (June 1964).

SPAIN (MEMBER OF GATT AND OECD)

Public procurement in Spain continues to be governed by the provisions of the law on the state administration and accountability (Ley de Administracion y Contabilidad del Estado) of July 1, 1911, as amended by the law of December 20, 1952, until such time as the Government publishes an implementing text (texto articulado) of law No. 198 of December 28, 1963 (Boletín Oficial, Dec. 31, 1963), concerning the bases of Government contracts (Bases de Contratos del Estado).

Under the 1911 law, as amended, there are primarily three kinds of systems used in government procurement: public tendering (subasta), competitive tendering (concurso-subasta) and direct contracting (concerto directo). Contracts for public works or public services to be carried out on behalf of the State are normally awarded through public tendering. The letting of contracts by competitive tendering and direct contracting is exceptional and the circumstances under which contracts may be awarded by those two methods are narrowly defined.

The formalities as to the publication of notices and specifications, etc., are not as great as in the case of competitive tendering as they are for public tendering. In the latter case the contract is normally awarded to the lowest bidder, that is, the one who makes the most economically advantageous offer consistent with the specifications. In the case of competitive tendering the contracting authority has the option of either awarding the contract for the works or services which are the subject of the tender or of nullifying it. The award is made by selecting the bid which offers the most advantages both in the light of the specifications and the various tenders, without any legal obligation to award the contract to the bidder offering the lowest price.

The new law will give much more discretion to the contracting authorities in the selection of the method which they use and also permits the use of a fourth method—selective tendering (concurso). In the case of public works contracts the contracting authorities will have complete discretion to choose between public and competitive tendering. The circumstances under which selective tendering and direct contracting may be resorted to will be defined in the implementing text. In the case of public supply contracts, selective tendering is specified as the normal method, with direct contracting permitted in exceptional and restricted cases. The new law also provides for the first time for the prior qualification and classification of public works contractors and the establishment of a Register of Contractors in which they are to be enrolled.

The new law provided that the implementing text was to be drawn up and promulgated by the government within a period of 1 year. Under the provisions, however, of the decree-law of December 28, 1964 (Boletín Oficial, December 29, 1964), the Government was given an additional period of 4 months, that is, until April 30, 1965, in which to do so.

Article 10 of the law of November 24, 1939 (Boletín Oficial, December 15, 1939), for the Coordination and Protection of the National Industry (Protección y Fomento de la Industria Nacional) provides that a wide variety of public bodies must use articles

exclusively of Spanish manufacture. A copy of an unofficial translation from Spanish of article 10 is attached hereto.

Principal sources

The foregoing is based principally on information obtained from private sources and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

SPAIN

(Law of November 24, 1939, for the Coordination and Defense of National Industries, (Boletín Oficial, December 15, 1939)—Unofficial translation from Spanish)

Article 10. In any works, installations, services and purchases carried out with funds of the state, provinces, municipalities, agencies, and delegations of the movement, monopolies, public service concessions or companies enjoying benefits or assistance in any administrative, economic, or financial form, use will solely be made of goods manufactured in Spain, as evidenced by the national certificate of manufacture issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Exceptionally and following consultations with the Technical Services of the General Directorate of Industry, the Ministry of Industry and Trade may authorize the purchase of foreign industrial products by special dispensation in each case, for one of the following reasons:

(1) When the national product is expressly declared to be unsuited for a specific purpose, following appropriate analyses, tests, or trials carried out at the request of the interested party.

(2) When the Spanish industry is unable to meet a recognized urgent need, provided the agency or body concerned in the purchase conclusively shows that the need in question was impossible to foresee in the time available, or that the product cannot be replaced in a shorter time by a similar article of national manufacture.

(3) When no similar article is nationally produced, subject to the proviso that no arbitrary, irregular or untoward competitive conditions unjustly excluding the national product shall be tolerated under such a pretext.

The foregoing conditions shall not exclude others which urgent circumstances and the special duties of the Ministries responsible for national defense may require them to impose in regard to matters coming under their jurisdiction.

RESIGNATION OF HERBERT W. KLOTZ

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the resignation of Assistant Commerce Secretary Herbert W. Klotz gives rise to a number of questions which are well treated in an article by Louis M. Kohlmeier in the Wall Street Journal of April 27.

Many of us feel that Congress has degenerated into pretty much a rubber-stamp, as the President is acting as majority leader in both the House and the Senate, but now the Presidential influence seems to have penetrated the so-called independent regulatory agencies. There has been a great deal of debate and concern about Congressmen calling up members of these independent agen-

cies, and many Congressmen have been criticized for attempting to favorably influence members of the independent agencies toward some project initiated by a constituent—yet if what Mr. Klotz reports is true, the President seems to feel that he has a right to dictate to the chairmen of the so-called independent agencies.

Mr. Kohlmeier's article follows:

THE KLOTZ AFFAIR: IMPACT ON CAPITAL (By Louis M. Kohlmeier)

WASHINGTON.—The summary sacking of Assistant Commerce Secretary Herbert W. Klotz for his involvement in the Texas Gulf Sulfur case, even though Mr. Klotz was a minor figure accused of no crime, undoubtedly has conveyed this warning to all Federal officials: The Johnson administration does not intend its image in history to be dirtied by episodes that even suggest private gain obtained in public office.

At the same time, Mr. Klotz' exit has, quite inadvertently, focused attention anew on the Johnson family's corporate stock holdings and the problems they create in the minds of some Federal officials. And the relations between the President and the Securities and Exchange Commission and other regulatory agencies may have been complicated still further.

When the SEC last week filed the suit that accused 13 officers, directors, and employees of Texas Gulf of profiting from inside information about a rich silver and copper strike in Canada, Mr. Klotz wasn't named a defendant. His name isn't even mentioned until page 14 of the SEC's complaint, and then only as 1 of 10 individuals who took a position in Texas Gulf stock on the basis of tips from an insider. Before the suit was filed, there even was discussion inside the SEC about the propriety of mentioning the names, since none was accused of violating any law.

BOUGHT ON A TIP

The suit didn't say that Mr. Klotz personally had any contact with a Texas Gulf insider. Rather, it alleges an insider named Kenneth Darke, a Texas Gulf geologist who was on the spot at the ore strike near Timmins, Ontario, got in touch with a friend, Nancy Atkinson (now Mrs. Francis Brown) who worked as a secretary in the Commerce Department and who passed the tip on to Mr. Klotz and others. Mr. Klotz claims he did no wrong because his private stock interest was unrelated to his public office: "In my official capacity with the Department of Commerce, I have never had nor could be expected to have any dealings" with Texas Gulf or its officials.

This response, at first, seemed to satisfy his boss, Commerce Secretary Connor, who approved the Klotz statement prior to delivery. Now Mr. Connor says it "seems clear that high Government officials are acting unwisely if they speculate in the stock market on the basis of information not readily available to the public."

That this harder line is a hand-me-down from President Johnson also seems clear. Though the SEC, as is its habit as an independent, quasi-judicial Government agency, didn't tell the White House before it filed the suit, Mr. Johnson, as soon as he heard of it, telephoned SEC chairman Manuel F. Cohen, who was at home recuperating from a heart attack. Just what Mr. Johnson said to Mr. Cohen and what was said to other SEC officials in subsequent calls the White House reportedly made, isn't clear. One version is that the President asked about the details of Mr. Klotz' involvement. Another is that the President berated the SEC, though for precisely what isn't clear either.

Whatever, the upshot was Mr. Klotz' resignation "accepted by the President," and a resurgence of feeling inside the SEC that

Mr. Klotz shouldn't have been named in the complaint against Texas Gulf.

So there you have it—even after Mr. Klotz is gone, the memory of Mr. Johnson's phone call to Chairman Cohen will linger on at the SEC. And this could be an important new element in the complicated relationship between the President and the regulatory agencies that are supposed to be independent of the White House. Inside the independent agencies, well aware that the President controls the pursestrings and reappointments, no White House call is lightly dismissed.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Perhaps even more importantly, the Klotz affair represents another blind alley for any Federal official who tries to find a safe route through the maze of laws, regulations, and mores designed to protect against "conflict of interest." The late President Kennedy, conceding that no set of laws or regulations could hope to cover the infinite variation of problems that can arise, laid down this general doctrine to govern Federal officials: "The highest standards of ethical behavior * * * must be followed not only in reality but in appearance."

The difficulty comes in translating the general to the specific. From the Klotz affair, a cautious Federal official might well conclude the only sure way to avoid trouble is to dispose of all stocks before he enters office, and refrain from buying securities while in office—even if his private holdings in no way can collide with his public position. If this, indeed, is the Johnson rule, then it poses serious problems for the President.

Certain to be compounded is the Johnson administration's already considerable difficulty in recruiting superior executive talent from the ranks of industry. The President has suffered several disappointments because some business executives have been unwilling to dispose of corporate benefits, such as stock options, to come to Washington; unquestionably even more would decline public service if they felt they had to refrain while in office from holding stocks.

Also brought into question, again, is the Johnson family's retention of beneficial ownership of stock in Texas radio and television stations—holdings that have brought the family a multimillion-dollar fortune—during the years that Mr. Johnson held Federal office, in the House and Senate and then as Vice President. When Mr. Johnson became President, he acquired the right to initiate FCC appointments, and recognized the clear conflict of interest. But did he really solve it?

The President did place the stocks in a trust, ostensibly beyond his control, but the Johnson family retains beneficial ownership and the trust arrangement will expire when Mr. Johnson leaves the White House.

So, the significance of the Klotz affair, looking beyond the Assistant Secretary's personal tragedy, lies in the President's reaction to the incident. For Washington officialdom is now buzzing with unflattering comment on the apparent difference between the standards the White House has set for itself and those it had adopted for the rest of the executive branch.

THE COMMUTER CRISIS

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. DWYER] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, so far as this Congress and this administration are concerned, the crisis in commuter rail transportation is undoubtedly the least understood, least acted on major problem facing the country today.

For several years, a number of us in the House and Senate have been seeking to alert our colleagues to the Federal Government's role and responsibility in the effort to avert a collapse in commuter rail service in our heavily populated urban areas.

That collapse has never been closer than it is today, and in the single most important, and vulnerable, metropolitan area in the world—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Yet, we hear little or nothing from responsible officials of the Government. The administration seems to have no proposal to which it is giving serious study. The Congress appears to have no major legislation which is receiving adequate consideration.

The current issue, May, of *Fortune* magazine, Mr. Speaker, contains an article which should jolt our Government out of its lethargy. Entitled, "Commuter Railroads Can Be Saved," and written by Harold B. Meyers, it presents a thoughtful and balanced view of the current problem, warns forcefully of the high cost of further inaction, and offers some useful suggestions.

I recommend the article to our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, and I include it herewith as a part of my remarks:

COMMUTER RAILROADS CAN BE SAVED

(By Harold B. Meyers)

For a few hours each morning and evening, the New York metropolitan area is a vast kaleidoscope of people in motion. In an 8,000-square-mile region of New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut are concentrated more than 17,100,000 people, and nearly 2 million of them work in the densely packed 8.7 square miles of Manhattan between 60th Street and the Battery, where 137 of the Nation's largest industrial corporations have their headquarters. But only one out of four of the people who work in that tiny area actually lives in Manhattan; the others converge on the island in the morning and leave it at night. About 400,000 Manhattan workers have their homes entirely outside the 5 boroughs of New York City.

Half of these suburban dwellers make their daily journey to and from work by highway, and the other half by commuter train. But there has never been a half-and-half division in public policy. The highway users have had all the best of it. In the last 10 years alone, about \$4 billion has been spent on streets and highways in the New York region, while the suburban railroads, when not gouged by tax collectors, were pretty much neglected and left to sink into deep, perhaps mortal, trouble.

It is apparent at last that continued favoritism toward the automobile at the expense of the train can lead only to chaos. Even with all the money that has been poured into them, the expressways, bridges, and tunnels serving New York City are scarcely able to cope with the present peak-hour jams; during that time the expressways compete for the title of "world's longest parking lot." If the 200,000 train commuters were forced to take to cars and buses, there would be neither time, money, nor space for construction of highways to accommodate them comfortably, much less the expected increase in their numbers. Says New Jersey State Highway Commissioner Dwight R. G.

Palmer: "Only continued use of our rail commuter lines provides the possibility of keeping our present highway congestion within reasonable limits."

The privately owned railroads have had precious little reward for running an essential public utility. Commuter service was never highly profitable. Its very nature, particularly the fact that costly equipment and manpower are fully utilized only for brief daily periods, makes profits hard to come by. Years ago the local railroads gladly provided commuter service to lure people into their territories in order to gain freight revenues on the goods—especially coal for heating—consumed in the suburban towns. Times have changed. Now homes are heated by oil or gas instead of coal, and very little freight revenue is generated at most suburban stations. At the same time, off-peak passenger travel has declined, reducing the utilization of equipment. Instead of taking a train to shop on 5th Avenue or 34th Street, housewives drive to suburban shopping centers, which offer almost the same variety as Manhattan stores and convenience besides. Even the 5-day week has hurt the railroads, since it cuts 1 day of utilization for their suburban equipment. Nowadays what railroad managements are most anxious to do about their commuter service is to close it down.

Obviously, this can't be allowed to happen. But it is equally obvious that the railroad companies and their investors cannot be expected to take a beating indefinitely. A new and imaginative public policy must grapple with the problems. Fortunately, a sense of crisis has finally impelled Government and civic leaders to develop practical new programs. The air is at least full of ideas.

TALCUM POWDER ON A BROKEN BACK

Some of the commuter lines serving New York City have not seen a banker smile since firemen shoveled coal. With the exception of the merger-bound New York Central and Pennsylvania, both of which have freight profits to keep them healthy, the suburban railroads are in miserable financial shape. Left to themselves, the Long Island, the New Haven, the Erie-Lackawanna, and the Central of New Jersey would appear to be racing neck and neck for the graveyard.

The Long Island has a special status that has kept it functioning relatively smoothly for a long time, but the dispensations that have saved it are running out. It is almost entirely a passenger line—in 1964, \$66,530,800 of its revenue came from its 192,000 daily passengers, more than 80,000 of whom are regular commuters, and only \$9,286,000 came from freight. The Long Island's last black ink years as a private enterprise were during World War II. It went into bankruptcy in 1949 and then suffered more reverses, including 2 wrecks in which 109 commuters were killed. Since 1954 the Long Island has been operated as a special Railroad Redevelopment Corp., created by the State. For the last 10 years the Long Island's owner, the Pennsylvania, has forgone any return on its \$131 million investment, including the \$2,092,000 in interest due annually on the Long Island's bonds, and the railroad has been forgiven \$2,260,000 a year in taxes. Aided by this forbearance, the line embarked on a program for \$65 million worth of improvements. Progress has been real, and adroit public relations has made the most of it to give the Long Island the look of a going concern. But the legislative authorization for the Railroad Redevelopment Corp. expires next year, and the Pennsy has served notice that its investors can no longer be expected to subsidize the Long Island's operations. Unless an imaginative plan like the one for State ownership proposed by New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is put into effect, the only way for the Long Island to go is back to bankruptcy.

The New Haven, which hauls about 25,000 commuters a day from Connecticut and Westchester County into Manhattan, has been perennially and notoriously in so precarious a condition that one wonders how it keeps running at all. The line has been in reorganization since 1961 and is still losing on all fronts—\$10,509,000 on passenger service last year (more than half, by the trustees' calculations, on commuters) and \$6,532,000 on freight. With cash draining away each month, the New Haven's trustees concluded long ago that passenger service would have to be abandoned or turned over to someone else. The agreement with the New York Central and Pennsylvania for inclusion of the New Haven's freight business in the Penn-Central system does nothing for either long-haul or commuter passenger service, except make them clearly separate problems.

So far, public plans for saving commuter service have seemed more political than practical. Some time back, New York and Connecticut offered new equipment, but were turned down. Explains a New Haven official: "Offering us new passenger cars is like offering to loan a Cadillac to a man who doesn't have a dime for a cup of coffee. How's he going to run it?" When U.S. Circuit Judge Robert P. Anderson granted the trustees permission to seek discontinuance of passenger service, he said of the car-equipment plan: "This would be as effective as attempting to remedy a broken back by dusting it with talcum powder."

Across the Hudson River, the Erie-Lackawanna claims it lost \$8,250,000 last year on its suburban trains, which carry more than 25,000 commuters a day. The State of New Jersey provided a direct cash subsidy in 1964 of \$2,200,000 to help cover the Erie-Lackawanna's commuter losses, but at the same time the railroad was paying \$4,300,000 in property taxes. It does not have a single passenger car that is less than 30 years old, and the ferryboats that provide its own link to Manhattan are even older. With the hope of tidying his line up enough to make it attractive for a merger, Erie-Lackawanna Chairman William White has offered to donate his commuter rolling stock to anyone who would operate it without loss to the railroad. He has found no takers.

The Central of New Jersey, used daily by almost 10,000 commuters, has some equipment even more decrepit than Erie-Lackawanna's and faces financial collapse every time a gandy dancer cashes a paycheck. Last year was its seventh straight year of deficit operations. In the last decade the Jersey Central earned \$50 million on freight, lost \$66,500,000 on passengers, and received \$6,400,000 in direct cash subsidies from the States (while paying \$30 million in New Jersey property taxes). To ease its tax burden, the railroad has been unloading property—by sale when possible, otherwise simply by relinquishing title to a municipality. The line has given up ownership of 768 acres of land, largely in Hudson County, on which it otherwise would have had to pay \$1,400,000 in taxes last year. Some of the land in Jersey City had been assessed at \$20,000 to \$30,000 an acre. The city has since sold parts of it for only \$1,000 an acre.

THE PRICE OF A HIGHWAY MILE

The plight of New York's commuter railroads is not just the business of commuters condemned to dirty, ill-kept trains and unkept schedules, and uncertain of whether they can ride at all next month or next year. Nor is it the business just of the stockholders and bondholders deprived of a fair return on investment. No matter how sorry a lot they may be, the railroads are essential to the public functioning of the region they serve—and, to the great extent that Manhattan is the financial and corporate center of the United States, essential to the Nation

as well. That is why it is simply unthinkable that they should go out of existence. It should not be forgotten that if rail commuter service were dropped, the public purse would have to pay for whatever substitute could be devised. And highways are a far costlier way than railroads of getting masses of people from place to place. An apt comparison has been made by New Jersey Commissioner Palmer. Pointing out that his State has been providing direct subsidies of about \$7 million a year to commuter lines, Palmer says: "This is about the same amount that a mile of modern freeway in our urban areas would cost." And, indeed, he understates the case; some miles of urban expressways cost as much as \$25 million.

Lots of figures have been bandied about regarding the investment needed to restore the railroads to health. The New York Central, which already has the best commuter service in the New York area, has estimated that it would take \$58 million more to provide what it envisages as the finest possible service. The Erie-Lackawanna's estimate for its own line, to achieve a more modest standard, is \$80 million. One proposal for improving the Long Island calls for spending \$200 million. These figures are for practical improvements, many of an obvious nature, on individual lines. An areawide estimate has been made by the Regional Plan Association, a nonprofit civic organization. Regional Plan has put the probable cost of full modernization and integration of all the essential commuter lines serving New York at \$1 billion—\$100 million in capital investment for each of 10 years.

A billion dollars is a lot of money, even spread among all the New York region's commuter roads. And under present conditions, private management would have to be moonstruck to make the investment. Warning New Jersey political leaders last year of his company's dire straits, Erie-Lackawanna's White listed some of the immediate needs for the road just to maintain service at present levels. "This company does not have funds with which to replace equipment and facilities," he contended, "and even if funds were available, we would not be justified in investing money for these purposes with no prospect of earning a return on the investment nor even the prospect of providing the service at a breakeven point. Sound business judgment would preclude any businessman from doing so."

That would seem to leave it up to the public—and, as has been pointed out, a billion dollars is only a quarter of what has been spent on highways in the New York region in the last 10 years. In the next 10 years it is expected that highway spending will keep about the same pace.

HISTORY OF BUCKPASSING

There is now widespread, though not unanimous, agreement that the commuter lines must be rescued by some sort of Government action. The sticky question is—*which* government? The railroads are not neatly confined to single political subdivisions. They cross city lines, county lines, and State lines; and the benefits from them are not limited merely to communities that have stations at which trains stop. They are vital to the economic health of the entire region. This interdependence is not always visible to the separate governmental jurisdictions, however, and parochialism has added to the difficulty of developing public policy to aid the railroads. Last fall Westchester County supervisors voted down a proposal to provide \$400,000 in cash assistance for the New Haven. Only when \$300,000 was made available by the towns directly served was the grant finally approved—though contingent on conditions never accepted by the New Haven trustees.

Too often, municipalities argue that the county is the smallest unit that can be expected to participate directly in a program to aid the railroads. Counties look to the

States, and the States look to Washington. For its part, the Federal Government has acknowledged some responsibility. After all, its spending on highway building—90 percent of funds for the interstate highway system come from Washington—has contributed to the railroad decline.

Federal policy, as formally stated, now calls for a balanced transportation system. To that end, the availability of highway funds will be dependent on the establishment of a planning process to assure the broadest possible consideration of each community's real needs. Federal funds have been provided for demonstration grants to be used in practical efforts to break transportation bottlenecks. In 1964, Congress passed the Urban Mass Transportation Act and appropriated money for capital improvements. Much more money will be needed, no doubt, than the \$375 million over 3 years projected by the act, but at least a start has been made.

There are and must be limits on Federal involvement in the local operations of commuter trains. Both the administration and Congress have taken the sound position that Federal assistance should be directed only to capital needs and that day-to-day operations and deficits are matters best handled locally. There is no desire in Washington to "become intimately involved in the management of local transportation," says John C. Kohl, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, who administers Federal participation in transportation programs authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act.

Observers of the Washington scene may find this restraint unusual, but it is nonetheless commendable. In the commuter-railroad crisis there is still a chance to show, with Washington's blessing, that a serious problem can be handled without setting up another stack of offices along the Potomac. But to do this will take imagination and ingenuity in developing new mechanisms in public administration. There will have to be a partnership and cooperation of a rare sort among different levels of Government and with private enterprise.

A NETWORK FOR THE FUTURE

A regional organization dealing with transportation problems is already in existence, though it is no more than a first step toward what is needed. In 1961 the Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut agreed to form the Tri-State Transportation Committee. The committee is carrying out the most comprehensive study of existing and potential transportation facilities, habits, and needs ever made in its area. It has made aerial maps of every inch of the region and taken actual counts of passengers aboard commuter trains (learning, among other things, that trainmen, afraid of being deemed superfluous, sometimes overstate the number of passengers they serve). The reams of information and studies available from other sources have been sifted and analyzed and then added to the fresh data developed by the committee. Using computers and a large staff of transportation specialists, the committee is putting together a full and accurate picture of the commuter-railroad situation; incredibly, this is the first time it's ever been done. Even more important, it is engaged in making comprehensive projections of future requirements in the region.

But the Tri-State Transportation Committee, as now constituted, is just another planning body. It has no power to put its recommendations into effect. What is needed in addition is an operating agency with ample resources and a broad mandate—modeled, perhaps, on the Port of New York Authority, a bistate agency that owns and operates airports, docks, bridges, tunnels, and other transportation facilities in which New York and New Jersey share an interest.

