

number indicated participation in the Fed funds market less than three years.

While the \$200 million estimated Fed funds offerings of smaller seventh district banks during recent week settlement periods are relatively minor in terms of total Fed funds volume, the recurrent return to the marketplace of these banks is noted with interest by their metropolitan correspondents. Chicago bank money desk officials indicate that transactions of as little as \$100,000 are becoming fairly commonplace.

A strong motive for accepting or placing small Fed funds offerings at current high rates is the larger institution's desire to maintain and strengthen valuable correspondent ties. However, bankers admit that access to even small amounts of Federal funds can be useful in today's market.

The new Fed fund activities of smaller banks may turn out to be a case of jeopardizing opportunities for long-term profits for short-term gains, according to bank investment officers, since it involves the use of monies that might well be better employed to nail down some of the current record tax-exempt yields.

With high grade municipals pushing through the 4 per cent level, bank investment advisors report they are still finding it difficult to induce rural correspondents to make even minimum commitments in the tax-exempt sector.

Lack of smaller bank municipal buying and continuing tax exempt liquidation from portfolios of major metropolitan institutions under the tight money squeeze is maintaining intense downward price pressure on the entire municipal list. Also notable by their absence from the state and local obligations market are the institutional investors and major insurance groups.

The problem at mid-Summer appears to be everywhere the same—lack of money. The casualty insurers point out that expanded claims are making large inroads into available cash reserves and the life insurance companies report sharply increased calls for lower-rate contract loans from their policyholders. The acuteness of the situation is pointed up by indications from bankers that several life insurance firms are preparing to draw on their commercial bank credit lines for the first time since the early 1930's.

HAZARDOUS NOW

Further complicating the problems of the municipal sector is the inability to do any-tax-exempt hedging or short selling in current markets. Money market analysts note that the diverse maturities and coupons of the list makes switching and short-selling a highly involved affair. In any case, the ex-

treme thinness of the market in recent weeks would seem to make hedging or short-selling hazardous until some revival of consistent buying occurs.

Meanwhile, non-bank dealers are finding it increasingly difficult to develop sources of municipal financing outside the commercial banking system. A possible approach reportedly being considered by several dealers is resort to repurchase agreements similar to those used to finance the Treasury securities markets.

Looking to the early Fall, municipal dealers are convinced that, with the calendar light over the next 90 days, the technical side of the market is set for a sizable rally. The triggering mechanism, however, still remains in the hands of an Administration reluctant to take the pressure off the monetary side by transferring some of the burden in the form of restrictive fiscal measures.

COLUMBUS HAD TROUBLE, TOO

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ran across a little item the other day in the Christian Science Monitor of August 4, 1966. To me it was most interesting, and I think it is particularly relevant at this time, because we have had some debates on the matter of providing funds for the space agency. The article is very brief