Like the Port of New York Authority, the transportation agency should be nonpartisan and independent, with a board of qualified directors appointed by and answerable to the Governors and instructed to aim at financial self-sufficiency. The agency would purchase the commuter equipment and lease trackage rights from the railroad companies (where appropriate, it might contract with private management to run the service). Although many an intervening step would be required, the ultimate goal would be to tie all the lines, vastly improved and modernized, into a single, efficient commuter rail network, fitting into an overall transportation scheme including New York's subways and the regional highway system.

A public transportation agency of this sort would probably be welcomed by the private railroad operators. "I know of no alternative but for some agency to take over the burden of commuter losses—or to abandon service," says the Erie-Lackawanna's White. In a recent letter to New Jersey's Governor, Pennsylvania Railroad President Allen Greenough and Jersey Central President Perry Shoemaker wrote: "We have in mind a basic public service which ideally can and should be provided by a public agency."

NEW CARS FOR OLD LINES

The first advantage a public agency would have over the private railroads would be its access to money. Like a turnpike authority, the agency could sell bonds backed by State treasuries to obtain funds for the large and quick doses of capital investment needed. It would, in addition, have State assistance in meeting the deficits racked up by commuter service; these deficits now run about \$25 million a year for the whole New York area, over and above assistance already given by the States.

The money would go, first of all, toward the purchase of new passenger cars and the rehabilitation of old ones. Greater reliability would mean more efficient utilization of both manpower and trains. Another immediate benefit would be a reduction in running expenses. Decrepit equipment is costly to operate and maintain. Although they turned down the New York-Connecticut offer of new cars for other reasons, the New Haven's trustees conceded the great advantage of good equipment. They have reported that maintenance costs are 45 cents per car-mile on old commuter cars and 20 cents on the last new equipment installed on the line.

The changes that could be wrought with money do not end with new rolling stock. Nor would they have to await great new technological developments such as those envisioned in last month's *Fortune* ("The 400-Mph Passenger Train"). Beginning with what exists now and applying known technology, an agency with money to invest could create a transportation system that would seem utopian by present standards. Roadbeds could be rebuilt and jointed rails replaced by welded ones, decreasing wear and tear on both equipment and passengers. Electrical power systems could be extended and modernized; for years the New Haven has had to pay a premium to equip its power units so that they will operate on both its own overhead a.c. lines and the third-rail d.c. system on the New York Central track it shares between Woodlawn and Grand Central Station.

Stations throughout the metropolitan region could be rebuilt with high-level platforms so that passengers could step aboard trains without climbing steps. This would not only be a convenience for the passengers, it would also mean faster loading and unloading and make possible the use of automatic doors—which, in turn, would help to reduce the work force needed to operate each train. With the installation of an automatic ticket system, conductors would not have to struggle through the trains checking every

passenger's ticket. Experiments with such installations are already being conducted on both the Long Island and the New York Central.

There is no need for great departure from today's basic system. For example, it would not make sense to substitute a monorail system for the perfectly sound dual rail that now exists. But it might make sense one day to have a rail system running through Manhattan from New Jersey to Long Island, instead of having every train come to a dead stop in the heart of the city and then go back where it came from.

Ironical as it may seem, one good reason for putting the commuter lines under a public agency is to relieve them of some of the burdens put upon them by public policy. So long as this service remains in private hands, some local taxing authorities will continue to regard it as fair game, no matter how bare the railroads' treasuries. New York and Connecticut have taken some constructive action in recent years to relieve railroads of onerous taxation, but in New Jersey a soak-the-railroads bias still prevails.

A public agency could also have the privilege of setting rates and arranging schedules without other State and Federal bureaucracies looking over its shoulder at every move. Neither at the State nor at the Federal level has railroad regulation been marked by the flexibility and dispatch needed to meet changing conditions. Too often, railroads have encountered the added hurdle of overlapping jurisdictions: management has had to get permission from not only the Interstate Commerce Commission but State regulators as well to make the changes and adjustments it felt necessary for efficient operation.

One of the Erie-Lackawanna's big problems, for example, has been its inability to close down stations. Some stops are less than a mile apart, slowing train service and making no economic sense. But efforts to eliminate stops have invariably provoked public outcries. Branch lines—e.g., on the New Haven—likewise have been preserved by timid regulatory agencies bowing to political pressures out of all proportion to the importance of the service involved.

Modernization of commuter lines would open up opportunities for reducing the size of train crews and for utilizing workers more efficiently. The Institute of Public Administration has estimated that automatic fare collection on a combined New Haven-New York Central service might result in net savings of \$697,000 a year, mostly in labor costs.

But such economies will be possible only if unions can be induced to accept further changes in present practices in the interest of continued and improved commuter service. A public transportation agency presumably could approach the unions on a fresh basis of cooperation, and there are hopeful signs that railroad labor is becoming somewhat more aware of the need of innovation to protect its long-range interests. Even with private railroads, some unions have recently withdrawn their longstanding insistence that New York retain its costly "full crew" law.

A public agency might also let some needed fresh air into executive suites. The present managements have shown none of the will-to-win that has inspired the Chicago commuter lines, particularly the Burlington and the Chicago & North Western, to improve their operations. In the East there has been too much rigid devotion to tradition in evaluating proposals for improvement in service.

THE STIRRING OF POLITICS

For all its bright promise, of course, a public agency might very well raise some new problems. Taxpayers would have to be prepared for a long, perhaps unending, period of deficit operations. Any public

body carries its own dangers and its own built-in tendency toward bureaucratic rigidity. One pressing problem would be how to set it up in such a way as to make it responsive to real public needs without becoming a political football. And no one wants an overweening agency beyond the reach of political processes.

The creation of the right kind of tristate agency is likely to take quite a while. But the plight of the New York region's commuter lines demands immediate attention. What is required right away is a line-by-line approach that will keep commuter services going without foreclosing the ultimate creation of a regional system. Governor Rockefeller's proposal for the Long Island is an example of what might be done. He has recommended that the State buy the Long Island Rail Road from the Pennsylvania "if a reasonable price can be obtained." Responsibility for operation of the road, either through contract with private management or through its own operating division, would rest with a New York State Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Authority to be created by the State. The authority would embark on a \$200-million program of modernization and rehabilitation. Part of the money, \$89,500,000, would go for 497 new cars. The rest would pay for such basic improvements as the extension of electrification and the installation of automatic ticket-collection equipment and high-level platforms. It still remained to be seen, as this issue of *Fortune* went to press, how Rockefeller's plan would fare in the State legislature—and, of course, in negotiations with the "Pennsy."

The New Haven's commuter service, it appears, will be orphaned if that line's property folds into the Pennsylvania-New York Central merger. The Governors of New York and Connecticut have suggested a bistate compact under which the States would contract with the railroads for the New York Central to manage its own and the New Haven's commuter services as an integrated system. Unfortunately, much of the financing proposed by the States would have to come from the Federal Government and is not assured. The New Haven still awaits effective public help.

Not quite everybody has given up on the possibility of operating the New Haven as a private and profitable enterprise, despite its dismal record. The New Haven Commuter Study Group, Inc., a nonprofit corporation headed by Frank P. Davidson, a founder of an organization promoting a railway tunnel under the English Channel, has taken a new and searching look at the New Haven. On the basis of a feasibility study by the transportation-engineering firm of De Leuw, Cather & Associates, Davidson's group hopes to make a proposal this month for operation of the New Haven's commuter services in a manner attractive to private investors.

Over in New Jersey, the State has unveiled a proposal for a \$55,800,000 program—about half Federal, half State—to aid the Erie-Lackawanna and other lines with capital investments and operating changes. Much further along is the so-called Aldene Plan, which may keep the Jersey Central going for awhile. Under this plan the line will drop its ferry service and terminate at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Newark. It hopes thus to get rid of its Jersey City passenger terminal and save some \$440,000 a year in taxes. Though there is hope of getting Federal assistance, the State is picking up half of the bill, estimated at \$10,400,000, for the first phase of the necessary improvements.

PATH TO PROGRESS

An essential participant in the Aldene Plan is PATH (Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp.), the railroad operating subsidiary of the Port of New York Authority. It is by

PATH cars, traveling part of the way over Pennsy tracks, that the Jersey Central's commuters will be transported from Newark to stops in lower Manhattan. Passengers going to midtown will take either a Pennsy train or PATH.

PATH is a successful example of public operation of an essential commuter service. It was formed in 1962, under special legislation passed by both New York and New Jersey, to take over by condemnation the bankrupt Hudson & Manhattan Railroad's Hudson Tubes, which provides a subway-type river crossing for nearly 100,000 passengers each weekday. PATH has introduced changes that have been little short of monumental. The unusually constructive attitude of the 12 unions representing PATH workers has made possible a long-term increase in efficiency based on attrition and retraining. Morale among the workers has never been higher; trainmen even treat passengers courteously.

A renovation program costing more than \$50 million is making PATH a modern and comfortable transportation service. PATH has cleaned up its station and is now taking delivery on a fleet of 162 aluminum cars, costing \$17 million, from the St. Louis Car Division of General Steel Industries, Inc. These cars have been specially designed throughout—even to the positioning of straps for standing passengers—for both passenger comfort and operating efficiency. Before fall PATH will have a fully air-conditioned fleet of rail transit cars. Trans-Hudson commuters have never had it so good. If leadership proves equal to the challenge, commuters elsewhere in the tristate region might one day share the PATH riders' good fortune.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the *RECORD* and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, each year at this time I am privileged to join with millions of Americans of Polish descent, to celebrate a Polish national holiday—the Polish Third of May Constitution.

The abandonment of Poland to the control of first czarist and then Soviet Russia cannot be erased from the pages of history. Through the years the Polish people have suffered in slavery, fighting in vain against the forces of tyranny. Is it not up to freemen to see that the enslaved are not forgotten?

In the United States today there are over 7 million people of Polish origin participating in America's destiny. In observing this historic event they are remembering why they and their ancestors came to our shores. Commemoration of this day deepens the faith and renews the resolve of every free American regardless of origin. For that rebirth of patriotism, and contribution to the moral and spiritual wealth of America, we are indebted to Polish Americans.

So it is my honor to salute the Polish people and their Constitution of May 3 at this time.

ATTACK ON GRAND CANYON

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BORTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BORTON. Mr. Speaker, "Grand Canyon, America's best known scenic preserve, is in imminent danger, threatened by two huge unnecessary power dams," writes Dr. Richard C. Bradley, associate professor of physics, at Colorado College, in the winter of 1964-65 issue of the *Living Wilderness* magazine.

The two dams are the Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge Dams, key features in the proposed Lower Colorado River Basin project. "Neither dam is necessary for the success of the southwest water plan," according to Dr. Bradley. Pointing out the similarity between this proposal and the Echo Park Dam proposal for Dinosaur National Monument a decade ago, which precipitated one of the classic conservation battles of our time, Dr. Bradley noted that Echo Park also had been described as a "key unit" in a multi-billion-dollar water storage project, that could not be eliminated without jeopardizing the whole program. Yet, Dr. Bradley writes, the storage project has been able to get along very well without Echo Park, which was rejected by an overwhelming mandate of the people.

In view of the likelihood of early hearings and consideration of this matter by the respective House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Dr. Bradley's article is quite timely and under unanimous consent, I insert it herewith in the RECORD. The article follows:

ATTACK ON GRAND CANYON

(By Richard C. Bradley)

(NOTE.—Mr. Bradley is an associate professor of physics at Colorado College, and has published many research papers in his field as well as on conservation issues. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and holds membership in a number of other professional societies. He participated in the conservationists' battle against Echo Park Dam. Among other attributes, he is an active outdoorsman, and has been through Dinosaur and Glen Canyon on the rivers. He graduated magna cum laude with distinction from Dartmouth College in 1943, and obtained his Ph. D. in physics at the University of California in 1953.)

Grand Canyon, America's best known scenic preserve, is in imminent danger, threatened by two huge unnecessary power dams. The Federal Bureau of Reclamation, in its latest assault on the national park system, is seeking immediate authorization to build these hydroelectric dams as part of its comprehensive multi-billion-dollar Southwest water plan. Besides violating the unique and irreplaceable park system, the dams would waste precious water in a land that does not have enough water to go around, and would produce power at such high cost it could probably only be sold at a loss in tomorrow's power market. For all that, the dams have powerful support in and out of Congress, and the blessings of the Secretary of the Interior. The American

public, on the other hand, scarcely even knows about them.

Both dams would be located on the Colorado River in Grand Canyon, one in Marble Gorge and one in Lower Granite Gorge. Neither dam is necessary for the success of the Southwest water plan. Both would be wasteful and destructive. The one in Lower Granite Gorge—the so-called Bridge Canyon Dam—would back up water through the entire length of Grand Canyon National Monument and 13 miles into Grand Canyon National Park, areas which are supposed to be preserved unimpaired for future generations.

The Bureau argues that this invasion of the park is authorized by the Grand Canyon Act of 1919 which reads: "That, whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the utilization of the areas therein which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project." But, it is fair to ask, is a fluctuating reservoir that destroys all life within its zone of fluctuation "consistent with the primary purposes of the park?" Does a reservoir that brings no water to anyone and which annually evaporates enough to supply a city of over a half a million people properly qualify as a "reclamation project"? Can a hydropower project in a land rich in fossil and nuclear fuels really be considered "necessary"? And what of Grand Canyon National Monument, just downstream from the park and scheduled for even greater devastation? Where in the proclamation setting aside this monument can the Bureau find any mention of any reclamation project whatever? Let the American people, and especially their elected representatives, ponder well these questions before turning over any of their superb national park system to the Bureau of Reclamation's bulldozers.

The principal objective of the whole Southwest water plan, of which these two dams are a part, is to bring water to a fast-growing and thirsty region. We do not contest this objective. We do not deny that central Arizona, for example, is legally entitled to, and urgently needs, the million acre-feet of Colorado River water it would annually receive under the plan. But this does not mean that dams must be built in Grand Canyon. The Southwest will not get its water from these dams even if they are built. Arizona will get hers from Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border far downstream. Nevada will get water from Lake Mead. Southern California will get water from northern California, or the Pacific Northwest, or the ocean, or from all three—but certainly not from Grand Canyon. The sole purpose of the Grand Canyon dams is to produce power which the Bureau will then sell to help finance the rest of its program. In other words, the dams are intended to make money.

But let us look at the power situation in the Southwest. Is damming Grand Canyon the only way of producing power in that area? The southwest water plan itself says: "The total proposed Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge capacity will provide only a small increment of the projected future demand of the area The major portion of the future electrical energy demand of the area in the Pacific Southwest will be generated by thermoelectric plants. In the future thermal units in Arizona will probably utilize coal or gas Reserves of fossil fuels are more than adequate to meet foreseeable power needs." Water may be in short supply in the Southwest (and reservoir evaporation will make it shorter still) but certainly not power potential.

Are the dams, then, so much more economical than other power sources that we cannot afford not to build them? This again is not the case. The Bureau's Grand Canyon

power will sell at a composite figure of 5.3 mills per kilowatt-hour, whereas private steamplants at Shiprock, N. Mex., are now selling it for 5.8 mills. And if the steamplants had the same low interest tax-free benefits the Federal dams enjoy, they could sell power today for somewhat less than 5.3 mills. The Bureau's dams, then, can be considered competitive with, but not superior to, other power sources that exist today.

But how about the trends in power generation? Will the 5.3-mill power continue to be competitive for the next 60 years while the dams are being built and amortized? We cannot answer this with certainty, but we do know that advancing technology is bringing down the costs of thermal power without materially changing that of hydropower. A decade ago steamplants were selling power for over 7 mills per kilowatt-hour. Now it is below 6 mills.

Assistant Commissioner Bennett of the Reclamation Bureau predicted a year ago that thermal power would soon be delivered in the Colorado River Basin at less than 5 mills. Senator ANDERSON, of New Mexico, said last fall that the Four Corners area will shortly be getting it for 4 mills. Coal and nuclear steamplants are being built in the East which within 3 years will be selling it for less than 4 mills. And the Office of Science and Technology of the U.S. Government is predicting that within 10 years nuclear plants will be producing power for about 2.5 mills and fresh water besides. It may well come to pass that long before the Grand Canyon dams can be paid for, their power will be the most costly in the Southwest. And if the Bureau cannot sell its power at a profit, it can neither pay for the dams nor the rest of its program.

Commissioner Dornoy of the Bureau acknowledges these trends, but argues that hydropower will still be needed because it has greater flexibility than steampower for meeting peak demands. He is certainly correct that it is easier to draw down additional water from a reservoir when power demands suddenly go up than it is to fire up another boiler. But there are several other good ways of producing peak power besides steam and hydro. Diesel-electric peaking plants, for example, are now being built that can be turned on in a matter of seconds. Such plants can be installed when and where they are needed in much less time and at much less cost per installed kilowatt than the Bureau's dams, and although they require fuel (which is not in short supply) they do not evaporate water (which is). Thus, even if we grant the need for peaking plants, there is still no need to put them in Grand Canyon.

A little over a decade ago this same Bureau came before Congress with a remarkably similar proposal and remarkably similar arguments to back it. Echo Park Dam, a hydropower facility the Bureau wished to put in Dinosaur National Monument, was described as a "key unit" in a large comprehensive multibillion-dollar water storage project, a unit that could not be eliminated without jeopardizing the whole program, a unit that was especially desirable because of a low evaporation rate, a unit that would not really damage the monument very much and which in any case was authorized by the proclamation establishing the monument. The American people listened to these arguments, but decided to protect their national park system instead, and rejected Echo Park Dam by an overwhelming mandate. Interestingly enough, the storage project seems to have gotten along very well without it.

The situation is comparable at Grand Canyon. The dams are only a small part of a large comprehensive water salvage program, but the Bureau claims they are essential and cannot be removed without endangering the rest of the program. It argues they are needed for peaking power, will not harm Grand Canyon very much, and are authorized

by the Grand Canyon Act. No doubt in this case as well, the water plan would survive admirably without these dams. However, the forces promoting them are very powerful and they work swiftly. The bills have already been introduced in Congress. They will undoubtedly pass both Houses unless an aroused public can make itself heard in time. It will take nothing short of another mandate, perhaps another million letters to Congressmen, to save Grand Canyon from this wanton desecration. But it would be worth it, for the stakes are high. If America's best known scenic preserve can be sacrificed in the name of "peaking power," what can possibly save Yellowstone or Yosemite or any of the other national parks and monuments from a similar fate?

HORTON BILL TO END AUTO EXCISE TAX

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today for the repeal of the Federal excise tax on new passenger automobiles.

I am prompted to push repeal of the 10-percent Federal excise tax currently borne by new car purchasers for two reasons, and both relate to the economy of the community I represent—one specifically, the other generally.

First. There are in Rochester, N.Y., some 7,500 employees of General Motors. Their livelihoods are directly tied to the economic health of the auto industry.

Second. Repeal of this excise tax would leave millions of additional dollars in our area to be spent locally for the betterment of the entire economy.

Our economic picture presently is bright. Therefore, we must continue our best efforts to keep it in high gear. Among the necessary steps is putting the maximum amount of money possible in the hands of the people to buy and invest. Excise taxation works against this principle.

On the average, the price of every new car sold in this country is increased by \$225, the amount of the manufacturer's excise tax. Just imagine what that \$225 could do if it did not have to be siphoned off for the Federal Treasury.

There is no question but that repeal of this excise tax could benefit auto industry workers. As demand for new cars increased—and it should do so definitely because the automakers are pledged to reducing new car prices by the full amount of any excise tax reduction—so would employment increase. More people working means more money for more families and an improved standard of living. Further, wage earners are taxpayers; therefore, as in all cases of excise tax loss to the Treasury, there is a potential for offset from higher income tax collections.

The community at large is going to benefit a great deal from removal of this auto excise tax, too. With more people

making more money, there is a greater amount of capital to be spent in buying goods and services. Those buying new cars at reduced prices also will have more money at their disposal for other uses. Just as we learned from the income tax cut of the last Congress, when taxes are reduced reasonably there is a multiplier effect which takes place. The effect of tax reduction is felt many times in the economy, not just at the place it is removed, but through every step taken by the additional capital made available for economic growth.

The automotive industry of America is so vital to our economy that any stimulation it receives is reflected immediately and directly in the overall picture. Certainly, then, we should not hesitate further to remove this one tax whose repeal can benefit us to such an extent.

The auto excise tax is an unfair and highly discriminatory burden on the new car buyer. It applies uniformly to those in all income brackets, and in that regard is completely out of step with our fundamental tax philosophy. This tax has had its day. Now, that day is gone, the war emergency is over, and it no longer is right or due for the Federal Government to tax its citizens in this manner.

I urge that this Congress move decisively and directly to repeal the auto excise tax.

HORTON RESOLUTION FOR NATIONAL ARBOR DAY

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, this is the first meeting of the House since the last Friday in April. For that reason, I think it is appropriate for me to announce that I have introduced today a joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day.

In many States and localities, the last Friday of April is observed traditionally as Arbor Day. Yet, there is no recognition of this important occasion in our national life.

I feel there should be and that feeling prompts my support and sponsorship of this resolution for an appropriate Presidential proclamation.

A National Arbor Day would provide the opportunity of emphasizing the importance of tree planting in America. It would afford recognition of the vital part which trees and woodlands play in beautifying the landscape, protecting watersheds, and providing timber and its products for the comfort and convenience of the people in this Nation.

While tree-planting festivals are probably as old as civilization—the Aztecs, ancestors of the Mexican people, planted a tree for each newborn child—Arbor Day, as such, is essentially an American

institution. It first was observed in Nebraska in 1872.

The Bible tells us, "The tree of the field is man's life." We can make it a more important part of our national life, I believe, by passing this National Arbor Day resolution.

COMMENDATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCHWEIKER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the impressive and vital work which has been carried on in Washington by members of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia. Throughout the months of February and March this organization has been coordinating and sponsoring visits to Washington by concerned citizens of Greater Philadelphia to protest the evil of anti-Semitism as it has been permitted to flourish in the Soviet Union today.

These citizens, by participating in demonstrations before the Soviet Embassy, have voiced their quarrel with injustice in quiet eloquence. Their vigil has been courteous, decent, and dignified. I hope that finally the American Government through President Johnson and our State Department will make these grievances known to those who have power to change this policy within the Soviet Government.

The members of the Community Relations Council are reaching toward a great and worthy objective; that objective is to achieve an end to religious oppression as it exists today in the Soviet Union.

On March 28, 1965, the Community Relations Council sponsored a mass rally in Independence Square of Philadelphia to focus public opinion on this issue. The rally attracted more than 5,000 citizens. I commend the council's dedication to this great cause and I shall continue to support their efforts in the Congress until something is done.

A recent article from the New York Times shows new evidence of concerted efforts to oppress the Jewish population of Russia. This information is as contemporary as today. I insert it in the RECORD at this time and commend it to the attention of all Members of Congress and to the concerned public.

JUDAISM ASSAILED IN SOVIET ARTICLE—U.S. JEWISH GROUPS SCORE "HYSTERICAL ANTI-SEMITISM"

A coordinating body of 24 national Jewish groups charged yesterday that an article in a prominent Soviet newspaper reviles Judaism as an enemy of the Soviet people.

Label A. Katz, chairman of the steering committee of the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, the coordinating body, said in a statement that the article appeared

in the February 2 issue of *Zviadza*, a newspaper of Minsk, capital of the Byelorussian Republic.

The 1,350-word article, as translated by Mr. Katz' group from the Byelorussian, charges Judaism with being "the enemy of human culture, the hotbed of a code of morality hostile to the Soviet Union." The author is listed as J. Muraviev, a senior lecturer at the V. I. Lenin Byelorussian State University.

Titled the "Shadow of the Synagogue: For the Verdict of Reason," the article says in part:

"The shadow of the synagogue: It has shrunk and moved back, but it still crosses our path. It is a reminder of the evil, heavy darkness that blinded thousands and thousands of people, poisoned their souls and stunted their bright aspirations. In our day, the servants of the synagogue strive to prove that Judaism is not an accumulation of harmful prejudices, but a 'form of culture'; not dead superstition.

"Like all other religions," it goes on, "Judaism is the enemy of human culture, is in contradiction to science and is the hotbed of a code of morality hostile to us."

Mr. Katz described the article as "hysterical anti-Semitism" and said "its abusive character is obviously intended to promote a policy of suppression of Soviet Jewish life by intimidating the Jews of Minsk."

Minsk's population of 500,000 includes 30,000 to 40,000 Jews. There are about three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

The 24 Jewish organizations that assailed the article include the American Jewish Congress, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Jewish Labor Committee and the National Council of Jewish Women.

The attacks cited in this news article have no justification. Such attacks suggest that the time is long overdue for our Government to start working toward a new and concrete foreign policy goal—that goal must be a change in the policy of oppression of religious freedoms in the U.S.S.R.

This story of oppression is an ominous reminder of another chapter of religious oppression in world history; a chapter which was also written during an April month. On April 19, 1943, the eve of the Jewish Passover, the bitterly remembered Warsaw Ghetto uprising began. For a few courageous days the Jewish community of Warsaw demonstrated to the world a fighting courage and heroism that has seldom been seen. More than 400,000 innocent citizens lost their lives in this human holocaust. Silence and indifference, the sin of silence, became the shame of the world. We must learn from that moment of silence. We must learn that silence in the face of religious oppression will lead only to further oppression.

America did not respond to anti-Semitism in Europe in 1939 until it was too late. Our Congress did not speak out against this injustice. There was no united voice in Congress. We who are privileged to be Members of Congress today can learn a great deal from that moment of apathy. Whatever we do learn can be applied actively to this problem. From little seedlings of hate and bigotry mighty oak trees grow—and anti-Semitism as it exists in Russia today, is becoming an evil and sturdy oak tree indeed.

In asking that the Jews or any other faith in Russia be given freedom of religion we are asking no more than the

enforcement of what the Russian Constitution already provides. The Russian government should be reminded of this constitutional obligation, as provided in article 124 of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I quote from article 124:

In order to insure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

"Freedom of religious worship is recognized for all citizens." Certainly this assures for all citizens of the U.S.S.R. the rights now in question. Restoration of these guaranteed rights is a justifiable objective of our own foreign policy. Our insistence that the Russian Government live up to its own constitutional obligations must be heard.

The cancer of oppression and bigotry is as alive in the Soviet Union as it has ever been. This cancer must be eradicated at its source, by a change in Soviet national policy, before it spreads quietly to more serious and uncontrollable proportions.

The United States, by concurrent resolutions, can make it clear to all concerned citizens throughout the United States and the world that the response of our national leaders will not be silence and apathy. These concurrent resolutions, of which I am a sponsor, have wide support in both the Senate and the House.

The position of Members of Congress should be united and vocal on this important issue. Our attitude should be stated in concurrent resolutions and expressed on the floor of the Congress until the Soviet Government assures us that the rights guaranteed by article 124 are being protected.

This expression by the Congress could become a living memorial; it would be proof that we have learned to take preventive action against the evil of religious oppression while time for action and time for a change in a national policy still remains.

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCHNEEBELI] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to those of my colleagues who have expressed their approval of the resolution to establish a special committee on the captive nations.

Congress needs this special committee if it is to carry its full share of the responsibilities invested in it by the American people. The resolution under consideration is intended to give Congress an effective weapon in opposing the expansion of communism. By conducting hearings and publishing studies on the

condition of the captive nations, Congress will be able to project into the mainstream of world thinking the reality of the terrible plight of those peoples living under communism who are denied their freedom. The executive branch is necessarily inhibited from carrying on this aspect of the cold war, and thus the responsibility must rest with Congress.

The claims of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Communist camp have been virtually uncontested when they issue propaganda statements that the United States and the West are the leaders of imperialism and colonialism, and thus represent a force of retrogression for humanity. We all realize that this is not the case. It is the Communist countries which are indeed the greatest imperialists of the modern age. This is the message that must be communicated to the peoples in the former colonial areas, and none can do this better than a congressional select committee on the captive nations.

ARMENIAN MASSACRE

Mr. Speaker, Although we have become somewhat inured to the grossest of crimes as a result of our knowledge of World War II, we should not forget other genocidal campaigns of the past. Today, I should particularly like to draw attention to the incredible hardships of the Armenian people.

The Armenians have for thousands of years occupied a small area east of the Caucasian mountains. Due to the tradition of great multinational empires in the Middle East, whose governing hand was usually light, the Armenians were able to live in relative tranquility for many years. When the Ottoman Empire, however, became increasingly tyrannical, the Armenians, as Christians under Moslem rule, suffered increasing hardships. Eager to regain their cherished freedom, and the free exercise of their religion and way of life, they clamored for independence.

It was their great and unhappy misfortune to feel the full wrath of the Ottoman Turkish armies, for expression of their desire for liberty coincided with World War I, when the powers of Europe were engaged in a struggle for their own existence. Without the knowledge of most of the world, the Turks were able to carry out a savage campaign of repression which resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of innocents.

Although the number of dead and wounded, and those driven into unhappy exile in strange lands exceeds the one million mark, the Turks were not successful in stilling either the courage or culture of the Armenian people. Both continue to the present day, a symbol of the desire of all people to live in peace and freedom.

CURB THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to cosponsor legislation to amend the Federal Power Act in respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over State canals, river-regulating reservoirs, and facilities or power projects incidental thereto.

This measure, which has the bipartisan support of the steering committee of the New York delegation, is designed to define the jurisdictional limits of the authority of the Federal Power Commission, and to curb the efforts of this Commission to extend its regulatory powers to those waters of New York State which, traditionally and historically, have been the exclusive concern of the State of New York.

I share the widespread serious concern that the rights and interests of New York in its own waters are in jeopardy, and that the State will lose its sovereignty over waters which have been and should remain under its exclusive control, if the Commission is allowed to realize its demands for licensing authority over these waters.

The amendment which I propose would in no way alter congressional intent as contained in the language of the Federal Power Act, but rather would clarify the scope of the act by proscribing the Commission's licensing jurisdiction over waters peculiarly of State concern.

THE HUDSON: A RIVER IN PERIL

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, in recent months there has been an encouraging growth of public concern over the fate of our Nation's rivers. It has not come a moment too soon, for, as President Johnson warned in his message on natural beauty, "this seemingly indestructible natural resource is in danger." Years of neglect and indifference to reckless exploitation have left us with precious little to save and much to restore.

Now, there is a heartening reaction against this apathy. Public indignation and official concern are spurring efforts to save those few rivers that are as yet unspoiled and to reclaim those which have been damaged, but not yet destroyed. The national wild rivers bill and the forthcoming proposals for the Potomac are among the more encouraging signs of the awakening national interest.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that one of the Nation's greatest rivers has not yet benefited from this recent awakening of official concern. In spite of unparalleled public demand, in spite of the efforts of the State and Federal legislators and a wealth of proposals for its development and restoration, one river has been

exempt from constructive official action. I am speaking of the great and historic Hudson River—without question one of the Nation's most beautiful and valuable river resources.

It is generally recognized that no river in America is in greater need of help than our beloved Hudson; it stands on the brink of destruction. Yet, it also stands on the threshold of a great new future. Decisions made in the next few months could well determine whether it will become a model of modern river development or an industrial canal.

The Hudson River presents us with a new problem in conservation and one that we must solve soon if we are to achieve the bold goals of the Great Society. This beautiful river runs through settled areas, through growing cities. It is an important avenue of commerce and it has a role to play in the industrial and commercial growth of its people. We cannot halt growth and change along the Hudson's banks. We cannot just establish a national park. We must have true cooperative action by local, State and Federal Governments to develop the whole range of the river's economic and esthetic resources in a manner consistent with the unique scenic character of the riverway and appropriate to the needs of its people.

Although much has already been lost due to indifference and neglect, there is much that can be saved and developed in the interests of all the people.

Last January, I introduced a bill, H.R. 3012, to overcome the unfortunate record of official neglect and to restore and rehabilitate this great river. This measure to establish a Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway, received nonpartisan support throughout the State of New York and in the Nation. Ten of my distinguished colleagues in the House, including members from both parties, introduced similar legislation. The two Senators from New York, cosponsored a similar measure in the other body. Seldom in recent times, I am told, has a conservation measure generated such public enthusiasm and support.

Mr. Speaker, the measure which I proposed protects the rights of the people who live, work and own property along the riverway. H.R. 3012 supports local authority and the rights of local governments to plan for their own future. Most important, it removes one serious existing impediment to these rights: the complex Federal authority which has been interjected into the river's business over past years. As of now, at least five Federal agencies have the authority to make major long-range plans for the development of the riverway. They may do so without reference to the plans or feelings of local interests and without control by any other State or Federal authority. This situation has already damaged the interests of the river seriously and it hangs like a sword of Damocles over any plans that the State or local governments may advance.

H.R. 3012 will correct this situation. It will bring the fragmented interests of the Federal Government under one authority directed to protect the interests

of the people. It places the burden of proof regarding any proposal squarely on the shoulders of the agency making the proposal, not upon the ill-formed, ill-financed private citizens, as it is now.

H.R. 3012 would encourage appropriate industrial development along the Hudson, it would start coordinated action to clean up and restore blighted areas. It would begin the big job of abating pollution and stimulate local and State planning for the future of the river.

It saddens me to report that other interests in the river are apparently trying to block the expressed will of the people. These interests see the problems of the Hudson as a political issue, although I and my colleagues have tried in every way to avoid this.

I hope that it will be possible to overcome the petty opportunism that would frustrate public interest in saving and developing the Hudson. I hope that we can do so without recourse to direct political action which could only weaken efforts for a constructive solution to the river's problems. But one way or the other, we will have to act and soon.

Mr. Speaker, the difficulties that face the Hudson are great and complex. Years of official indifference have created what must be one of the most complex conservation problems in the Nation today. I do not propose to explain all the complexities here now, but I would like to bring to the attention of this House and the American people a remarkable analysis of one aspect of the Hudson's problems. This analysis, published in the April 26, 1965, issue of one of our most distinguished national magazines, *Sports Illustrated*, is a frank and penetrating report on the effect of official indifference on an important natural resource. It documents the destruction of the Hudson's unique anadromous fish by commercial interests exploiting the river's resources. It pinpoints the ways that political expediency and official apathy made this destruction possible.

This remarkable article by Robert Boyle, a distinguished editor of *Sports Illustrated* should be read by everyone who is concerned with developing our natural resources. But most of all it should be read by all those who question the need for Federal action to save what the State has failed to protect:

A STINK OF DEAD STRIPERS: THE STORM KING FIGHT RAGES OVER THE HUDSON AND A CONSERVATIONIST RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT MISSING PICTURES AND SPAWNING GROUNDS

(By Robert H. Boyle)

Take a good look at the picture below. It shows a mass of dead striped bass left to rot by the Consolidated Edison Co., on a dump near its Indian Point powerplant on the Hudson River. Officials of the New York State Conservation Department not only have denied that such pictures existed, they have hushed the fact that pictures were held by the department itself. Starting on May 10, this hush-up and other revelations about Hudson River fish will be the subject of an investigation by the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. The testimony to be given is almost sure to embarrass Con Ed, the Conservation Department and its boss, Commissioner Harold Wilm, and even Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

To the anger and dismay of commercial fishermen, sportsmen, and conservationists, Governor Rockefeller has been backing the construction of another Con Ed powerplant 15 miles north of Indian Point at Storm King Mountain on the Hudson. Governor Rockefeller and Con Ed won a round last month when the Federal Power Commission licensed the Storm King plant—and possibly licensed the decimation of the rest of the Hudson's striped-bass population.

Led by the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference, the conservation groups have bitterly fought the Storm King project on a number of grounds. For one, the project would violate State park lands; for another, it would scar more than 20 miles of Putnam and Westchester Counties with high-tension towers. At full capacity the plant will be able to suck off 12 billion gallons of river water a day, and since, according to the latest study, Storm King sits squarely in the middle of the Hudson's bass spawning grounds there is excellent reason to fear for the fishery. These grounds furnish bass to Long Island Sound and northern New Jersey waters. On the northeast coast, sportsmen alone spend \$45 million a year in quest of stripers.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee is holding the investigation at the request of RICHARD OTTINGER, a Democrat representing Putnam and western Westchester Counties. Last January, OTTINGER introduced a bill into the House calling for the establishment of a Hudson Highlands national scenic riverway. The bill, which has backing from Democrats and Republicans, would, among other things, prohibit the construction of power installations along a 40-mile stretch of the river from just north of New York City to beyond Storm King. When OTTINGER submitted his bill, he also asked the FPC to delay any decision on licensing Storm King until Congress had a chance to decide on the riverway. The FPC—an autonomous body of five men appointed by the President rejected the request and last month licensed the plant after hearing only one fishery witness, a biologist retained by Con Ed.

Specifically, the Fisheries Subcommittee will determine whether or not Federal and State officials charged with the protection of fish have fulfilled their duties at Storm King and Indian Point. There are indications that they have not. In the first half of 1963—the year the nuclear Indian Point station began full operation—there was an extensive kill of fish. The exact cause of the kill has never been made precisely clear, but the fish apparently were attracted by warm water discharged from the plant and then were trapped beneath a dock. Some sportsmen learned of the kill when great numbers of crows began concentrating at the dump. On June 12, 1963, Dominick Pirone, a graduate student at Fordham and consulting biologist to the League of Saltwater Sportsmen; Harvey Hauptner, then the league's conservation chairman; Fred Luks, an outdoor columnist; and Arthur Glowka, a freelance writer, visited the Indian Point plant, and on that day, Pirone says, "We saw 10,000 dead and dying fish under the dock. We learned that Con Ed had two trucks hauling dead fish to the dump when the plant was in operation."

Pictures of piles of dead fish were taken by sportsmen and at least one member of the conservation department, and other sportsmen who happened to see them were horrified. Pictures were called in by the conservation department's Poughkeepsie office, and then sent on to its Albany office. Before the controversial pictures started disappearing, Dom Pirone saw some. One that sticks in his mind shows a pile of dead striped bass a dozen feet high. In the December 1963 issue of the Southern New York Sportsman, Editor Ted Keatley wrote, "I

have a print of a picture taken at the dump. This was forwarded to me with the following commentary: 'Enclosed is a photo taken one evening in early March and showing just one section of the dump. The fish seen here were supposed to be about 1 or 2 days' accumulation. They were piled to a depth of several feet. They covered an area encompassing more than a city lot.' Earlier Keatley had estimated the kill at 1 million striped bass, but then Assistant Commissioner W. Mason Lawrence of the conservation department tut-tutted that figure as unrealistic in a letter to Keatley, and instead pegged the peak kill at only 800 stripers a day, "mostly of rather small fish." He made no mention of pictures.

Last December, in an attempt to get some straight answers about Indian Point, Pirone and Glowka went to the Poughkeepsie office, where they spoke to Warren McKeon, the regional supervisor, and Ken Wich, the regional fish manager. Both men denied that they had ever seen any pictures of the kill. They offered to open up the office files on Indian Point, but when Pirone later wrote a letter asking to examine the records, Wich wrote back that "Mr. McKeon has been advised by Albany that, at this time, we cannot release departmental reports to the public concerning matters still under investigation." In response to this, Pirone wrote Wich: "Personally, I have heard direct contradictions from several sources as to some of the statements that you and Mr. McKeon made to us on December 23. The question of pictures of the horrible kills at Indian Point passing through the Poughkeepsie office is in particular dispute." Wich never answered.

A few weeks ago State Senator R. Watson Pomeroy, a Dutchess County Republican, decided he wanted to see the hushed-up pictures. Senator Pomeroy, a former chairman of the joint legislative committee on natural resources, is a man of some consequence in the State.

"Commissioner Wilm gave me permission to see them," Senator Pomeroy says, "I wrote to him asking permission to see them, and he wrote me in return giving me permission." Senator Pomeroy was shown two black-and-whites taken in February 1963, at the start of the Indian Point kill. "They did show fish which had been killed," the Senator says. "They were fairly sizable fish kills—a couple of thousand fish. They were brought from the Poughkeepsie office and shown to me at my house."

The hushup of the Indian Point pictures has angered those fighting Con Ed at Storm King. For its part, Con Ed has played down Indian Point as it seeks to dig into Storm King. The company says only thousands—150,000—of fish were killed, and it declares that the big kill stopped in late June 1963, when screening was put beneath the dock.

The conservation department also says fish are no longer being killed in any great number. Con Ed has the matter under study, but meanwhile kills still occur, mostly of smaller fish that get through.

In addition to Indian Point, the Fisheries Subcommittee will investigate the testimony given before the FPC on Storm King by Dr. Alfred Perlmutter, a former employee of the Conservation Department who is now an associate professor at New York University and a Con Ed consultant. Briefly, Dr. Perlmutter testified that he could almost guarantee that the proposed Storm King plant would have little effect on fish eggs. The best spawning grounds for striped bass, he said, were much farther up river. Later he added, "The last study on the Hudson River was made in 1938, and it hasn't been done since."

No other fish experts were present when Dr. Perlmutter testified before the FPC—which had published notice of the project without naming Storm King as the site in a newspaper in out-of-the-way Goshen, N.Y.—

but when a number of organizations interested in fish resources heard about his statements, they sought to join Scenic Hudson in the fight by asking the FPC to reopen the hearings. The gist of their protests was that the New York State conservation department had published a study of the Hudson stripers not in 1938 but in 1957. Further, this study indicated that the fish spawned in the vicinity of Storm King. Moreover, the two biologists who had conducted the study, Lewis Miller and Warren Rathjen, had been hired for that job by none other than Dr. Perlmutter. Among the groups which sought to reopen the hearings to allow other experts to testify were the Cortlandt Conservation Association up on the Hudson; the village of Freeport on Long Island; the town of Hempstead, which has a population of nearly a million; the Hempstead Town Lands Resources Council, with 30,000 members and affiliates; the Nassau County Fish and Game Association; the Long Island [commercial] Fishermen's Association; and the National Party Boat Owners Alliance, composed of captains who have direct financial stake in the irreplaceable Hudson fisheries.

Before granting its license to Con Ed the FPC could have reopened hearings to admit extraordinary testimony. But for all the angry letters and petitions that went to the FPC demanding a rehearing, Con Ed sent a reply to the Commission claiming rebuttal on Storm King was too late and that allegations about Indian Point were irrelevant. On March 9 the FPC, in a 3-to-1 vote, agreed to grant Con Ed a license. The Indian Point kill was dismissed by the FPC in a footnote as "outside the jurisdiction of this Commission." As for Dr. Perlmutter, the FPC has endorsed him as "an outstanding ichthyologist." Charles Ross, the dissenting Commissioner, wrote: "The continued existence of this [Hudson fish] resource is one of the primary issues in this case, and I, for one, am not willing to base an ultimate conclusion upon testimony about which serious doubts have arisen."

A hearing was set for May 4 to determine the route of the high-tension towers and the type of screen to be placed over the Storm King intake tubes. On April 1 the conservation department announced Con Ed would finance a \$150,000 3-year study of Hudson River fish. In view of the fact there is no fish screen that can exclude the tiny striped eggs, the May 4 session promises to be meaningless.

Fortunately, the Fisheries Subcommittee will bare all the facts. Perhaps, ironically, the Hudson River, the living river, may yet be saved by dead fish long thought buried in an obscure dump and by pictures buried in conservation department files.

VOLUNTEER FLOOD WORKERS

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, as the devastating Mississippi flood waters begin to recede in southeast Iowa, I want to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues the tremendous contribution made by thousands of volunteer flood workers. These selfless and brave volunteers have manned the levees for days as southeast Iowa communities battled the mighty Mississippi. They worked hand in hand

with the Army Corps of Engineers in building temporary new levees, they helped strengthen and build up the existing levees, they filled sand bags and transported them to the areas of greatest need and they patrolled the levees day and night, carefully watching for leaks and weak spots. Their effort is deserving of the highest praise.

Mr. Speaker, we often hear many reports about our young people that cast doubt on their dedication and ambition. But, I want you and the Members of this distinguished body to know that hundreds of teenage boys and girls and countless college students from all over southeast Iowa responded promptly to the dire need for assistance to fight this disastrous flood. They worked long hours throughout the crises.

I was very proud to see the young people of my district fill this great need. As I toured the area, it was extremely gratifying to view their efforts. I look to the future with optimism because the quality and ability of our future leaders is high. This is revealed on countless occasions, but nowhere have I seen it more vividly illustrated than in this spring's disaster. I am sure all my colleagues will join me in saluting these fine young men and women.

Now that the floodwaters are beginning to recede, the human suffering of the victims and the loss of their property remain.

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS—PART LVI

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following articles from the New York Herald Tribune of March 13, 1965, concerning attempts by New York City to attract industry and Department of Labor efforts to train the unemployed youth in the city.

The articles are part of the continuing series on New York City in Crisis:

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS: BUSINESS "RAIDER"
ON SOUTHERN TOUR

(By Barrett McGurn)

New York City's industrial development commissioner flew South yesterday morning "as a salesman" to attempt to induce a 600-man furniture factory to move to New York. He thinks he has a strong chance of succeeding.

Neither the commissioner nor his department would reveal which State he was "raiding," but his first destination was Miami.

The trip is the latest in a growing city effort to stem a tide which has swept an estimated 100,000 blue-collar jobs out of New York's five boroughs during the last 6 years.

The journey also will serve at least as a partial city hall answer to 70 presidents and board chairmen of New York's, and America's, largest firms who have become so alarmed by the loss of blue-collar jobs that they have promised to form a private industrial development corporation by March 21.

The \$1-a-year commissioner is Louis Broido, former executive vice president of Gimbels, and joint head of the city's Department of Commerce and Industrial Development and of the city-owned Industrial Redevelopment Corp. Mr. Broido hopes that the businessmen's movement will not form a rival development corporation but will join forces with the city's effort.

MERGER SEEMS UNLIKELY

The businessmen made no formal reply yesterday to the Broido offer, but one of their leaders indicated that a "merger" seemed unlikely. Two events yesterday underlined the reasons for the doubts of Mark Richardson, executive vice president of the 197-year-old New York Chamber of Commerce. The chamber has been one of the powerhouses in organizing the businessmen's drive.

Mr. Richardson noted that Commissioner Broido would like the businessmen to give up the idea of an industrial development corporation of their own, and to join him on a "50-50" basis inside the city's corporation with Commissioner Broido as president.

Control by city officials is just what many of the businessmen do not trust, Mr. Richardson responded frankly. Remarking on Mr. Broido's claim that he has saved New York 2,000 light manufacturing jobs during the last 12 months, the chamber of commerce vice president observed that that was a small beginning in the face of the calculated 100,000 loss.

A 14-man businessmen's organizing committee, including presidents and board chairmen of R. H. Macy, the New York Life Insurance Co., the Chase Manhattan Bank, the New York Telephone Co., and the Consolidated Edison Co., will decide on Mr. Broido's offer within 9 days, but Mr. Richardson saw little chance of full acceptance.

Mr. Broido would like the businessmen to serve as a grapevine to report on companies planning to quit New York so that they can be reasoned out of it, and helped where possible. He would also like the businessmen to provide \$3 million in debentures at 3 or 4 percent interest.

Palliatives are not what the businessmen seek; they want a radical cure of the troubles which are driving so much manufacturing away, Mr. Richardson said.

The two events which served as background to Mr. Richardson's remarks were these:

Another light manufacturing operation disclosed that it has practically decided to move away. It is the bulk of the Benrus Watch Co. operation at 50 West 44th Street, due to start moving out of New York between late 1966 and the year 1969. The operation will transfer to a 47-acre site in Ridgefield, Conn. About 180 watchmaking jobs will stay at the 44th Street plant because those special skills are unavailable outside New York, but 220 other paychecks will move out. One hundred and fifty jobs in Rockaway also will remain here because the company found space there for needed expansion.

Another city which has had a businessmen's reform movement announced a wide range of successes and cited New York by contrast as an area of at least relative decline. The other city was Atlanta, Ga., where indignant businessmen seized control of a declining situation 3 years ago, elected Ivan Allen, Jr., president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce as mayor, forced reforms in expressway construction to relieve traffic jams, and have helped add 20,000 jobs a year for each of the last 3 years. Atlanta's New York publicity agents, the Bell & Stanton Co., pointed out that the Southern city's retail sales have risen 23.2 percent in 2 years compared with New York's rise of 9.1 percent.

As Commissioner Broido packed his bags in hopes of stealing the Southern furniture operation, Julian Lazrus, president of the Benrus Watch Co., told yesterday why he

has virtually decided to take another 220 blue-collar jobs from New York.

"You may not like this," he said, "but we also hope to take the people, too. We will make it as attractive as possible for them to come with us, and some of them have told us that because of the present state of their neighborhoods they want to."

TRANSPORTATION SQUEEZE

The key trouble at the Benrus plant is what Commissioner Broido's department has found to be the reason in 70 percent of the cases of factories fleeing New York. The plant needs to expand.

"And how," Mr. Lazrus asked, "are you going to do that in a loft building where we already occupy the whole of the floor we are on?"

For efficient operations the plant also must consolidate four factories in Waterbury and the one on Manhattan's West Side.

"Connecticut has to come here, or New York has to go there," Mr. Lazrus said. "And where am I going to find 10 acres in New York? And at what price? I could never afford it. As it is, some of my directors may be worrying about 47 acres in Ridgefield, but 6 of that is a pond—all the water I need. And there will be 5 acres of parking space. Everybody will be coming to work by car."

Another squeeze is New York transportation. Watches are small but thousands of watches packed in gift boxes become bulky. Then there's the problem of getting them through the New York traffic tangle.

Counterbalancing the disturbing news in part was one New York City government step in the direction of helping afflicted manufacturers. Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, the new borough president of Manhattan, as a board of estimate member proposed the closing of the easternmost half block of 117th and 118th Streets, next to Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, so that the Washburn Wire Co. can use the space for parking and unloading.

Local residents had objected. Mrs. Motley said neighbors could use a 120th Street overpass to reach the East River promenade. Otherwise, she said, the plant threatens to take another 900 jobs out of New York.

UNITED STATES WILL SET UP FOUR CENTERS IN CITY TO TRAIN AND PLACE YOUTHS IN JOBS

(By Sue Reinert)

The Department of Labor intends to establish four new centers for jobless youths in New York that will have the same function as the six Job Orientation in Neighborhood (JOIN) centers operated by the city.

Both JOIN and Youth Opportunity Centers will train, counsel, and place youths in jobs. But YOC will be run by the State Employment Service instead of the city, and the YOC facilities will also be able to place youths directly in certain Federal training programs.

A spokesman for the Department of Labor said in Washington yesterday that the New York YOC would be part of a nationwide network of 205 centers, but as yet, the program has no specific sum allocated to it.

Mrs. Anne Roberts, executive director of the city's Poverty Operations Board, said the YOC would not be "quite" like JOIN. She said YOC staff had the statutory authority "to place youths in MDTA programs," but JOIN staff did not have the authority. MDTA is short for Manpower Development and Training Act.

In addition, YOC staff will be placed in the six JOIN centers, plus two HARYOU-ACT employment centers and Mobilization for Youth. Mrs. Roberts said the YOC people had "expertise" and could place JOIN, HARYOU-ACT, and MFY applicants directly into MDTA programs, without the YOC staff. JOIN would have to send MDTA candidates to either YOC or the New York State Employment Service (NYSES).

In addition, if the city's community action program, announced Thursday, is approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), some of the JOIN centers may also house Community Progress Centers (CPC). That would mean a jobless youth could get the services of the CPC, JOIN, and YOC in one place.

The Labor Department spokesman in Washington said the establishment of YOC would "clarify some of the confusion that exists."

"We don't care if there is confusion in the public mind," said the spokesman, "but if the kids get in the right place, that's all we're interested in."

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS— PART LVII

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the following two articles concern what has been happening with New York City's Puerto Rican population with regard to the increasing number who return to Puerto Rico and the views of the city's Puerto Rican community on the war on poverty.

The articles appeared in the March 14, 1965, edition of the New York Herald Tribune and are part of the "New York City in Crisis" series.

The articles follow:

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS: PUERTO RICAN IMMIGRATION—RETURN OF DISENCHANTED

(NOTE.—There are 1 million Puerto Ricans living in the United States today and 700,000 have settled in New York. This is not the story of one of them. It is, instead, the story of one Puerto Rican family who, like a great many other Puerto Ricans, came to New York City expecting a new and better life—and never found it in 17 years here. Their solution: A return to Puerto Rico.)

(By Stephen R. Conn)

SAN JUAN.—"In New York, you run from the muggers, you run to catch the subway trains, you run because you're always on a merry-go-round.

"Here, the only time you run is to get out of the rain—and that is very rare," said Jose Garcia, a powerful-looking man in his late thirties.

Mr. Garcia and his family, living quietly in a five-room wood and stucco home for which they pay \$65 a month rent in the San Juan suburb of Bayamon, are part of the phenomenon of reverse migration that is creating vast changes in the life of the island.

It is estimated that more than one-half million of the 2.6 million Puerto Rican population has lived in the United States for more than 1 year.

During the 1950's, more than 40,000 people a year went to the United States from Puerto Rico than went from the United States to the island—and, for a while, most people saw no reason to expect a change.

In 1960, the Puerto Rico Planning Board forecast an average net outmigration (persons leaving Puerto Rico) of 15,000 a year from 1960 through 1965.

It was a poor forecast. By 1961, there were 1,754 more people coming to the island than left in a single year. And, by 1963, the net immigration had soared to 5,479.

Since 1939, when the migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States was first charted officially, this was only the third time when Puerto Rico showed an inflow from the United States greater than the outflow. The other times: 425 people in 1940 and 1,754 in 1961.

Despite a shift last year (when 1,370 more people left Puerto Rico than came in), it remains apparent that at least some Puerto Ricans no longer regard the United States and particularly New York City, where 70 percent of the country's 1 million Puerto Ricans now live, as the land of unlimited opportunity, as they once did.

"I came to New York in 1947 with dreams for myself and my family. It took me nearly 17 years to know that the United States was not all I thought it would be and that happiness for us was in Puerto Rico," said Mr. Garcia who returned to his homeland to live exactly 1 year ago this month.

In New York Mr. Garcia had a \$90-a-week machine foreman's job with Vanderbilt Products, Inc., at 585 Dean St. in Brooklyn. He now makes \$54 a week as a property security guard for International Security, Inc., here. However, he feels that his lot is immeasurably better since he no longer has to contend with the higher cost of living in the States, the constant rush of big city life, what he considers to be discrimination against minority groups, inadequate protection against muggers and hoodlums, inadequate protection by law-enforcement agencies, changes in weather and an atmosphere of indifference and unfriendliness.

HOPES FOR CHILDREN

Mr. Garcia feels that there is greater opportunity for his children, Milagras, 18, and Jose Miguel, 20, in Puerto Rico than there would have been in New York and his wife, Eloina, who like her husband is in her late thirties agrees.

"New York was always rush, rush, rush," said Mrs. Garcia, who speaks only Spanish. "People rush you and push you and shove you in subways, markets, and department stores. Here everything is done without confusion.

"The children may like New York's excitement but they will like this life better, especially when they realize the more opportunities they have here."

The majority of the returning Puerto Ricans have been married couples with small children. Most of the returnees are under 15 or over 35.

But for the children the return to Puerto Rico has not been without problems.

"I had much difficulty with the Spanish language and with school when I first got here," said Milagras, who speaks in the halting English of her father.

"I had to be put in a separate class to learn Spanish again but now I like school here much better than in New York." She plans to enter nursing school in the fall.

EYEING A DEGREE

Jose Miguel, who prefers to be called Mike, as he was in the States, works in the advertising department of the San Juan Star, the island's only English-language paper, and plans to attend night school for a degree in business administration.

He speaks excellent English and said:

"People think you are different and not as good as them if your language is not their native tongue and that is the principal reason why Puerto Ricans are discriminated against in the United States."

Because of the return migration radical changes have been wrought in the educational system of the island. For a good part of the century, Puerto Rico fought to have its public schools taught in the island's native Spanish. Now the system has had to create special classes for the growing number of English-speaking Puerto Rican children.

In the 1950's, when it was expected that the high migration to the mainland would continue, it was estimated that there would be fewer than 500,000 children in school by 1975. Now the Superior Education Council foresees almost 900,000 children by then.

With the present school enrollment at 579,000, it poses a serious problem when school construction and teacher preparation plans were made on the basis of predictions that were off by 400,000.

Since the start of the decade, a growing number of Puerto Ricans in New York have either not found the employment they desire or any employment at all.

Many seem to be returning with no idea of what awaits them in Puerto Rico. Unemployment among returnees is about the same as the 12 percent of the labor force on the island.

But the returnees do bring with them in many instances new skills, chiefly mechanical, picked up in the States. Of 10,000 new professional and technical positions created from 1955-60, 30 percent were taken by returnees.

Paradoxically, the "Americanization" of Puerto Rico is being accomplished not by the Americans who jam the luxurious hotels that line the magnificent beach front in Santurce, nor by the Americans who run the big clothing plants in San Juan or the huge chemical refineries in Ponce, but by the Puerto Ricans themselves.

With over half a million of the present population having lived in the States for at least a year, it is easy to see why American movies, TV programs, newspapers, magazines, and music have all been so popular on the island.

The most immediate and serious effect of the return migration is on the population. The return migration has complicated the problems brought on by a population explosion averaging 2.4 percent a year.

At this rate of growth, Puerto Rico's population will double in 28 years, putting great pressure on an economy just now emerging from poverty and underdevelopment.

Despite the great strides made under the Operation Bootstrap program of former Governor Luis Munoz Marin, Puerto Rico's per capita income is only \$840, about one-half that of Mississippi, poorest of the 50 States, and the average educational level is less than 5 years.

"It may be just as crowded here as it was in New York," said Mike, who had lived with his family in a four-room, \$75-a-month apartment in the low-income Bronx River Housing Development at 1460 Bronx River Avenue.

"But there's a big difference. Here all the people are friendly, and it was only a couple of months before I knew all the fellows on the block. In New York it took me 5 years to get to know the people next door."

"I hope I never see New York again."

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS: PUERTO RICAN DISPLEASURE IN WAR AND POVERTY

(By Alfonso Narvaez and Barry Gottehrer)

Mayor Wagner's request for \$437,030 in Federal funds for an attack on poverty in the city's Puerto Rican community last week was greeted with decidedly mixed emotions by the leaders of the Puerto Rican community.

They are delighted by the fact that, after prolonged delay and indecision by the city administration, some funds have finally been requested.

They are disgusted, however, by the fact that, out of the \$12.5 million the Puerto Rican Forum (a nonprofit organization dedicated to the development of Puerto Rican leadership) had requested to run a citywide development program, the mayor slashed the request to only \$485,589 (including city funds in addition to Federal).

Yet mixed with the delight and disgust is dissension among the ranks of the Puerto

Rican leaders themselves—struggle for control that threatens the entire program itself regardless of the amount of money appropriated.

News of the struggle first broke last Wednesday, prior to the mayor's announcement and focused attention on the 66-man board of directors of the Puerto Rican community development project.

The project—and its governing board made up of the most influential members of the Puerto Rican community—had been formed initially to coordinate the various aspects of the program the 7-year-old Puerto Rican Forum had hoped to set up with \$12.5 million.

CHARGES BRING RESIGNATIONS

At a meeting Wednesday, hurling charges of "disruptive tactics" and "attempted illegal practices," 21 members of the board, many of them members of the forum, which will eventually be responsible for two of the three Puerto Rican programs planned by the city, resigned.

Control of the board of the community development project now rests in the hands of a dissident group headed by Jose Erazo, a lawyer who had been acting chairman of the board.

The new group quickly named the Reverend Ruben Dario Colon, president of the board, and Mr. Erazo, vice president.

Mr. Erazo is also a Democratic district leader from the 16th Assembly District.

Calling the mayor's request "one of most promising programs for Puerto Ricans and other New Yorkers ever proposed by this or any administration," the new board announced late last week that it would hold a press conference Monday afternoon to "discuss our plans on the war on poverty."

Mr. Erazo denied the charges of a "take-over" and said that the members who had resigned had merely walked out of a board meeting.

"I've received no formal announcement of their resignation," he said. "This is only an intraorganizational difference of opinion. I support all of the programs that were submitted in the \$12.5 million proposal. This is totally unfortunate and does not present a united front for the Puerto Rican community."

ACTIVITIES LIMITED

Though Mr. Erazo said the present board, which he controls, would now submit other proposals to the city for funds to support a citywide action program for Puerto Ricans, their present activities would seem severely limited.

Since \$335,641 of the \$485,589 slated for two Forum projects, Mr. Erazo's group would seem to have board control—and little else.

The members of the Forum who resigned from the board made it clear, however, that they were no longer connected with the board in any way and that they had disassociated themselves from any action it might take.

Dr. Francisco Trilla, chairman of the Forum and former chairman of the board of the development project, said that approval of even 3 of the 11 proposals originally submitted by the Forum under the terms of a \$49,000 study paid for by the city would "result in great strides in the community's war on poverty."

"While we are pleased that three of the Forum's recommendations were adopted by the city's Antipoverty Board, we are disappointed that they did not approve the entire comprehensive self-help plan to attack poverty as it affects the Puerto Rican," he said. "We are hopeful that other programs which we recommended will still be considered and approved in the near future."

Dr. Trilla said the split in the community development project board would not affect any of the programs already in progress or any of the new programs under the terms of the city's proposal.

Controversy over the community development project was not new to the Puerto Rican Forum. Just 2 weeks ago it announced it was closing the offices of the project at 296 Fifth Avenue because of the city's delay in making a decision on the proposal submitted last October 23.

Josephine Nieves, director of the project, announced the shutdown despite the fact that the city was giving them \$10,000 a month to continue a holding operation while a decision was being made.

"JUST SITTING AROUND"

"They had us sitting around here for 4 months," she said, "while the community has this crucial problem facing it. They said that they had over 300 proposals to study and we would have to wait. I can understand the need to study a proposal, but it has been almost 5 months now. The city has a responsibility to get these programs underway."

Dr. Trilla also complained of the long delay.

"We felt that to continue a meaningless holding operation that was costing the city taxpayers thousands of dollars a month was of no benefit to the city, the Puerto Rican community, or the Forum," he said. "We felt that we had no alternative but to close the office. We refused to accept money for just a holding operation."

He said the announcement had created a stir in city hall and that the very next day they were called down to City Council President Paul Scervane's office, where they were informed of the city's decision. Mr. Scervane is chairman of the city's Antipoverty Operations Board, which studies all proposals sent to the city for poverty funds.

STUDY DISREGARDED

Dr. Trilla said that in July 1964 the city had contracted with the Forum for a 4-month study of poverty in the Puerto Rican community. He said that by October the study had been submitted to the city and nothing had been heard until he announced the closing of the office.

The 3-month delay in making a decision on the forum's proposal cost the city taxpayers an additional \$30,000 over the cost of the \$49,000 study.

The programs which were finally approved by the city include a proposal to help 2,000 Puerto Rican and Spanish-speaking youths between the ages of 16 and 26 plan and prepare for future careers.

There would also be a block nursery program to help 120 East Harlem children with environmentally induced handicaps so that they can enter school with a good command of English and with experiences which would assure them of an opportunity of success in school.

In both of these programs the forum will be the contracting agent with the city.

The third proposal will be under the auspices of the Puerto Rican Family Institute and will promote the rapid integration of newly arrived Puerto Rican families into active participation in the life of the city.

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I have long been a supporter of the causes of the captive nations. I have always felt very deeply that their cause was our

cause. This belief is derived from the total commitment that I as an American have to the cause of freedom and national independence.

During the past few days Members of the House of Representatives have expressed their support for the creation of a special committee on captive nations.

Mr. Speaker, today I want to add my voice to those who urge the setting up of such a committee. To do this, I believe, is in the national interest, and being so, is a step that should be taken without delay.

Why do I support the resolution to establish this committee?

I support it, first of all, Mr. Speaker, because the message of freedom is not really getting across to the imprisoned peoples of the world. But, most of all, the message of Soviet colonialism is not reaching those underdeveloped areas of the world where its meaning has the most relevance. The word must go out to these people that the real imperialistic and colonial power in the world is not the United States and the other nations of the West, but rather the Soviet Union. The Communists persistently charge that we are the great force for the enslavement of mankind, while they are the liberators. We know wherein lies the truth, and knowing this truth we must convey the message to the world.

The other argument supporting the creation of this committee is similarly a simple one: the House of Representatives is a logical place to have such an instrument for carrying on this most important battle of the cold war. Our Chamber is less inhibited than the executive branch in matters of foreign policy. This fact derives from both the constitutional and political reality of our national life. Therefore, a committee of this House should be created, a committee that can hold hearings, undertake studies, and in general serve as a collecting station for all data concerning the captive nations.

We must harness all our energies in this task of conveying the truth to the peoples of the world.

I throw my weight, therefore, behind this powerful move in Congress to establish a special committee on the captive nations.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, the current status of my bill (H.R. 17) has become a matter of active interest to a distinguished group of veterans acting as an ad hoc committee for the erection of a memorial on Pennsylvania Avenue honoring Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. This committee, under the leadership of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, is performing a patriotic

service in bringing to the attention of the public and the Congress the failure of the Congress to pass the necessary enabling legislation.

When General Pershing returned home in 1919, he had been acclaimed by all of the Allied Powers for his great contribution to victory. Here, at home, he received the adulation of the Nation. He spurned any effort to advance himself in a political sense. He continued as Chief of Staff of the Army until retirement. Thereafter, as Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, he supervised the design and execution of the plans for our magnificent U.S. battlefield cemeteries abroad. He died in 1948 and our Government has erected in his honor only a simple stone over his grave in Arlington.

An article in the Washington Post of April 23, 1965, by Edward T. Follard, is of current interest. Mr. Follard is himself an oversea veteran of World War I.

PERSHING MEMORIAL AND GRAND DESIGN CLASH

(By Edward T. Follard, Washington Post staff writer)

Almost a half century has passed since General of the Armies John J. Pershing led the American Expeditionary Forces to victory in World War I. Yet the only monument to him here is a standard quartermaster grave-stone in Arlington Cemetery.

True, there is a plot called Pershing Square, which is set aside for him on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets opposite the Willard Hotel.

The square was not intended as a memorial to gallant Black Jack Pershing, but simply as a pedestal for a monument. Such a memorial was recommended by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars back in the 1940's.

Congress authorized the American Battle Monuments Commission to arrange for a design for the memorial, and this the commission has done.

At the moment, the Pershing Memorial is caught in a quandary, brought about by the ambitious plan to rejuvenate Pennsylvania Avenue as the Nation's grand ceremonial boulevard.

Under the plan, there would be a great National Square at the western terminus of the avenue. This would require the tearing down of the Willard and Washington Hotels, the National Press Building, and other structures in the area.

The National Square would embrace the park set aside for the Pershing memorial; but the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue, which drafted the plan, did not say whether the memorial would or would not be in the way.

Gen. U.S. Grant III, grandson of the Civil War general, wrote to President Johnson and asked him to back the Pershing Memorial. Mr. Johnson directed Richard N. Goodwin, a special assistant, to write this reply:

"You may be assured that we all recognize the great contribution made by General Pershing to the history of this country. Also, we are in accord with the proposal to erect a memorial on Federal land to this great American.

"The Pennsylvania Avenue Commission is presently coordinating plans for the entire avenue and the Pershing Memorial project is within the area of its consideration. We hope there will be no further delay in proceeding with this project."

General Grant plans to talk today to William Walton, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission and also a member of the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission. He will be accompanied by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chairman of

the American Battle Monuments Commission; Gen. Thomas North, secretary of the Commission, and former U.S. Senator Charles E. Potter, of Michigan.

Also on the committee pushing the Pershing Memorial are Maj. Gen. Graves D. Erskine, USMC (ret.), and Col. James W. Boyer, both of whom fought under General Pershing in France.

The committee plans to ask former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower to get behind the campaign for the memorial.

The matter of the overall improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue now in its planning stage is given as a reason for delay. This may be a reason but it is not sufficient excuse to the survivors of the American Expeditionary Forces, whose average age is now 75 years, and who agree with me that General Pershing deserves a memorial in the Nation's Capital.

The Congress sought and secured a plan for the Pershing memorial. It was approved as to form and location by the Senate 5 years ago. Unfortunately the House of Representatives has not taken action.

The American Battle Monuments Commission has furnished me with the following chronological statement of the legislative efforts to memorialize General Pershing covering a period of 17 years.

SYNOPSIS OF HISTORY OF GENERAL PERSHING MEMORIAL

Gen. John J. Pershing, born September 13, 1860; died July 15, 1948.

1948-49. American Legion and VFW national conventions recommended a memorial in Washington, D.C., to General Pershing.

1949. ABMC appointed a committee to consider such monument proposed by Senator Forrest C. Donnell, of Missouri. Senator Maybank introduced S.J. Res. 130 to authorize ABMC to propose a site and submit plans and estimates for memorial to General Pershing. Reported out by Committee on Rules and Administration.

1950. ABMC invited the American Legion, VFW, DAV, AmVets (chartered organizations) to confer with the ABMC committee.

1951. Maybank resolution reintroduced as S.J. Res. 61. ABMC committee and veterans representatives met twice but crystallized no specific ideas. Considered proposals for General Pershing memorial as part of Smithsonian expansion, or as a traditional type monument on Nevius tract (for which it asked allotment of a site), or as a stadium near National Guard armory.

1953. Maybank resolution reintroduced as S.J. Res. 5; enactment urged by the American Legion national convention.

1955. Senator Charles E. Potter reintroduced Maybank resolution as S.J. Res. 95. Mr. HULL introduced companion bill H.J. Res. 537. Enacted as Public Law 461, 84th Congress, April 2, 1956.

ABMC received several recommendations as to the site; e.g., Laclede, Mo., General Pershing's birthplace, Lincoln, Nebr., his longtime home, West Point, his alma mater, but decided that the most appropriate would be in the National Capital where it would be seen and appreciated by the greatest number of visitors including veterans. Requested allotment of site bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, 14th, E and 15th Streets. After long negotiation, and some help from Federal City Council, this was granted in March 1957 by the National Park Service, Fine Arts Commission, and the Secretary of the Interior on May 8, 1957.

1957. ABMC given legislative authority to spend funds for design, and commissioned Harrison & Abramovitz of New York City as architects.

1959. ABMC approved architects' design after several previous disapprovals and modifications. Design approved also by Fine Arts Commission and by National Capital Parks.

December 3, 1959. ABMC submitted plans and estimate to the Congress.

1960. Mr. HULL introduced H.J. Res. 12808 authorizing ABMC to erect the monument on the proposed site, implying that necessary funds should be raised by private contributions. Not passed. Companion bill, S. 3901, passed by Senate.

1961. S. 360 introduced by Senator SYMINGTON with similar intent. Secretary of the Interior recommended postponing action until a National Capital Parks Monument Board could consider it in relation to the entire problem of monuments in the District. Companion bill H.R. 1780 introduced by Congressman HULL. Hearings held by committee on House Administration on June 27, 1961.

ABMC recommended that necessary funds be appropriated, because; (a) ABMC is not qualified to form part of a fund-raising organization; (b) Fund-raising specialists, if employed, would absorb a significant part of contributions; (c) A major part of the cost would be spent on development of park and fountains, civic projects which should be defrayed by public funds.

Bill not reported out.

1963. Mr. HULL introduced H.R. 893, similar to previous bills except that funds would be appropriated. Bureau of the Budget felt that action should be deferred until report of President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue has been reviewed.

1965. Mr. HULL introduced H.R. 17, similar to H.R. 893.

During these years the Pershing Memorial proposal has been strongly endorsed by the local press, by Members of the Congress, including Senators MORSE, SYMINGTON, and Congressman HULL; also by veterans' organizations as well as private citizens.

"For many years the justification for a memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing has been evident to many persons and to us veterans of World War I. The lack of such a memorial in the Nation's Capital has seemed as undeserved and shameful omission. In my opinion there could be a no more appropriate site than this triangle (Pershing Square)."

This was a statement by the grandson of the Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who led his victorious Grand Army of the Republic on its last famous march down Pennsylvania Avenue in 1865. There is no living authority who has more profound interest and sentiment in Pennsylvania Avenue than Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant III, retired.

I urge the passage of H.R. 17 which authorizes the appropriation for a Pershing memorial, estimated at \$1,375,000. It is my hope that the Congress will never give favorable consideration to any recommendation that Pershing Park be utilized for any purpose other than a site for a memorial to General Pershing.

MINNESOTA DST MUDDLE DEEPENS

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago many areas of the United States began daylight saving time. My own State of Minnesota does not go on daylight saving time until May 23. Our neighbor to the east, Wisconsin has already gone on daylight saving time and to keep in step with its neighboring city of Su-

perior, Wis., Duluth went on daylight saving time earlier than Minnesota State law allows.

Now several other communities in northern Minnesota have also decided to ignore State law and go on daylight saving time before the May 23 date of the law.

To compound our confusion two communities in western Minnesota have decided to ignore daylight saving time completely because the communities in nearby North Dakota do not observe it.

All this confusion in just one State points up the need for Federal legislation to provide more time uniformity. I have introduced H.R. 6134 which would have daylight saving time start on the last Sunday in April and end on the last Sunday in October wherever it is used.

I commend the following article from the Minneapolis Tribune to my colleagues:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, April 30, 1965]

MINNESOTA DST MUDDLE DEEPENS

The muddled daylight saving time controversy in Minnesota gets worse by the hour.

Several Iron Range communities have decided to buck State law and adopt fast time in advance of the May 23 date set by the State. Duluth already is on daylight time, to keep in step with neighboring Superior, Wis.

Silver Bay followed Duluth's lead, and Babbitt went on fast time last week because Silver Bay did.

Tower, Sudan, and Ely will go on fast time Sunday.

Meanwhile, both Moorhead and Breckenridge, on the western border of the State, have decided not to go on fast time at all. Both will remain on central standard time because neighboring North Dakota communities do so.

AZALEA FESTIVAL

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, on April 24 the very lovely and charming daughter of the President of the United States was crowned Queen Azalea XII. I can tell you that Queen Luci captivated the entire population of the city of Norfolk and the representatives of the NATO countries who participated in her coronation.

I was especially gratified that the President, along with Mrs. Johnson and former Queen Lynda, honored the city of Norfolk and my district by attending our Azalea Festival. The President, in turn, had the honor of crowning his daughter Luci as our Queen, and as her first royal act she invited him to address her "subjects".

In his brief remarks, the President said:

Ladies and gentlemen, someone once said that a daughter is a ticklish possession. I am reminded of this on occasions when I have the experience of reading the newspapers about Luci. I never really know when

she is going to do what her father does instead of doing what her mother wishes that we would both do.

Luci has been having such a fine time down here at the Azalea Festival that I just could not resist the temptation to come down this afternoon and participate. Luci agreed and gave me clearance to come, mainly because she said she needed some more ball-point pens.

I am proud to be here, as any father would be. While any father with a daughter is lucky, I am convinced that no father could be luckier than I am about both Lynda and Luci.

I am proud to be here at Norfolk in the great State of Virginia as President of the United States.

I am so happy that I could be here in the presence of your distinguished Governor Harrison, your distinguished Senator WILLIS ROBERTSON, and your distinguished Congressman PORTER HARDY, all of whom served with great distinction in Washington.

Your city and this region of Virginia has been a source of great strength as long as we have been a Nation. Today you are making a vital contribution to the strength of the great North Atlantic Alliance for freedom. All Americans value respect and look forward to growing strength for NATO.

So, I am very privileged now to thank you for permitting me to come here and crown the lovely queen of the Azalea Festival of 1965. And it gives me great pleasure to look at the lovely representatives of all of our NATO allies who happen to be with us here this afternoon, and their escorts.

Thank you very much.

OSLEY BIRD SAUNOOKE

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, Osley Bird Saunooke, former Tribal Chief of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee, N.C., and heavyweight wrestling champion of the world for 14 years, died on April 15, 1965, at age 58. This legendary chief was known and respected by Indian leaders throughout the Nation, by Members of this body, and by the giants of the sports world.

But in spite of his success, he did not forget the home folks at Cherokee whom he served with ability and devotion. During recent years, Cherokee has made more progress than any other Indian reservation in America and much of the credit goes to Chief Saunooke. His death was mourned by great and small.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD at this point, an article written by Bob Terrell, sports editor of the Asheville Citizen and reprinted in the Smoky Mountain Times:

THE CHIEF IS GONE

(By Bob Terrell)

Cherokee will never be the same.

The big man who made the Indian Reservation a model for other tribes to copy, is dead. There will never be another like Chief Osley Bird Saunooke; he was the last in a line of great Indian chiefs who fought for a cause.

He could be likened to such as Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces, Sitting Bull of the Sioux, and the legendary Cochise of the Apache.

But where the others failed, Chief Saunooke succeeded.

His, like that of the others, was a war on poverty among his people, on encroachment of the whites, on anything that hindered progress of the Cherokees. And because he came along a half-century after the others, he had better weapons, the best of which was a silvery tongue that commanded attention when he spoke, and he used it well in the proper places, in the halls of Congress, in the White House, in all the chambers of political regimen where Indian affairs are legislated.

His people prospered under his leadership even though among them rose strong critics. There are always critics for one who does so much, and those the chief could not soothe, he ignored. That way was traditional among the great Indian chiefs.

The chief will be remembered by his people, even his critics, for what he accomplished for them.

He was a man of color, a trait rapidly disappearing among the American people. He was a man you wanted to know more about, a man with whom you naturally wanted to be associated. And those who were his close friends were fortunate, indeed.

THE FIRE ANT PROBLEM

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. O'NEAL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the Bulletin of Georgia Academy of Science, Frederick Bellinger, chairman, Fire Ant Committee, who is now serving with the Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., and who was formerly president of the Georgia Academy of Science composed of 500 members, as president appointed an ad hoc committee to make a comprehensive review of the problem of the imported fire ant. I believe the Members of the House will find this report to be most enlightening.

A REVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OF THE IMPORTED FIRE ANT

(By F. Bellinger,¹ R. E. Dyer,² R. King,³ R. B. Platt⁴)

The imported fire ant in the United States has created a "storm" of controversy from many divergent opinions and generalized statements in public press media (1-13), and also a large body of scientific but largely

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² Professor of medicine (ret.), Emory University; formerly, Director, National Institutes of Health.

³ School of Civil Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology.

⁴ Biology Department, Emory University.

The authors constituted an ad hoc Fire Ant Committee of the Georgia Academy of Science, which was appointed in April 1963, to review the problem of the imported fire ant and to report substantiated facts on which to base a sound evaluation of control-eradication programs. This paper presents a summarization of the findings of this Committee but does not necessarily represent the position of the Georgia Academy of Science.

uncorrelated data in scientific journals. It has been reported that the fire ant is a significant economic pest, that its venomous stings cause death to wildlife and domestic stock, and that the ant is a menace to humans, particularly children. Others report that the fire ant is beneficial to our welfare through its insectivorous habit (the remains of more than 100 different species of other insects having been found in the mounds of the fire ant) (38), and as an aid in soil genesis through aeration by the tunnels emanating from the central mound which also form a reservoir for rainfall, thus retaining more moisture in the soil and reducing soil erosion (42). However, just the fact that approximately 31 million acres in the Southern United States are now infested with this ant, warrants a careful look at its potential as a pest or hazard.

The authors met with representatives of the State department of agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture (Gulfport, Miss., and Macon, Ga., offices), Louisiana State University, U.S. Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service, School of Forestry of the University of Georgia, and with the General Chemicals Division of Allied Chemical Corp. (producers of Mirex).

Extensive correspondence was effected with the Department of Entomology of Auburn University; the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior; the Conservation Foundation of New York; California, Louisiana State, Tulane, and Harvard Universities; many individual scientists; and pertinent departments of the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. Details of other States' programs were obtained from Mr. C. C. Fancher, USDA-Gulfport.

The authors wish to express grateful acknowledgment of the cooperation they received from the Georgia State Department of Agriculture, Mr. Phil Campbell, commissioner. The assistance of Dr. W. E. Blasingame, Director, Department of Entomology, and of Mr. Jack Glichrist, field director, fire ant eradication program, deserve particular note.

NATURAL HISTORY

Habitat

Detailed accounts of the history of the Fire Ant and its natural history, have been provided by Dr. Edward O. Wilson (61), by Dr. John L. George (37), and by Dr. W. L. Brown, Jr. (24). Dr. Blasingame, in meeting with the Committee in September 1963, stated that there are 122 species of ants in Georgia, 3 of which have been classified, as fire ants, and listed as economic pests.

The fire ants belong to the geninota group of genus *Solenopsis*. Up to about 1918, three species were known to occur in the United States, of which two, *Solenopsis xyloni* and *S. geminata* were in the Southeastern States, and were regarded as a nuisance, not an economic pest of significance. A fourth species appeared in the Mobile, Ala., area about 1918. This was the *Solenopsis saevissima*, common in Argentina and Uruguay, was a blackish form with a dull orange band at the base of its gaster, and for about 10 years, lived within or near the city limits of Mobile. Then, about 1930, another phase, smaller and light reddish in color appeared, also in the Mobile area. This phase is common in southern Brazil and Paraguay and the weight of evidence points toward a new importation rather than a mutant form. The light red form is aggressive and tends to overcome the populations of the *S. xyloni* and *S. geminata* (24). Where both forms live close together, various shades between red and black appear indicating that several genes are involved (26). This new form initiated an active outward migration which now (1963) extends into nine Southeastern States, infesting a land area roughly estimated as 31 million acres (33) in spite of quarantine and control programs.

In the Southeastern United States, the ant shows a decided preference for infrequently disturbed open habitats, such as permanent pastures, road right-of-ways, and wastelands. Few colonies are found in frequently disturbed areas (42). Soil type has little influence other than larger and more conspicuous mounds are found in clayey areas, as these are not as subject to the forces of erosion as rapidly as those of more sandy soils. Mature colonies average about 25,000 individuals, but may exceed 200,000. Hays (42) reports that initial infestations may involve 150 mounds per acre but that this number decreases to perhaps 40 mounds per acre as the individuals increase.

Food habits

The food habits of the imported fire ants have been the subject of many publications as reviewed by Hays and Hays (40). A number of investigators including Yeats and Smith (64), Bruce, et al. (25), Wilson and Eades (60), and Lyle and Fortune (55) have reported damage in varying degrees to major agricultural crops, young livestock, new born wildlife, and to pasture grasses. These were based on gross observations, not on analytical studies. The only paper located which was based on an experimental approach to the food habits of the imported fire ant, was that by Hays and Hays (40). In their study, ant mounds were dissected in the field to determine their food storage, and ants were observed at work to determine the food materials collected by the foraging ant parties. Field studies were supported by laboratory observation. Data were obtained in a reproducible manner.

Of 95 mounds studied, 72 contained no food material, 13 contained stored food, and in 10 mounds there was evidence that food had been stored, either in blind and large tunnels or located in the underground portion. These included other insects, such as termites, weevils, and coleopterans insects, cutworms, snails, and other fire ants, indicating some degree of cannibalism. At all openings along tunnels that radiate from the mound, workers were observed bringing various insect parts to the entrance, where they were devoured. Aphids, small spiders, various larvae, and some beetles were included. Fly larvae seemed to be a favorite food, particularly where they were available in cow dung. Live insects placed in wire cages near the mounds were immediately attacked and killed, and the soft portions carried into the mounds. Dead insects placed in the area were carried to the tunnel entrances and devoured. The principal dietary item, as noted in the field, was not vegetation, but other insects, both living and dead. Larval forms, particularly soft forms, were preferred over the harder and perhaps more difficult to handle adult forms.

Results of laboratory studies reveal that of 17 kinds of dry seeds placed on the mounds, only peanuts were eaten. The ants neither damaged nor moved seeds of the other plants. Germinating seeds of the plants were also available to the ants, but only peanuts, okra, and corn were eaten. A thorough examination of roots and above-ground parts of 18 species of seedling plants transplanted into mounds and allowed to grow for 6 weeks revealed no damage. The 18 species of plants produced from seed in the mound grew with no damage to the seed, and damage to okra plants only. Where food was not available, cannibalism occurred.

Reports by Riberio (58), in 1954, and by Hays (38), in 1958, are of particular interest because of their conflicting statements concerning the food habits of the fire ant in Argentina. Riberio stated, in an undocumented paper, that in Argentina "the damages caused by the fire ant to truck crops are enormous. Because in addition to transporting large numbers of small grains from the seed beds and causing losses to the seed

beds, they suck the juices from the young and succulent plants, chewing the tender parts of the stalk that they find next to the soil as well as the roots of the same, causing lesions which permit easy entrance of fungi and bacteria." His report continues in the same vein, detailing other damages, including that to young animals such as calves, newborn pigs, and the young of birds. The report that the ant sometimes invades residences to steal food is included.

In sharp contrast Hays, who visited Argentina to study the fire ant, states that "the food of the imported fire ant in Argentina is composed largely on insects. Argentine specialists have not noted injury to vegetation except in the building of mounds. Occasionally, ants have been observed to feed on germinating seed, particularly those of high oil content. Most specialists consider the ant beneficial because of its insectivorous habits. Many reported seeing ants stinging, killing, and carrying numerous harmful species of insects into their mounds. One specialist estimated he had seen 100 different species of insects stored in the mounds of these ants. The specialists, agricultural workers, and farmers of Argentina do not consider the imported fire ant an economic pest. Since little or no hay is harvested, and farmers do not clip or mow their pastures, little or no damage to farm machinery was reported. No deaths of calves or other livestock resulting from fire ant attack have been reported to Argentine authorities."

Natural enemies

Three parasites of the fire ant have been noted in Argentina (38). One species of ant lives on the body of the queen, consumes part of her food and also is reported to eat part of the eggs laid by the queen, thus weakening but not destroying the colony. The larvae of a small wasp parasitizes the prepupa just after the last exuvia has been shed, but the effectiveness of the wasp larvae under field conditions is low. The third parasite, the larvae of a small fly, is but little known.

MEDICAL ASPECTS

The imported fire ant is so-called because of its ability to inflict painful stings, which are followed by a small pustule at the site of each sting. Karo et al. (45) reported on skin responses to the sting of the imported fire ant, and presented diagrams of the anatomy of the stinging apparatus. The ant fist fixates itself with its mandibles to the skin, arches its back and inserts the stinger. It may maintain this position for several seconds, usually 25 or 30, following which it removes the stinger. Then, using the head as a pivot, it may rotate and reinsert the stinger in two or three additional sites. This clustering of stings is reported to be useful in diagnosis. Sometimes two bright red puncta may be seen at the site of entry of the mandibles. At the site of the sting, there is an almost immediate flare, followed by a wheal which may grow to 2, or even 10 millimeters in diameter. This may persist for about 1 hour. Small prominences may be seen at the site of the sting 1½ to 2 hours later. These elevations seem to consist of quite superficial vesicles containing a clear, thin fluid. They then lose this fluid by rupture or drying, producing depressed centers; 8 to 10 hours later, a cloudy fluid may be noted at the puncture areas, soon becoming purulent. After 24 hours, the sting sites are slightly raised pustules, sometimes surrounded by a narrow red halo or perhaps a large painful area. The pustule may remain 3 to 10 days, and then rupture occurs with crust formation.

The nature of the venom has been studied by Blum, et al. (22, 23) Adrouny, et al. (14) and Derbes (30, 31). The venom demonstrates definite antibiotic behavior, and differs from that of any other stinging insect previously studied.

In addition to the local reaction of the area surrounding the sting, which varies from one individual to another, some individuals have demonstrated febrile and allergic systemic reactions. Allergic responses have been elicited in individuals by one or two stings to as many as 50 to 100. However, in all documented cases, a previous history of stings was recorded. People suffering allergic reactions probably have become sensitized to the venom by previous stings by these, or other species of ants. Blum, et al. (22), recognize that there has been at least one and possibly two reactions to ant stings which have been fatal. Favorite (35) reports that of approximately 300 persons reportedly stung by the imported fire ant, five persons manifested allergic reactions, but none were serious. Parish (57) found that all species of ants accounted for only 4 of the 460 fatalities reported from venomous animals in the United States from 1950 to 1959.

The above data demonstrates the fallacy of referring to the "extremely potent venom of the fire ant" since in almost all cases it produced no more than a temporary burning sensation, followed a day later by a small white pustule. Severe reactions are due to allergic conditions rather than the potency of the venom.

INFESTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The imported fire ants reportedly arrived in this country about 1918, probably at the port of Mobile. George (37) noted that the spread could be considered in three rather distinct periods; the first, 1918-1932, with a peripheral spread of 1 mile per year or less; the second, 1932-1950, with a spread rate of 1 to 3 miles per year; and the third "explosive" spread from "1950 to the present," i.e., 1958, at a rate of 20 miles per year. The "explosive" spread was attributed to secondary infestations transported originally by cars, trains, truck and by shipments of soil and nursery stocks.

Estimated infested areas, not including lakes, bayous, and rivers, have been supplied by Fancher (34) up to nearly the end of 1963. The data are shown graphically in figure 1. (Not printed in the Record.) It is seen that a fourth period initiated about 1959 at a rate of about 45 miles per year, with the past 2 years approaching 100. It is ironical to compare these data with attempts to eradicate-control the ant. The first significant effort was made in 1937 in Baldwin County, Ala. Alabama in 1949, and Louisiana in 1952 furnished free or at cost, respectively, quantities of chlordane to provide local control. USDA-State quarantine procedures: treatment of nursery stock, etc., were initiated on a broad scale toward the end of 1958.

Within the State of Georgia, surveys in 1949 revealed localized infestations of 9 of the 159 counties. By 1958, 37 counties, and in 1963, 65 counties had some degree of infestation. Present infested areas totalling some 6.4 million acres are shown in figure 2. (Not printed in the Record.) It is noted that a number of noninfested areas occur which are completely surrounded by infested areas, a peculiarity attributed to the absence of nurseries in the clear areas.

A PEST OR A NUISANCE?

There is no clear answer to this question due to divergent definitions, and differences of opinions as to where the magnitude of a nuisance becomes a pest. In its native habitat in Argentina, it is not officially classified as a pest (38). Yet, if one reads only the observations of Riberio (58), the conclusion would be that it is a severe economic pest.

In U.S. farmlands, the mounds interfere with the operation of mowers, rakes, and combines. To workers gathering hay, clearing clogged blades, and so on, who suffer pain when stung by the ant, it is a pest. To 300

soldiers stung by the fire ants while crawling on the ground at Fort Benning, Ga., during night exercises, the ant was more than a nuisance. To farmers whose crops suffered from a loss of quality even if not destroyed, the cause apparently by the ant, the ant is a pest. It was in response to the complaints of so many people, with data available on the alarming rate of spread of infestation, that Congress, in 1957, appropriated \$2.4 million for the initiation of a control program, involving the spraying of about 20 million acres with Dieldrin. The fact that sizable funds and efforts have been contributed by individual landowners, by counties and by States, is accepted by some people as evidence that this ant is a pest (59). To others, it is considered possible that the beneficial insectivorous habits of the ant outweigh the minor economic damage attributed to this ant (38, 56). Further, the control measures have resulted in unanticipated high economic losses, through sharp increases in damage caused by other known pests (15, 43, 56).

Economic considerations

Perhaps the uncertainties of "pest or nuisance" can be avoided through a consideration of the economic values involved in relation to the costs and effectiveness of control-eradication programs.

In view of the attention paid the imported fire ant, it is somewhat surprising that the Cooperative Economic Insect Report, issued in May 1958, of the Pest Control Division, USDA, showed only Louisiana and Mississippi as listing the fire ant among their 20 most important economic insects, and then not high on the list (37). In 1949, Arant reported (16) that the imported fire ant was an economic pest; in 1962 he stated (15) that the ant did not cause damage to crops or livestock, this being confirmed by Newsom (56), as regards Louisiana. A 1963 communication from Arant (18) stated that "apparently these (early) reports (of widespread damage to crops, livestock and newborn animals) were erroneous or the ant has changed its habits. Damage to crops is rare. It is possible that an occasional animal has been killed, but we know of no authentic record of such happenings." Wilson (62) uses almost the same words: "In the late forties it was a significant pest in southern Alabama, but in the early fifties it ceased to be significant in this regard. As I understand it, it is no longer a significant agricultural pest. I am convinced that this change is due to some change in the fire ant population itself." The George report (37) presents data showing the difference between "early" reports and verified crop damage. In one instance, crop damage in 1 year in Mobile and Baldwin Counties was claimed to total \$535,222. A 1952 work project (No. I-h-8) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture found the fire ant damage to be about \$50,000 per year, or about 3 percent of the total crop value for those two counties.

York (65) confirmed the dangers of accepting "reports" of damage when, in 1949, he investigated numerous claims by farmers of damage due to the imported fire ant and found other causes. Yet, some USDA publications lent credence to the belief that the ant was a serious economic pest. A USDA leaflet, No. 350, 1954, stated:

"Imported fire ants seriously damage many vegetable crops by feeding on the young, succulent plants. They soften the tender stems just below the soil, then suck the plant juices. In this way they gnaw holes in roots, tubers, stalks, buds, ears, and pods.

"These pests often extend their attacks to young, unprotected animals; such as newborn calves and pigs and newly hatched quail and poultry. They are very fond of quail; they enter the piped eggs to get them. The ants often chase brooding hens off their nests and eat their chicks."

It is noted that these statements actually are simply descriptive of types of injuries "observed," but furnish no guide as to the economic extent of damage.

The conclusion is, therefore, that the imported fire ant should not now be considered as a significant economic pest, although it is definitely a nuisance and in certain cases, control measures in farmlands prior to harvesting may be helpful.

CONTROL-ERADICATION PROGRAMS

Differences of opinion exist as to the precise meanings of the words "control" and "eradication." The committee has interpreted and based its study on the following: "Control" programs are those which have the purpose of prevention of the spread of infestation; the eradication, more or less completely, in specific and relatively small areas such as individual farms, playgrounds, and highway right-of-way shoulders; and programs to reduce the population of the fire ant, in selected areas, to a degree such that the fire ants will not materially affect the conduct of farm operations or human activities in recreational and privately owned areas. Quarantine procedures, initiated in 1958, applied to shipments of nursery stocks, stump wood, truck crops, and other commodities, fall within this definition. "Eradication" programs are those which have the purpose of complete kill of the fire ant, and reducing the fire ant population to zero.

The magnitude of the subject of insect control, and successes and failures are well and succinctly presented by Brown's paper (24), in which a thorough treatment of data is given to each of four representative large-scale U.S. insect control programs: gypsy moth, fire ant, Mediterranean fruit fly, and screw-worm. The relationship between the degree of success of the programs and prior research on which the programs were based is clear.

Attempts to control or eradicate the imported fire ant have a history in the United States extending back to 1937. The use of insecticides seemed to offer a logical approach. The magnitude of the problem of selecting a suitable pesticide is apparent when one considers that Frear's annual "Pesticide Handbook" (36) listed 7,851 products in the 1960 edition and 9,444 in the 1962 edition. Many materials, and methods, were tried in a sporadic and uncoordinated program by individuals and with county, and later, State assistance. For brevity, this report will deal only with those insecticides which found early and rather widespread use, and with "Mirex," a bait-insecticide, recently developed primarily for use against the fire ant and stated to be safe as regards wildlife, domestic animals, and fish. By 1962, Mirex became the chemical most generally used for control of the fire ant. Information on other insecticides furnished a well-documented history of the hazards of prematurely using insecticides on a broad scale prior to research and controlled experimentation to determine side effects, and prior to research upon the ecology of the pest of immediate concern.

Dieldrin, Heptachlor, and other insecticides

Only a few of the more significant experiments will be included in the interest of brevity and to permit a more complete presentation of information on Mirex which now and for the immediate future is practically "the" insecticide being used. Research work published prior to 1957 has been reviewed by Hays, et al. (39).

The first recorded large-scale program, using calcium cyanide dust, was in 1937, in Baldwin County, Ala. By 1949, Chlordane, Toxaphene, DDT, and other insecticides had been used with varying application techniques, and kills varying from 80 to above 90 percent were obtained (16). Harmful side effects were noted in some cases, but the

potential of these effects was not appreciated. In 1957, Auburn University initiated an extensive study "to develop low cost control with baits containing toxicants that would not be harmful to wildlife, beneficial insects or other inhabitants of the treated area" (41). More than 400 formulations consisting of 29 different insecticides and 104 bait materials were studied. Kepone and Heptachlor were found of most promise in meeting the objectives of the program.

By the middle of 1958, it was apparent that certain chlorinated hydrocarbons had most promise for control-eradication. In fact, the 1957 congressional appropriation contemplated the use of Dieldrin or Heptachlor. Interest was centered on these and Kepone and Chlordane as toxicants incorporated in protein baits. Two to four pounds of toxicant per acre gave effective control for 3 to 5 years; doses of 0.25 to 1 pound per acre gave good control from 1 to 2 years; and winter applications were found less effective than at other seasons (39, 46, 49, 52). Based upon laboratory tests, Lofgren (54) found LD-50 (lethal dose for 50 percent of those exposed) values, expressed in parts per million: Heptachlor Epoxide, 0.0075; Heptachlor, 0.0080; Aldrin, 0.0099; Dieldrin, 0.0243; and Chlordane, 0.0377. Earlier large-scale field tests by Hays and Arant (41) showed the same relative order with Aldrin less effective than would be expected from these LD-50 values.

Residual characteristics are important from at least two aspects: first, the time period of effectiveness and hence the frequency of re-application needed; and second, effects on other life. With granular heptachlor exposed on soil for 7 months—June 1959–January 1960—20 percent was converted to the epoxide, and an additional 68 percent lost by volatilization (21). Mound treatment with Chlordane did not prevent reinfestation of the area (39). Plane spraying with Chlordane or Dieldrin gave control from 1 to 5 years, but upon loss of effectiveness reinfestation occurred (51), with a greater number of mounds per acre in treated than in untreated areas, typical of newly infested areas (39). These data showed the need for re-application of insecticides after about 2 years even when long-term insecticides were used.

Ecological factors involved and the effect of the insecticides on other pests were given little consideration until about 1958. Two areas in Louisiana, treated with Heptachlor against the fire ant, resulted, in the case of rice field application, in "the heaviest infestation of the rice stinkbug ever," a thirty-fold increase in the number of adult *Draculacephala*, virtual elimination of the crawfish *Procambarus*, while damselflies, grasshoppers, and the bug *Paromolus longulus* were unaffected (56). In the other case (sugar fields), a 50-percent increase in infestation by the sugar cane borer occurred (43).

Chlordane or Dieldrin or Heptachlor when applied at optimum low doses apparently do not affect grazing cattle or sheep but were found to cause high mortality in quail and 41 other species of animals (17, 20). Jenkins (44) found Heptachlor at 1.25 pounds or less per acre did not affect quail population, and states this information was confirmed in 1962 by Murray in north Florida and by Dewberry in southwest Georgia. Extensive data on the effect of chlorinated hydrocarbons, including Mirex in water on sea life, fresh water fish and certain fowl are presented in circular 143 for 1960, and circular 167, for 1961–62, by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.

Barthel (21) reported on the uptake of Heptachlor by grazing cattle with 1 to 3.45 ppm. of residue found in the peritoneal fat, 1 ppm. in raw and cooked meat, and no residue in the brain, liver or kidneys. Lofgren (47) investigated Heptachlor uptake by truck crops and found no residue in 14 of the 16 crops investigated with 0.03 to 0.20 ppm. in onions and radishes, respectively.

However, in 1960, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration placed a zero (whatever zero means) tolerance for Heptachlor in foods and effectively precluded the use of Heptachlor in pastures and wherever food animals could graze.

Mirex

The long-term residual effects of chlorinated hydrocarbon and potential health hazard through uptake of residue in foods and crops, led to intensive research to develop an effective insecticide but which would have low or negligible toxicity to other than fire ants, and would have negligible residual effects.

The General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corp. developed Experimental Insecticide Compound GC-1283, which is currently the insecticide being used in airplane spraying programs against the fire ant under the Federal-State program. This compound has the empirical formula: $C_{10}Cl_{12}$ (an analog of Kepone which has the formula: $C_{10}Cl_8O$). The chemical name is dodecachlorooctahydro-1, 3, 4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentale, and is also known as dodecachloropentacyclodecane. General Chemical states that this compound is available as a 50 percent wettable powder; is a white, crystalline, non-volatile solid melting at about 485° C; is insoluble in water; is unaffected by sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acid; and is soluble, at 75° F to the extent shown in parentheses in: dioxane (15.3 percent), xylene (14.3 percent), benzene (12.2 percent), carbon tetrachloride (7.2 percent), and methyl-ethyl ketone (5.6 percent). It is further stated to have an LD₅₀ (acute oral) value for white rats above 4000 mg/kg. and non-irritating to shaved and abraded skin of white rabbits in dermal tests.

In common usage the word "Mirex" applies to both the compound and to the complete bait. The most widely used complete bait is composed of: Corn cob grits as absorbent carrier, 85 percent by weight; soybean oil as attractant, 14.925 percent by weight; Mirex, 0.075 percent by weight.

Dissemination and Effectiveness

Mirex has been shown to have high effectiveness in quick-kill of the fire ant, the quickness being largely weather dependent, under warm moist conditions the ant forages more vigorously than in cool dry weather.

Laboratory tests by Lofgren (48) showed that at low concentrations, of about 0.014 percent, Mirex was more effective with quicker kill than Kepone. Also, that bait containing 0.03 to 0.15 percent of Mirex gave 99 to 100 percent control within four weeks in field tests. In 1963, he (50) reported that bait with 0.075 percent of Mirex, or of Kepone, when applied at from 5 to 20 pounds of bait per acre, gave more than 95 percent control. Kepone was somewhat less effective than Mirex.

Lofgren (53), in the fall of 1961, plane-sprayed 12.5 pounds of bait (4.2 grams of Mirex) per acre over a 960-acre field with only one colony of the approximate total of 760 surviving after 32 weeks. The slow kill was thought due to the onset of cool dry fall weather immediately after spraying. A year later, the area had become reinfested with numerous small mounds. Two complete tests were then carried out with baits containing 0.075, 0.15 and 0.30 percent Mirex and applied at rates of 3, 5, and 10 pounds of bait per acre. One spraying operation was carried out in March, the other in June. A 98-percent kill was estimated for each test. But no counts were made after 16 weeks since the test areas had become reinfested with new colonies. Apparently, therefore, fields treated with Mirex from January through July will become reinfested that fall; or if an area is treated in the fall, it will not become reinfested until the next fall.

Mirex does not get into the pupae. As the time from egg to adult requires from 32 to 40

days, the time of spraying with Mirex is critical. In seasons when rainfall is frequent, Mirex corn cob grits bait disintegrates within about 8 to 14 days. No data are available as to the "fate" of Mirex itself.

Residual aspects—side effects

Baker (19) offered an opinion in 1963 that Mirex does not leave a residue that affects ants; that as Mirex has such a short "life" it does not kill all the ants. Mirex can be considered only as a control rather than an eradication agent, an opinion shared by Cope (27). De Witt of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center said, in August 1963 (32), that they had no data on the development of concentration of Mirex in tissues of animals following exposure, nor of the possible development of resistance to Mirex by the fire ant. Further, that as Mirex is so similar to Kepone that it was assumed that Mirex residue would be detectable in fatty tissues of animals which had ingested Mirex.

Jenkins (44) reported results of a little over 2 years of work with Mirex (using a 0.15-percent Mirex in bait applied at a base rate of 6.25 pounds of bait per acre): no losses of quail, turkeys, chickens, and ducks, in pens treated with 8 to 10 times the recommended field dosage; in aquariums testing with up to 30 times the field dosage, no losses of goldfish, minnows, or bluegills have occurred, while channel catfish survived 15 times the field rate and were not attracted to the bait; the corn cob grits bait is not attractive to quail, chicks, chickens, turkeys, ducks, cotton rats, rabbits, goats, nor to catfish, bluegills or goldfish.

Lofgren (53) reports that Darley, in 1962, found no accumulation of Mirex in the butterfat of cows grazing in fields treated at the dosage just referred to by Jenkins (4.2 grams Mirex per acre). Baker found Mirex bait to be harmless to wildlife in pens with dosages up to 1,000 pounds of bait per acre (19). These data are encouraging to those using, or planning to use, Mirex against the ant.

Recent data from pond tests, treated with Mirex at 1 ppm., showed bluegill sunfish to accumulate Mirex residues at rapid rates, reaching "22 ppm. in whole body residues in 72 hours. Uptake in vegetation was also extremely rapid. Serum protein levels in bluegill and microhematocrit levels in bluegills were apparently not affected by Mirex" (28).

Other Methods

Many methods of eradication, some exotic, have been considered but research into the feasibility of using techniques such as attractants, and sterilization of males by exposure to radiation, so effective against the screw-worm, has not developed to a state where a promising technique has been suggested.

Wilson (63) pointed out that research on the biology of the fire ant had been quite "trivial" at the time an eradication program was initiated, a program which essentially was a failure and which provided a focal point of controversy. He suggested that basic research programs sponsored by the USDA be increased manifold, so that a foundation of facts would be available on which to base a sound control or eradication program.

PROGRAMS WITHIN INFESTED STATES

The information summarized in this section was obtained from letters and maps (from Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia) from the State departments responsible for the programs, and from comments, in October 1963, by Mr. C. C. Fancher, regional supervisor, southern plant pest control region, USDA, Gulfport, Miss.

Alabama

Alabama carried out the first significant program of eradication in the United States. At present Alabama has the greatest infestation, and in 1962, the fire ant was listed as

one of the 10 most important insects in the State. The Tennessee Valley area in north Alabama has 13 counties free of infestation. Just below this tier, light infestation occurs in about 15 counties, while south of this area, all counties are heavily infested. Approximately 10 million acres of land in the State are known to be infested at this time. It would likely cost in excess of \$15 million to treat all infested areas in Alabama at one time" (59).

The on-going program is generally one of containment, with all known infestations in 10 counties in the northern part of the State to be treated in fiscal year 1964. The southern part of the State, where there is general infestation will receive treatment in the peripheral areas. To date, State and Federal funds for control of the ant to prevent further spread of infestation total, roughly, \$1.5 million. It is estimated that landowners have expended more than this amount.

Arkansas

All infested areas have been treated with heptachlor and more recently with Mirex.

Florida

The heaviest infestation is in the western five or six counties in the panhandle. Mild infestation occurs in a rather narrow east-west band across the center, and at the southern tip of the State. Mr. H. L. Jones, Assistant Director, Division of Plant Industry, reported in August 1963 that the State entered into an eradication program several years ago, using dieldrin where the white-fringed beetle also existed, and heptachlor in other areas. No adverse side effects were detected. After 2 years, it was found that the effort permitted by the State funds available were insufficient to keep the infestation from spreading, much less annihilate it. The action by the Food and Drug Administration in placing a zero tolerance on heptachlor residue precluded its use on pastures, and the State program was dropped except for regulatory work.

In response to pleas for relief from the western counties, the legislature appropriated \$250,000, effective July 1, 1963, to initiate another control program. A 12,000-acre test with Mirex in 1962 had given encouraging results; it is planned to use Mirex in the current program.

Georgia

Through the courtesy of Dr. W. E. Blasinsgame, Director, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, a detailed summary of past and current programs in Georgia was supplied in November 1963, with the location and types of programs shown in figure 2. Certain extracts from this document, amplified with comments received during personal interviews, are appropriate here.

"The [final] objective of the Georgia program is eradication. At the beginning of the program in late 1957, treatment consisted of a single treatment of 2 pounds of Heptachlor per acre applied in a granular formulation * * * the required dosage was (later) reduced to 1.25 pounds per acre. At present, Mirex is being used * * * at only 1/7 ounces per acre. (Heptachlor is being used on isolated areas such as highway shoulders.) Equipment used to dispense the insecticide range from jeep-mounted turbine blowers to multiengine aircraft.

"The plan of operation consists in the treatment of all outlying areas of infestation. Regulatory procedures to retard natural and artificial spread are carried out in periphery counties where eradication treatments are not underway. This is a cooperative program involving Federal, State, and local governments and to date, 2,402,042 acres have been treated, with an estimated 4,031,860 yet to be treated as of November 1963.

"Intensive surveys were begun in the fall of 1957 and have continued to the present

time * * * State and Federal quarantines were invoked in 1958 and regulate the movement of materials such as soils, gravel, sand, products with soil attached, and unmanufactured forest products. Inspection, and treatment if necessary, have kept (these materials) moving in normal trade channels, and long distance spread of the pest through these means has thus been prevented."

Louisiana

Heaviest infestation occurs in the southern half of the State. The USDA program hopes to cut infestation southward to the "parish line," that is to about the middle of the State. Control emphasis is largely in the southwest corner of the State. In view of the several instances noted above as to benefits from the ant, it was surprising to find that Louisiana ranked next to Georgia in total local support funds contributed. One parish contributed \$39,000 to a program and raised taxes.

Mississippi

Approximately two-thirds of the counties of the State are infested. Only Mississippi still contains the dark form populations originally introduced into the United States. Mr. Si Corley (29), Commissioner, State department of agriculture and commerce, stated that their control program has been one of containment designed to treat outlying infestations first, with the final objective aimed at eradication. Current programs show an intensified effort in comparison with past years.

The State appropriated \$25,000 for controls during the fiscal year 1963 and 350,000 acres were treated; however, city and county governments spent \$192,600 to eradicate this pest within their own communities. During the fiscal year 1964, the entire State program is to be expanded, and all known infestations are to be treated in 14 counties located in the central and northern portions of the State. Some degree of treatment is to be provided in control programs in 17 counties located mainly in southwestern Mississippi, while 25 eastern counties have no control programs planned at present.

North Carolina

Only seven counties are involved, five of which have been treated, with the remaining two to be treated during 1964. Data on the effectiveness of the treatments were not available.

South Carolina

Seventeen counties have reported mild infestations emanating from nursery stocks. Fourteen of these counties have been treated; three spot areas of infestation totaling about 200,000 acres are to be treated soon as of November 1963. An infested area around Charleston was scheduled for treatment during 1964.

Texas

Infestation has been reported in the southeastern part of the State, and control-eradication programs are receiving support from individuals, cities, and counties in that area.

EVALUATION-SUMMARY

The imported fire ant arrived in the United States about 1918 at Mobile, Ala., from South America. The first imported fire ant was a dark form which spread rather slowly, from 2 to 5 miles per year, with about 700,000 acres infested by 1930. During the 1930's a light form appeared, again apparently imported from South America. This form, which swarms 8 to 10 times a year—Louisiana reported 19 swarms one year—has become the dominant form, and has spread rapidly to where nearly 31 million acres in nine States had become infested by late 1963.

Early reports of fire ant damage to crops, wildlife, fish, and to humans have not been verified, but have been too numerous to discount completely. It appears probable that the "light," now dominant form, is much

less an economic pest than was the earlier dark form. At this time, the fire ant is not considered an economic pest in South America, and is low on the list of all but a few of the nine U.S. States with infested areas. Due to its insectivorous habits, many scientists, and others, consider the beneficial results to outweigh the harmful effects. Most colonies become cannibalistic rather than feed on plant material, though, on occasion, they have been observed to carry seeds to the mound.

The aggressive nature of the ant, and the multiple stings received from each individual ant, are quite painful for a short time. The "stings" are sterile in themselves, and, except for allergy-sensitive individuals, cause no effects other than the pain, shock, and the appearance of small pustules which normally disappear in a few days.

To the farmworker who receives stings when harvesting crops, or to the children (and their parents) who are stung while playing, the fire ant is a feared nuisance, to say the least. It was in response to public demand for action against the ant that the U.S. Congress, in 1957, appropriated funds and charged the Department of Agriculture to initiate an eradication program. Quarantine programs are helpful in lowering the spread to noninfested areas. Several chlorinated hydrocarbons were found effective against the fire ant, and widespread application of these pesticides was initiated. It was soon found that these pesticides had harmful side effects such that their widespread use had to be discontinued.

The development of a new pesticide, Mirex, about 1960 gave promise of a highly effective agent against the fire ant without the harmful side effects of the insecticides formerly used. Mirex has been found effective in very small quantities, but due to the relatively short—2 weeks—life of the Mirex bait, it can be considered only as a control agent (19, 26, 59, 62).

It is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the large area plane-spraying operations and the mopup attention paid to smaller isolated areas of infestation. A number of authoritative comments are similar: That for effective control-containment-eradication of the imported fire ant with Mirex, only a greatly magnified effort has a possibility of success, and the cost involved in such a massive undertaking is not justifiable.

Based on data summarized in this report, the United States should free itself from any illusion that current airplane spray operations with Mirex is anything but a control operation, which will require reapplication more than once a year to the periphery of the infested area, even simply to prevent the spread of infestation. Consideration may be given to a federally subsidized program to provide Mirex to farmers and State agencies, to provide local control where the "nuisance" of the ant so warrants. Wilson (63), in a 1963 appearance before a U.S. Senate subcommittee, stated: "How much, in fact, was learned in advance of the spraying program about the biology of the fire ant? The (USDA) research on this species, other than routine scouting and insecticide tests, was quite trivial. Had but a small fraction of the \$2.4 million (for the eradication program) been devoted to basic research, there would now be solid achievements to build upon." The imported fire ant and control and eradication programs initiated in 1957 may well be a classic example of the converse of these recommendations. The results, to date, as indicated by the rate of spread shown in Figure 1, can be characterized by: "too little and too late with too little knowledge."

Quarantine and limited control programs prior to adequate research findings may be warranted to minimize spread and to permit operation in isolated heavily infested areas. Widespread eradication programs

should not be carried out until the scope, program effectiveness, costs, and all ecological factors involved can be evaluated and related to the need.

It is hoped that this report will aid in providing more education to the public, and that it has placed the fire ant problem, at this time, in perspective.

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THE PRESIDENT'S STAND IN VIETNAM

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I have, on a number of occasions recently, congratulated the President on the strong stand that has now been adopted in Vietnam. In my opinion, the posture we have now taken is the most positive action, expressing our determination to halt the growth and expansion of communism, to come from the White House in a great number of years.

It is not surprising that the so-called intellectuals who speak so volubly for the left are heated in their denunciation of this position of strength. I think it is incumbent upon those of us who believe that we have backtracked, apologized and negotiated long enough, to speak up in defense of the President and encourage him to continue the policy we have now adopted.

In this context, I would like to insert here in the RECORD a recent editorial from the Shreveport Times that expresses my sentiments and those, I believe, of the majority of all Americans.

IN THE NAME OF GOD * * *

Secretary of State Dean Rusk's denunciation of "intellectuals" and "educated men" who are conducting a nationwide propaganda drive against President Johnson's course in Vietnam is the strongest, the most encouraging and the most commendable utterance in behalf of standing up against communism that has come from the State Department since cancer forced John Foster Dulles out of the Secretaryship in the late 1950's.

What Mr. Rusk said, in his speech before the American Society of International Law in Washington, could not and would not have been said without full approval of President Johnson. Thus it not only carries added weight in its national and international importance, but brings new commendation to the President for his determination not only to fight in southeast Asia but to stand up against those in his own country who attack him when they should be supporting him.

Further, Mr. Rusk knows whereof he speaks. In the 1940's he was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It fostered propaganda helping the Communist cause in China, then a free republic under Chiang Kai-shek. It pictured the Chinese Communist as "simple farmers" simply trying to elevate their living standards. It was under this and similar propaganda that the Communists took over China and forced the government of Chiang Kai-shek—our staunch ally throughout World War II—into exile on Formosa. It was as a result of these philosophies that the Korean war was fought; and, because it was fought on a no-win basis, Communist China became the second strongest Communist power in the world.

It was from so-called intellectuals and educated men that the philosophies came which made possible the terrible international mess of which Mr. Rusk speaks today. It is to his full credit that he does speak today—with President Johnson's approval; it is also to his credit that he saw the error of his original ways even before the Korean war came. As it approached he denounced Red China as a menace to the world, but it was too late then.

But the issue now is what is happening today and not what was happening then. If we permit a repetition now of the events of the 1940's—and earlier in other ways—then freedom for nations may, indeed, be on its last legs around the earth.

Mr. Rusk did not use the word "clergy" nor did he use the phrase "college faculty members." But his attack is directly on segments of these groups, for it is from within them that "educated men" conduct their anti-Johnson—and, in our opinion, un-American—propaganda today. This does not mean that "the clergy" of the Nation in all-embracing sense, or college faculty people in an all-embracing sense, come under Mr. Rusk's criticism or ours.

But it does mean that the ever increasing effort to encourage backing down from communism by the United States—as has been the course of this country since 1961, with one or two temporary and quickly abandoned "strong stands" intermingled—too often is agitated and urged on fundamentally from within the clergy and within the colleges at the faculty level—with plenty of help from other sources, including Communist or pro-Communist sources at times.

Shortly before Mr. Rusk delivered his speech, a full page advertisement appeared in the New York Times stating that it was sponsored by 2,000 clergymen. We did not count the names printed in it but the total

could have been that number. It was a demand on President Johnson, starting out with these words: "In the name of God get us out of Vietnam."

Fundamentally this full page advertisement also was an appeal to other clergymen to send in their names—for use in future ads—in support of the plea, "In the name of God get us out of Vietnam." The result was that 14,000 additional clergymen mailed in their names. Why not? For a postcard they could get their names printed in a paid ad and gratify their ego. They could attain some point and moment of prominence—or at least public attention and notoriety that was gratification to their exhibitionism. They didn't have to send any money—somebody else put up the money to pay for the advertising.

There was nothing in the advertisement to point out that the biggest and strongest and most dangerous enemy of the free world today is communism.

There was nothing to point out that communism is seeking to suppress freedom everywhere it can reach with its claws; that that is the issue in Vietnam.

There was nothing to point out that this Nation has an established foreign policy, set up by President Truman in the 1940's and reiterated over and over by both him and the Congress of the United States and by President Eisenhower and President Kennedy—that whenever a country being attacked by a Communist aggressor nation seeks our help, we will give it, militarily or otherwise.

There was nothing in the advertisement to bring out that we have reached the days for a final issue in this world; either freedom is to survive and exist where it wishes to, or communism is to control wherever it wishes to.

The ministers who signed the original advertisement are the same type who furthered the Nazi cause by encouragement for the organization and flourishing of Nazi fronts in this country in the 1930's. In some instances they are the same identical men—youngsters with no real intelligence then and apparently having gained little in the years that have passed.

They are the same type that, in the years immediately following World War II, again furthered the Communist cause; and in some instances they are the same men. In all of these activities they were ably assisted from college faculty ranks; more so now than in the past.

Some of them are the same men, who, mingling with college professors, took part in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which was a Castro Communist propaganda agency in this country and which became the haven of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Around the country one finds the same college professors—or the same type—that were in the past engaged in furthering pacifist or similar leftist-liberal organizations now seeking to break down American opposition to its only real enemy in the world—communism.

In the lists of members of the clergy, members of college faculties, members of so-called intellectual and educated groups denouncing President Johnson for his South Vietnam course also are found many who lead in defiance of law in a manner to bring bloody violence and horrible murder as a result of civil rights demonstrations. And in their own advocacy of defiance of law, and sometimes defiance on their own, who can question that they encourage—perhaps without any intent at all—the widespread violence and lawbreaking and even terror that spreads over the Nation today from teenage groups on the beaches through college campuses and into the streets of the cities? Those who proclaim "In the name of God get us out of Vietnam"—through surrender

or the equivalent if need be—would do better to say:

"So long as we have a President who will fight against communism and not back down, in Vietnam or anywhere else, in the name of God support him."

SUPPORT PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FUQUA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support of the President of the United States for his swift and forceful action in the Dominican Republic crisis. Only this bold move prevented yet another nation from falling into the grasp of communism, with the consequence that the United States would have been faced with another Cuba.

The fast-moving events of the past few days saw a revolt begin in that strife-torn nation which had as its avowed purpose a democratic government. This revolt was quickly taken over by Communist conspirators and drastic action was necessary to prevent another Castro-type government in this hemisphere.

Many of these Communist conspirators, who took control of the revolt, had been trained in these very methods in Cuba. It is the type of situation which concerns us greatly, and one which I spoke to the House about nearly 2 years ago, when I pointed to the growing menace of Communists trained in Cuba who seek to infest every land in South America.

As President Johnson expressed so ably to the Nation, we cannot and will not allow another Castro-type government to further infest this hemisphere. Every beachhead they establish means that they will redouble their efforts to establish others, spreading violence and discord in their wake—destroying every vestige of freedom when they are in control.

I support the swift and dramatic action of the President in sending American forces to protect American lives, and then when it became obvious that a Communist takeover was possible, taking forceful action to prevent such eventualities.

This action on the part of the President is part of the new policy of these United States as we seek to halt aggression and the spread of communism through violence, subversion, and deceit. The Communist aggressors understand only force and this Nation must not waver in its determination to halt the spread of this dictatorial plague which seeks to engulf all mankind. This course of action we have embarked upon is a dangerous one, we know, but one which all those who love freedom must be willing to assume.

I support the President in this firm action.

We seek not to dominate our neighbors, but by the same token, we cannot

and must not allow them to fall victims to trained conspirators who seek to place another land under the Communist doctrine, which stifles freedom in all its forms.

I feel that such determined and forceful action on the part of these United States makes crystal clear our determination to preserve freedom, and is the only course of action open to us if we are to ultimately preserve our own democracy.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON THE VOTING AGE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment granting American citizens who have attained the age 18 the right to vote.

For many years now, such action has been proposed, discussed, put aside, proposed again, discussed again, and put aside again. I think we ought to understand fully the present factors which make it proper and necessary for citizens of 18 to be entitled to vote.

In the past several years, this country has witnessed a significant growth in the maturity of our younger citizens. Many of these young Americans are actively involved furthering the goals of the Great Society: in civil rights, in the war on poverty, in the Peace Corps, and in the armed services. In the Peace Corps and the VISTA program of the war on poverty, such young citizens are largely responsible for unprecedented successes.

Young men under 21 are spread all over the world as members of our Armed Forces, ready to give their lives to further what we believe to be the rights of all freemen, regardless of nationality. At this very moment, many such young men are dying in southeast Asia.

During this past campaign, an unprecedented number of young citizens offered, without reward, their time and energy to political campaigns all over the country. All of us in this Chamber, I think, realize the extent and, indeed, the importance of this commitment.

Almost every day, I receive intelligent, informed, and well-reasoned letters from young constituents of mine, expressing a wide range of political views. I am constantly impressed by the authority and sophistication of such letters. I also encounter this intelligence and interest when I return to my district to meet with and talk to my constituents in person.

The conclusion seems to me inescapable. Young men and women are already taking part in the American political process, offering their resources and, in many cases, their lives for democratic ideals we all seek to promote. That they

should be doing this without the most basic of all political rights—the right to vote—seems to me a serious inconsistency. We are asking our young soldiers to die for our democracy; yet we deny them an electoral voice in the operation of that democracy. We are reaping the benefit of the efforts of young Americans in the war against poverty and the Peace Corps; yet we refuse them basic participation in the system they seek to support and improve. Many of us, regardless of party, find such young people of enormous help in our campaigns, or in summer jobs in our offices. Yet all these young Americans, and all their contemporaries are denied the right to vote.

I strongly urge the adoption of a constitutional amendment to grant that right to citizens above the age of 18.

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE CONDUCT OF OUR INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, over the years many of us have been concerned about the role of international law in the conduct of our international behavior.

On Saturday, May 1, 1965, it was my privilege to hear Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY discuss this sensitive and challenging topic at a Law Day celebration at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va.

The Vice President's remarks, delivered before a large and appreciative audience on a beautiful spring day in the colonial capital of America, reminded me and my fellow Virginians of the importance of applying the ideals of equality and justice to our international relations.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues would welcome an opportunity to read Vice President HUMPHREY's Law Day address, and I include it in the Record at this point:

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, LAW DAY, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, MAY 1, 1965

Some 350 years ago, the English historian, William Camden, urged: "Agree, for the law is costly."

Today on Law Day his remark carries an important message.

On a day reserved to honor our own legal system, we should remember that its foundation is agreement—a common purpose which permits us to resolve our difficulties and disputes without each time seeking some formal legal remedy.

Camden's advice is vital to our success. For if international law is to prosper, it can only be because we have found matters upon which we can agree.

Our judicial heritage is just that, a slow accretion of statutes and judicial decisions, handed from generation to generation, made to fit the needs of the time and the place,

but endowed with the objectivity necessary to fair decision.

Since Camden's day, our system has become a superbly refined instrument for protecting human rights and personal values. Gradually, but irrevocably, we have made broader the obligations owed by society to its members. We have firmly fixed the power to govern upon the consent of the governed. We have eliminated slavery as an institution and a practice. We have maintained respect for the inalienable rights of individuals as our Republic's foundation.

This refinement of our system has brought more and more of our citizens under the law. In fact, the success of our legal system has rested upon its ability to draw nourishment from common agreement upon the basic principles the law embraces.

This is as it must be. For law is meaningless if there is no public will to observe it. And this public will, in turn, can exist only when the law is just and deserving of honor.

Today in the United States we have a consensus on the rules and regulations that govern our society. We have a remarkably effective system of enforcing these rules and regulations.

But even though our legal system is the most advanced the world has come to know, it would be folly to suggest that nothing remains to be done. The Congress and the State legislatures are deluged each year with suggestions for improvement. Arguments range in the legal community and in the public at large on the wisdom of some court decisions.

These ragged edges on our national consensus do not worry me.

What does worry me are the more basic problems we face.

Where we have basic unrest, it is because a consensus continues to elude us.

It is missing because some of our people are denied full participation in their society.

We cannot expect to breed respect for law and order among people who do not share the fruits of our freedom.

Under the leadership of President Johnson we are determined to end poverty and discrimination. We work toward a goal of equal opportunity for all our citizens. Only when this goal is realized will we find a full and healthy respect for law and order in our Nation.

On Law Day in America we have our work cut out for us. But what of Law Day in the world?

There are those who assume that we can only express hope for international law. They look at the state of the world today and ask: How can the concept of law have true meaning when nations are at war, when millions are underfed, when even greater millions live under the yoke of tyranny?

We should frankly acknowledge that the international legal system is rudimentary.

As there is lack of full consensus in the United States, there is much greater lack of consensus in the world.

Efforts to institute and practice collective responsibility for world peace have been beset by the veto in the United Nations Security Council and by refusal of some nations to pay their assessed share of expenses for international peacekeeping.

Since the test ban treaty 2 years ago, the Disarmament Conference in Geneva has not achieved significant progress.

In some parts of the world large sections of the population, or indeed whole peoples, are denied fundamental human rights.

So, at times, the essential questions which face the world—questions of human dignity, war and peace, life and death—seem to loom larger than our capacity to resolve them.

But we should not despair of a world order in which the rule of law is supreme.

The basis of a world under law is growing and expanding: Today we can point to the many areas in which the interests of the

powerful and the weak, the rich and the poor, the free world and the Communist, have reached a common ground.

Perhaps most basic, there can come to be a common recognition that nuclear war has no place as an "instrument of national policy."

Total war as fought in our modern world has become to terrifying and wasteful to permit the recurrence of periodic blood-lettings. Today, few countries deny the need for subjecting national force to rational controls.

Utilizing this measure of common belief, we were able to negotiate a limited nuclear test ban treaty. Today some 100 countries have joined this first concrete action to limit the possibility of a nuclear holocaust.

We are taking steps to encourage the growth of a whole network of measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war. We support an inspected comprehensive test ban. We support efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

We have proposed a cutoff in production of fissionable material for weapons and a freeze in the levels of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles. Last year in the United Nations, we passed a resolution against the orbiting of nuclear weapons.

In other areas as well, nations have joined together to establish ground rules: The vast preponderance of world trade moves within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We have a whole network of aviation agreements. Copyright matters, postal arrangements, health measures, and a vast array of other matters are now subject to multilateral and bilateral agreements, all testifying to the proposition that law does play an essential role in our world.

Specialized agencies of the United Nations are another example of agreement among nations. The World Health Organization (WHO) strives in all countries to stamp out the spread of disease. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) searches for ways to eliminate hunger from the world. The World Bank is a powerful stimulant to world economic development.

In these matters we have achieved international cooperation on day-to-day questions of international behavior. While our problems still make the headlines, we tend to forget that hundreds of times each day countries do shape their actions in conformity with their obligations to the consensus of international law.

We should not, therefore, think of the law only as a series of decrees issued by some high authority and enforced by some police power. Nothing could be further from the truth.

In America we have seen that no matter how "efficient" the enforcement arm of the legal system, law can only succeed if it rests upon agreement within the society that the law is just and should be followed. There are not enough jails, not enough policemen, not enough courts to enforce a law not supported by the people.

In the international framework, we can see that the absence of an international enforcement mechanism has not prevented the development of limited international consensus to guide the decisions of nations. Formal treaties and customs, and even world opinion, delimit the course nations will follow.

Internationally we are building our legal system in a different way than at home. We are adding slowly but continuously to a body of agreed-upon principles and objectives. As this consensus grows, enforcement will begin to take care of itself.

Is there hope of real progress in extending the area where the writ of international law may run? I believe the answer is indicated in the remark of Benjamin Franklin after

the Constitutional Convention. Behind the desk of George Washington hung a painting of the sun low in the horizon. Many delegates wondered whether it was a rising or a setting sun. Benjamin Franklin remarked: "We have now signed the Constitution. We now know looking at that picture that it is a rising sun and the beginning of a new day."

If we here today—both those in the law and those in government—do our job we can some day look out—both at home and abroad—on a rising sun and the beginning of a new day. We can some day look out on a world where law reigns supreme.

ARMENIA MUST BE FREE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, May 2, the Armenian community of Cleveland observed the 50th anniversary of the Turkish massacre of Armenians, in a public ceremony at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel. This was a solemn occasion, marking one of the saddest chapters in the long history of the Armenian people. It was my privilege to speak on this occasion and I include, by unanimous consent, my address entitled "Armenia Must Be Free":

ARMENIA MUST BE FREE

April is the month of infamy in the centuries-long history of the Armenian nation. For it was during the month of April, 50 years ago, that over 1 million Armenians were slaughtered and another million Armenians were uprooted and disseminated to foreign lands by the leaders of the Ottoman Empire. What had the Armenians done to warrant such evil treatment. They had not conspired against the Turks. They were a peaceful people, seeking only to maintain their ancient Christian way of life.

The Armenian nation had been partitioned and occupied by both imperial Russia and the Ottoman Empire, a situation which created tensions with the outbreak of World War I. But this was not the fault of the Armenian people for they were the victims of imperial partition. The fault rested with the partitioners who had extended their empires at the expense of the Armenian nation. With the Turks and Russians on opposite sides in the war, partitioned Armenia was soon to become a common battleground. In these circumstances the Armenian people were helpless pawns in the hands of the warring imperial powers. It was a foregone conclusion that both the Turks and the Russians would seek to use the Armenian people to further their war aims. Nevertheless, the Armenian people on both sides of the struggle sought to establish their neutrality. Having no government of their own, the voice of the Armenian nation spoke through the Dashnago, declaring neutrality for all Armenians. But this voice of the Armenian people went unheeded.

On the one side the Turks inducted Armenians into their armed forces. On the other side the Russians organized Armenian volunteer battalions. This set the stage to pit Armenian against Armenian and for the bloody massacre which followed. Caught in this vise of disaster, the Armenian people had no course open but to fight for their very survival as a people. Acts of self-defense were branded by the Turks as revolt against the Ottoman Empire. Under this

pretense the genocidal slaughter of 1915 was launched and carried out with such heartless abandon that it shocked the conscience of all civilized mankind.

It is little wonder that with the collapse of the Ottoman and Russian Empires there was popular support among the victorious powers to restore an independent Armenian nation. Nothing less could ease the conscience of mankind for what had taken place in Armenian lands during the month of infamy in 1915 and in the years of war which followed.

President Woodrow Wilson proposed the establishment of an American mandate in Armenia to help the Armenians maintain their existence. The authority to do so was not granted to him by Congress. The Russian Bolsheviks then led by Lenin, sensing the power of world opinion favoring the Armenian cause, proclaimed in October of 1917 the right of Armenia to self-determination. But the Bolshevik proclamation turned out to be the essence of duplicity and deception. Six months later the Bolsheviks signed a secret treaty with the Turks which guaranteed the continuing partition of Armenia between the two powers. Independent Armenia which had been restored by the surviving patriots, with no help from the victorious Allies, soon became the victim of this secret pact.

Red Russia installed a puppet Communist regime in one part of Armenia and Turkey simply annexed the other part of the partitioned nation. What a cruel reward this was for the Armenian nation which had seen half its population killed or disseminated during the course of World War I.

Red Russia began a systematic liquidation of all Armenian patriots and intellectuals in that part of Armenia under Communist occupation. The massacre which followed was no less severe than that carried out by the Turks at an earlier date. This brought another popular uprising among the Armenians which drove the Communist puppets out. But the Red army reinvaded Armenia a few months later and reestablished a Communist puppet regime which remains in control to this day.

Fifty years have passed since the massacre of the Armenians by the Ottoman Turks. In that half century we have seen the practice of genocide repeated by power hungry dictators who set out to build vast empires and even conquer the world. Stalin and his henchmen were experts in this evil practice. They eliminated the Chechens, the Ingush, the Crimean Tatars, and the Kalmucks, they ordered the manmade famine in Ukraine during 1922-23, which brought death to no less than 3 million Ukrainians. And Stalin's successors have been attempting to rub out nations under Communist bondage through the tactics of mass deportations and population scrambling.

Hitler did not invent the crime of genocide, even though he was guilty of its evil practice. In an effort to justify his superior race theories and their practice in time of war, Hitler proclaimed: "The world forgot about the Armenians." He then launched a blood bath across Europe, with the active collaboration of Soviet Russia. Hitler perished by the sword and his henchmen were tried and found guilty for crimes against humanity. But the Nuremberg trials did not stop crimes against humanity, because they are practiced today—behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, in that vast area of the world held in Communist chains.

After the close of active hostilities in Europe and before the Nuremberg trials commenced the Tito Communists perpetrated a well-planned crime of genocide against the Croatian nation. Twenty years ago this month the Bleiburg tragedy took place. Over 100,000 Croatian prisoners of war and civilians were forced into a death march

from which no more than a handful of survivors remain. Tito Communists slaughtered these people along the route of the march and threw the dead into mass graves.

What crime did these people commit? Their only fault was that they fought for the national independence of Croatia and were enemies of communism. Tito and his henchmen called this a crime and punished the offenders by an act of genocide. Those guilty for this crime have gone unpunished. The terrible truth about this crime was concealed from wide publication until recent years. All the facts have now been published and they serve as further evidence that communism embraces the crime of genocide to extend its empire over nations and peoples.

Time tends to dim the memory of both good and evil events in the life of man. Younger generations are seldom in tune with the lessons of the past because they are preoccupied with events of the present. But we have reached a point in world affairs wherein to reject the harsh lessons of the past is to invite certain disaster for all civilization. It cannot be denied that in our time man's inhumanity to man is more likely to be met with "so what" rather than indignation and public protest. Are we to conclude that the conscience of the West is dormant? Let us look briefly at the record. Take the cause of the captive nations, those once free and independent nations now in Communist chains. Not so many years ago we as a people were openly and vigorously advocating the rights of all those nations to be free and self-governing. Our official protests against the enslavement of those nations were heard in the United Nations, in the Congress, and at public rallies dedicated to peace with universal freedom.

What are we doing about the captive nations today? Aside from those dedicated Members of Congress whose voices of protest are raised in defense of the captive nations cause, it appears that a spirit of "all quiet on the Western front" has possessed our foreign policy.

Can it be that we have been victimized by the claim that the Russians are mellowing, that they are moving in the direction of liberty for individuals and freedom for nations—and that we should do nothing to defend the cause of the captive nations because this would offend the Russians. Or is it more accurate to observe that we as a people have grown weary of the burden which we must carry as champions of human freedom? In either case, events taking place in southeast Asia and in our hemisphere demand that we wake up before it is too late. The so-called Communist war of liberation now underway in Vietnam is nothing less than a war of aggression against a nation of the free world.

What international communism is attempting to do in Vietnam has already been done to such nations as Armenia, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Byelorussia, just to mention a few. They are in Communist chains. If Vietnam should be conquered by Communist aggression, all the free nations of southeast Asia will soon fall to Communist rule.

We have the same problem right on our doorstep. Cuba is the case in point. That country is now nothing more than a base of Russian operations in the Western Hemisphere. There can be no doubts that Castro-trained Communist agents are playing a leading role in the Dominican Republic in an effort to seize control there. If that effort should succeed, we will see more Communist inspired and directed wars of so-called liberation into communism throughout the Western Hemisphere.

President Johnson has taken the only stand open to him in both instances. It is his sworn duty to defend the United States

and he has done what had to be done to fulfill that oath.

Communist aggression, by whatever name it is called, must be stopped. To suggest that Soviet Russia is not involved in the war of aggression in Vietnam is to be blind to the obvious.

To suggest that Soviet Russia is not using its base of operations in Cuba to cause Communist unrest and aggression in the Western Hemisphere is to bury one's head in the sand. Soviet Russia is the prime instigator of crisis throughout the free world community.

It is time we carried the struggle to the heartland of Russian power. It is time we took up the cause of the captive nations, an action which is certain to put the Russians on the defensive and expose the imperial nature of communism. For too long the Russians have made the free world the exclusive battleground of the struggle between tyranny and freedom, between dictatorship and self-government. That struggle must be turned to the battleground behind the Iron Curtain where the millions of people in the captive nations resist their occupier and await moral and political support from the United States.

We must make it clear that we support the right of all people to be free and self-governing.

We must demand the right of self-determination for all captive nations, under United Nations supervision. The louder the Russians protest the louder should be our demand for these basic human rights.

Modern day Turkey has open to it a unique opportunity to amend some of the terrible wrong done the Armenian people 50 years ago.

The wounds of that experience are deep and they have not been healed during the past half century.

Armenians today, in the homeland and throughout the world, long for and work for a restoration of their national independence.

Turkey, by virtue of history and geography, is in a position to provide powerful impetus and support for Armenian national aspirations.

A Turkish declaration of support for Armenian national independence would open the door to a new era in Armenian-Turkish relations which would have a far-reaching effect on the future of human freedom. Such action would advance immeasurably the cause of peace with freedom for all nations and peoples.

ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MURPHY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today we have set aside time to express our admiration for the thriving democracy of Israel and to send our greetings to the people of that land on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of their proclamation of independence. During these times of great political, economic, and social transition, we are constantly distracted by the troubles and birth pains of new nations. It is comforting, therefore, to turn our attention to the success story of Israel.

Within 17 short years, the small Republic of Israel has managed to assimilate over a million immigrants, a feat unequaled even in our own country during its greatest periods of immigration. An

admirable concern for the formation of a nation of responsible citizens led to the early establishment of a system of universal education. This system has been supplemented by education centers for the young and old where the Hebrew language and civics are taught. Today, the system of higher education in Israel is the finest in the Middle East, which means that the majority of Israel's students can stay at home to receive their advanced training.

It is undeniable that these achievements in education have played an important role in Israel's rapid economic development. Today, the country is flourishing, thanks in large part to the hard work of the Israelis and to generous public and private aid from the United States. Where once there were empty coasts there are now thriving ports and tourist centers. Where once there were barren deserts there are now flourishing agricultural communities. Garden cities and light industries have sprung up along the shores of the Dead Sea. Abandoned mines have been reopened; new mines have been built to exploit the slim natural resources of the country.

All these accomplishments would be impressive enough under ordinary circumstances. But in Israel there have been special circumstances that make these accomplishments seem truly extraordinary. Israelis could not turn their attention to economic development until they had first fought a costly war to secure their borders. Surrounded on all sides by hostile neighbors, they have been forced to maintain expensive defense forces and to mount a constant guard against harassing border attacks. Today, the success of their most ambitious project—the use of the waters of the Jordan to irrigate the Negev Desert—is threatened by diabolical Arab schemes to divert these waters. Economic development, then, has proceeded while Israel has remained in a state of armed vigilance. No more difficult circumstances can be imagined.

These circumstances have been surmounted only because the Israeli people have clung tenaciously to their goals and have refused to be discouraged by adversity. It is to be fervently hoped that one day the people of Israel will be permitted to lay down their arms and to devote their genius entirely to peaceful activities. Until that day comes, however, this country must be firm in supporting in every way possible the right of the nation of Israel to exist and to work out its destiny in an area that has been for centuries the promised land for its people.

POLAND—AN INSPIRATION FOR MANKIND

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ANNUNZIO). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. McDOWELL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, May 3 is the Polish national holiday, and it is on this day that Poles celebrate their Constitution Day. Throughout the United States, wherever Americans of

Polish descent live, this holiday is observed with appropriate exercises. It reminds all Americans that Poland was one of the pioneers of liberalism in Europe, and the world.

The significance of this day is that it was on May 3, 1791, that Poland without a coup, a putsch, a revolution, or disorder of any kind, succeeded in reforming her Constitution and her public life. Unfortunately, this rebirth and reformation did not stop or forestall the third partition of Poland in 1795 by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

However, this internal reformation, and the Constitution which crowned it, cast a light in the darkness of the period that was never to be extinguished. The Polish Constitution, which was adopted only 2 years after our own Constitution was adopted, makes this historic declaration:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the State, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

The Polish American Congress, whose president is Charles Rozmarek, states, and I think, justifiably, that—

The greatness of the May 3d Polish Constitution consisted in the fact that it eliminated with one stroke the most fundamental weaknesses of the Polish parliamentary and social system. The Poles raised this great moment in their history to the forefront of their tradition rather than any one of their anniversaries of glorious victories or heroic revolutions.

The Polish American Congress adds that—

The philosophy of government discernible throughout the 3d of May Polish constitution leads one to believe that the American people and the Polish people had each drawn inspiration for their respective constitutions from the same source.

I am pleased to include, as part of my remarks, excerpts from papers supplied me by the Polish American Congress. The information on the Katyn massacre points out that on September 18, 1951, the House of Representatives appointed a select committee to investigate this atrocity. Several of the members of that select committee still grace this body, including its chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI].

The excerpts follow:

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KATYN MASSACRE

The Katyn massacre which shocked the world as one of the most brutal acts of genocide in World War II took place 25 years ago in a forest near Smolensk in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Charles Rozmarek, president of the Polish American Congress and the Polish National Alliance, recently presented a study of this international crime. Mr. Rozmarek stated in an address delivered in New York City:

"The basic facts of the Katyn massacre are well known to world public opinion.

"The first news of the mass graves at Katyn was announced by the German Radio on April 13, 1943. In the next few days, citing personal documents, identification

cards, letters and newspapers found in the graves as well as quoting expert opinion of the pathologists, the Germans accused the Russians of mass murdering Polish officers and intellectuals in the month of March of 1940.

"On April 15, 1943, Radio Moscow not only denied the accusations made, but in turn, charged the Germans with this hideous crime of genocide.

"On April 17, 1943, the Polish Government-in-Exile in London appealed to the International Red Cross at Geneva to conduct an impartial investigation and determine the actual facts of the Katyn crime.

"Nine days later, on April 26, 1943, the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with the Polish Government in London, denouncing it falsely as acting in collaboration with Nazi Germany."

With the quoted dates as the background, the following facts were ascertained and established.

The bodies of 4,423 Polish officers, scientists, professors, chaplains, lawyers and students were found in three mass graves in the Katyn Forest. Their last place of imprisonment had been the military prisoners camp at Kozielec.

Held in another camp at Starobielsk were an additional 3,290 Polish officers, while 6,570 officers were interned in the third camp near Ostashkov. These prisoners of war from the Starobielsk and Ostashkov camps disappeared without a single clue or trace as to their whereabouts. The conclusion is thus inescapable that they met with the same fate as that which befell their fellow officers of the Kozielec camp. It has not been established as yet whether they rest in some unidentified, up to the present time, mass graves, or were simply heretofore drowned at sea.

Thus, 14,283 Polish officers and intellectuals, taken as prisoners of war by the Soviets in September of 1939, were brutally and inhumanly murdered in one of the most shocking crimes of genocide in the history of mankind.

The second in the series of dates and facts relating to the crime of Katyn Forest is to be found in the United States, due largely to the efforts of the Polish American Congress.

On September 18, 1951, the House of Representatives appointed a select committee to investigate the Katyn massacre. Headed by Representative RAY J. MADDEN, of Indiana, the committee was composed of Representatives DANIEL J. FLOOD, of Pennsylvania; Foster Furcolo, of Massachusetts; Thaddeus Machrowicz, of Michigan; ALVIN O'KONSKI, of Wisconsin, and Timothy P. Sheehan, of Illinois.

After a scrupulous and detailed investigation of the pertinent documents and the hearing of testimony of hundreds of duly identified witnesses, the committee stated in its two reports, one of July 2, 1952, and the second of December 22, 1952, that beyond the slightest shadow of doubt, Russia stands accused of the Katyn massacre, and likewise that Russia planned other crimes of genocide against Poland as early as the year of 1939.

The committee asked the President and the State Department that this indictment with all of the documentary evidence be filed with the United Nations General Assembly, and that, eventually the case be brought before the International Tribunal in the Hague.

POLAND'S MILLENNIUM

Seven years ago Americans of Polish ancestry solemnly commemorated the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the first Poles to the shores of America. They landed in Jamestown, Va., in September 1608.

Poland at that time was one of the great powers of Europe and had been contributing to the growth and development of Western civilization and culture for 624 years, and existed as a state for at least eight centuries.

We are now approaching Poland's millennium of Christianity.

The year of 1966 will mark the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of the Polish Nation. Through this act, Poland linked her destiny with that of the West and became an integral and creative force in its culture, keeping at the same time, watch on the eastern ramparts of Christendom.

One thousand yesteryears represent one-half of our Christian era, spanning the early Middle Ages through to our times.

In human equation, the millennium represents 40 generations.

These generations of Poland have built one of the most powerful and enlightened states in Europe. They basked in the glories of victories, knew the rich rewards of spiritual progress, the joy of intellectual attainments, the sorrow of defeats, the depth of suffering, the sustaining power of heroism and of faith in the face of mortal dangers.

In time of glory and in periods of adversity they learned how to put into practice the ideal of the brotherhood of man—"Za Wasza Wolnosc i Nasza"—for your freedom and ours.

This is our heritage.

Generally, only the highlights of Poland's history are known.

Generally, we are aware only of the spectacular attainments and of the deep tragedies that were the lot of the land of our ancestry.

This history is replete not only with military victories and political achievements attained in the formulation of the first commonwealth of nations in the European annals; this history does not end with the tragedy of partition and the transitory disintegration of the Republic, nor with the current Soviet occupation.

To a sincere student, Poland's history discloses unexpected depths of political and sociological philosophy, and surprising lights of genius that foretold the development of modern thought and concept.

The Polish-American Congress began preparation for nationwide observance of the thousandth anniversary of the baptism of Poland. Its millennial message to fellow Americans will be as follows: They should know and evaluate Poland, her past and her potentialities for the future, based on exploring the little known, the generally slightly appreciated aspects of her thousand-year-long history.

The Polish-American Jamestown observance called to the attention of Americans the contribution of the Poles in the founding and development of the United States.

The millennial commemorations should bring to full light and recognition Poland's contribution to the Western world not alone as the sentinel upon the eastern ramparts of Western culture, but as a truly creative and pioneering force in the development of Western thought—in political philosophy, in precepts of social justice, in concepts of the brotherhood of man, and in arts and sciences.

This in a proper perspective constitutes the purpose in organizing a nationwide observance of Poland's millennium.

The task is being undertaken by the Polish-American Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. DWYER (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of death in family.

Mr. CAHILL (at the request of Mr. GER-ALD R. FORD), for the week of May 3, on account of official business as an adviser to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. SICKLES), for the balance of this week, on account of official business.

Mr. KREBS, for May 4, on account of attending and addressing three important meetings and conferences.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for May 3 and 4, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. EVINS, of Tennessee, for 35 minutes, on May 4.

Mr. HECHLER, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 60 minutes; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. McDOWELL (at the request of Mr. HOWARD) for 10 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. KLUCZYNSKI and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BALDWIN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEITH during general debate on H.R. 2986 and to include two pieces of correspondence.

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

Mr. PELLY in two instances.

Mr. MORSE in two instances.

Mr. BERRY.

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

Mrs. KELLY.

Mr. JOELSON.

Mr. CALLAN in two instances.

Mr. RACE.

Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois.

Mr. SWEENEY.

Mr. DORN.

Mr. DANIELS.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 627. An act to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1623. An act to amend the act of August 1, 1958, relating to a continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife for the pur-

pose of preventing losses to this resource; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1856. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell uniform clothing to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 30, 1965, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7091. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 4, 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:

1026. A letter from the Acting Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report of Federal contributions program—equipment and facilities, for the quarter ended March 31, 1965, pursuant to subsection 201(i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1027. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the timely determination of certain claims of American nationals settled by the United States-Polish Claims Agreement of July 16, 1960, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1028. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs incurred for modernization of combat tanks, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1029. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of potential savings through procurement of office furniture from General Services Administration sources by Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1030. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of inadequate maintenance and supply support of aviation units of 8th U.S. Army, Korea, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1031. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of excessive aircraft assigned to Fort Wolters as a result of overstated requirements, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1032. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of questionable aspects of budget-support loans made to the Government of Ecuador, Agency for International Development, Department of State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1033. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of followup examination on certain aspects of U.S. assistance to the Central Treaty Organization for a rail link between Turkey and Iran, Agency for International Development, Department of State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1034. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs incurred as a result of preferential treatment of Federal retirees in connection with payments of unemployment compensation, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1035. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of significant savings available by replacing sedan delivery vehicles with pickup trucks, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1036. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of Federal participation in unnecessary project costs resulting from failure to properly recognize effect of intercorporate ownership, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1037. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of loss from sale of project land by the St. Louis Housing Authority, Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1038. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of excessive costs charged to the Government by Flexonics Division, Calumet & Hecla, Inc., Bartlett, Ill., George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1039. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of improper cost allocation practice resulting in selling stamped envelopes at substantial loss, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1040. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal pursuant to 63 Stat. 377; to the Committee on House Administration.

1041. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of an application for a loan by the Kays Creek Irrigation Co., Layton, Utah, under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, pursuant to section 4(c) of 71 Stat. 48; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1042. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the application of the Hooper Irrigation Co. in Weber and Davis Counties, Utah, for a supplemental loan for the rehabilitation and betterment of its present irrigation system, pursuant to section 10 of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1965; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1043. A letter from the Secretary of State; Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board; Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to require air carriers to procure aviation accident insurance for the benefit of passengers on certain journeys subject to the Warsaw Convention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1044. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of certain orders for the adjustment of status under section 13(b) of the act of Septem-

ber 11, 1967, pursuant to the provisions of section 13(c) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1045. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a request for the withdrawal and returning to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the letter dated September 1, 1964, in the case of Danilo P. Quilason, **XXXXXXXXXX**, involving suspension of deportation, pursuant to Public Law 87-885; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1046. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish assistance to certain disabled veterans of the induction period in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1047. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to equalize the rates of disability compensation payable to veterans of peacetime and wartime service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 7717. A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 273). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 720. A bill to expand the authority of the Canal Zone government to settle claims not cognizable under the Tort Claims Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 274). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 724. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain Canal Zone prisoners to the custody of the Attorney General; with amendment (Rept. No. 275). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 3596. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Skokomish Tribe of Indians; without amendment (Rept. No. 276). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 2983. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinault Tribe of Indians; with amendments (Rept. No. 277). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 4528. A bill to regulate archeological exploration in the Canal Zone; without amendment (Rept. No. 278). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 5990. A bill to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937, and to extend cash relief benefits to widows of recipients; without amendment (Rept. No. 279). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 7059. A bill to

amend the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724; 20 U.S.C. 79-79e), to authorize such appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution as are necessary in carrying out its functions under said act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 280). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 7776. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to vest jurisdiction in the Federal Power Commission over certain interstate sales of natural gas for industrial use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7777. A bill to authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, retired) to the office of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 7778. A bill relating to the use by the Secretary of the Interior of land at La Jolla, Calif., donated by the University of California for a marine biological research laboratory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 7779. A bill to provide for the retirement of enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 7780. A bill to amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 7781. A bill to amend the disposal, without regard to the 6-month waiting period, of approximately 50,000 tons of refractory-grade bauxite from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 7782. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 7783. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 7784. A bill to provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall meet certain safety standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 7785. A bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7786. A bill to amend the act of July 4, 1955, as amended, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7787. A bill to amend subchapter R of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit partnerships and proprietorships which have elected thereunder to be taxed as domestic corporations to revoke such elections; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 7788. A bill to amend section 202 of the Federal Power Act to encourage and facilitate the construction of extra-high-voltage electric transmission lines in the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7789. A bill to amend the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1039), in order to in-

crease the periods for which agreements for the operation of certain concessions may be granted at the Washington National Airport, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7790. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to Commissioners, employees, and executive reservists of the Federal Communications Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7791. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act so as to require Federal Power Commission authority for the construction, extension, or operation of certain facilities for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7792. A bill to permit the improvement, alteration, maintenance, and repair of Government buildings and property under any lease or concession contract entered into in connection with the operation and maintenance of Government-owned airports under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7793. A bill to amend section 1003 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize common carriers under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Maritime Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission to enter into joint rates, provide for their regulation by a joint board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 7794. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training, and loan guarantee benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after January 1, 1962, in combat zones, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 7795. A bill relating to the unlimited deduction for income tax purposes of charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 7796. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 7797. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUOT:

H.R. 7798. A bill to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 7799. A bill to clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the States in the use of the waters of certain streams; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 7800. A bill to repeal the House Employees Position Classification Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 7801. A bill to provide for a Pacific Medical Center in Hawaii; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7802. A bill to adjust the retirement benefits of certain retired district judges for the district of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 7803. A bill to declare a policy as to the existence of public domain in Wisconsin in lands erroneously meandered and lying between the original meander line and the

lakeshore, and to protect the rights of landowners whose title to waterfronting property has been brought into question by reason of errors in the original survey; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 7804. A bill designating Columbus Day as a national legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 7805. A bill to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 relating to certain claims against the Government of Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 7806. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry, optometry, and osteopathy, to authorize grants under that act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and to extend expiring provisions of that act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health professions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7807. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act as amended to provide for the recomputation of annuities of retired employees who are receiving reduced annuities because they had not attained the age of 60 years prior to retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 7808. A bill to amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 7809. A bill extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to certain former officers of the Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 7810. A bill to provide that chief judges of circuits and chief judges of district courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 66; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 7811. A bill to authorize the sale or loan of naval vessels to friendly Latin American countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7812. A bill to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7813. A bill to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 7814. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over State canals, river-regulating reservoirs, and facilities or power projects incidental thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 7815. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7816. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER:

H.R. 7817. A bill to prohibit nepotism in Government employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 7818. A bill to authorize a survey for improving the channel at Panama City Harbor, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 7819. A bill to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 7820. A bill to amend section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN:

H.R. 7821. A bill to provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by Federal and federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.J. Res. 438. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 439. 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. ROSENTHAL:

H.J. Res. 440. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.J. Res. 441. Joint resolution to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress Building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, to be named the James Madison Memorial Building and to contain a Madison Memorial Hall, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.J. Res. 442. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.J. Res. 443. 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. DORN:

H. Con. Res. 405. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress relative to the President's decisions in Santo Domingo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. Con. Res. 406. Concurrent resolution to authorize the disposal of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H. Res. 361. Resolution to stop the transfer of the Naval Training Devices Center at Sands Point, N.Y., pending an investigation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

232. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to egg prices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

233. Also, memorial of the legislature of the State of California, relative to the New Melones Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

234. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, relative to support of the agriculture conservation program and the Soil Conservation Service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

235. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to supporting increased pay for personnel of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

236. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, requesting the Congress to continue the operation of the Kilauea Military Camp on the island of Hawaii; to the Committee on Armed Services.

237. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board relative to commercial flights between Boston and Florida; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

238. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to recognizing and procuring office space for the commissioner of veterans' affairs of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

239. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, requesting Congress to take appropriate action to insure the minting of silver dollars; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

240. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to establishing a Great Basin National Park in Eastern Nevada; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

241. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to legislation to establish May 4 of each year as a "Day of Recognition" for firefighters in the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

242. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relative to establishment of a national cemetery in the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 7822. A bill for the relief of Marvin D. Nells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE:

H.R. 7823. A bill for the relief of Chu Kin Ping; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H.R. 7824. A bill for the relief of Yvon Nazon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 7825. A bill for the relief of Carlo Bianchi & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD:

H.R. 7826. A bill for the relief of Maria Guida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 7827. A bill for the relief of George K. Aikala, Lu Ella Marie Aikala, Vernis J. K. Fish, Vernon S. Fish, Vivian A. Ahmad, and Velma Solomon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 7828. A bill for the relief of Albert Maurice Fowler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7829. A bill for the relief of Dorothy E. Lampkin and Lucille L. Lampkin, her daughter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7830. A bill for the relief of Bruce Carlyle Watson and Mayfield E. Watson, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 7831. A bill for the relief of Sung Nam Han and his wife, Wha Ja Han; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHISLER:

H.R. 7832. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James Chambers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 7833. A bill to provide for the granting of patents with respect to certain desert land entries; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 7834. A bill for the relief of certain civilian employees and former civilian employees of the Department of the Navy at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

195. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Director of personnel, 30th A.C. & W. Wing, Osan, Korea, relative to a claim for damages resulting from an accident which has been previously disallowed by the Commissioners of the U.S. Armed Forces Claims Services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

196. Also, petition of the Board of Trustees, Village of River Hills, Wis., relative to a plan for handling expenditures for health, education, and welfare, so as to reduce the costs of administrative expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1965

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Dr. James D. Ford, Acting Chaplain, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, Thou searcher of men's hearts, help us to draw near to Thee in sincerity and truth.

We give Thee thanks for this new day, with its many concerns and difficult decisions to be made for the welfare of this Nation, and yet a day of opportunity and hope for the future. Save us, O Lord, from cynicism because of the disappointments of the past, and give us renewed confidence to believe in the potential of each day, placing our faith in the possibilities of a new and brighter life.

Teach us, O Lord, to be willing to give of ourselves and our very best, without counting the cost; to fight the good fight; to run the race; and to gain the victory. O Thou, who knowest all the peoples of the world, and art aware of the needs of each one, in all that we do, make us also conscious of the personal needs of the individual.

We pray for the men of the armed services of our country, both those in our land and those in distant places, that the duty and honor of serving Thee and their country may ever enable them to take pride in their calling, and make them faithful in Thy service.

All these things and whatsoever else Thou seest that we need, we pray in Thy most holy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the

Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 30, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

REPORT ON THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 95)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the annual report on the foreign assistance program of the United States for fiscal year 1964. It demonstrates that our program of international assistance is fulfilling its promise to the world and to America.

We are engaged in this great effort for many reasons. We seek to alleviate poverty, starvation, and disease. We seek also to resist aggression and to promote independence and self-determination for the people of other nations.

In these pursuits there is no conflict between "humanitarian" goals and "national" goals. Our own security rests on the security of others. Their good health is our good health. As they prosper we prosper. Our concern must—and does—transcend national borders.

Neither is there conflict between "economic" goals and "military" goals. Neither purpose is sufficient by itself. Military security without economic and political development brings no lasting benefits; economic help to people vulnerable to aggression would largely be wasted.

In promoting the growth of free nations, the United States must serve both as partner and leader. We travel a difficult road. On the basis of our experience in recent years, I am persuaded that we are on the right road.

The Agency for International Development is successfully applying a hard test of where and how our limited resources will yield the greatest rewards:

By enlisting America's private resources in what is increasingly a joint endeavor. AID specific risk guarantees of American private investment in the less-developed countries, for instance, reached a record of nearly \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1964, an amount almost triple that of the previous year.

By centering AID's effort in those countries, relatively few in number, which are able to follow the disciplined and arduous path to progress.

By concentrating more on long-term development which fosters self-sustaining growth and an eventual end to the need for external aid.

In fiscal year 1964, more than 45 percent of the total AID program was in the form of development assistance. This compares to 25 percent 3 years ago.

At the same time AID was able to make savings of more than \$9 million by introducing increasingly higher standards of operating efficiency into the administrative structure and by reducing direct-hire employment by more than 1,100.

Statistics cannot tell the whole story. Recipient countries increasingly understand that we are engaged in a common enterprise. The relatively small measure of resources that the United States can provide must largely serve only as a catalyst for their own efforts. Many nations, accustomed to tradition, are finding solutions to modern problems through new techniques: increased savings, effective land reform, efficient tax systems, and other steps toward progress.

Nothing gives me greater satisfaction than the progress of the Alliance for Progress, which with strong U.S. participation is bringing significant changes in Latin America:

In Ecuador, a 146-mile, all-weather highway has been completed connecting the capital city, Quito, and the coastal city of Quevedo. The road traverses some of the most difficult mountain terrain in the world. It has opened up rich coastal land to settlers.

In Chile, a \$5 million loan to assist the Central Savings and Loan Bank has supported a nationwide system of new private savings and loan associations. Twenty-two such associations are now operating. These thrift institutions had financed the construction of more than 10,000 homes by the end of 1963, and 10,000 more were to be built in 1964.

In Brazil, an AID agreement is helping improve the living standards of 25 million people in the northeast, one of Latin America's major underdeveloped areas and politically one of the most vulnerable to Communist influence. A total of 270 health units has been constructed or renovated. Water supply units are under construction in 70 cities and towns. Electricity has come to 73 towns. Two thousand two hundred and ninety new homes and two thousand nine hundred classrooms have been built. Twenty-four teacher-training and supervisory centers have been established. An additional 14,000 classrooms are under construction. Agreements for the training of 28,000 teachers have been made; 4,700 have actually completed their courses.

AID's story extends to many other parts of the world:

In West Pakistan, a development loan to expand the capacity of the railway system helped the Pakistan Western Railway to handle the increasing transportation load for the first time in several years.

In India, an intensive effort to streamline the teaching of science and mathematics in order to develop higher skills among Indian youth was conducted with U.S. assistance. AID financed forty-four 6-week institutes at 34 locations in which 80 U.S. college and high school educators demonstrated modern teaching techniques to some 1,700 Indian teachers.

In Israel, work was completed on the modernization of Lod International Airport, near Tel Aviv, which is used by a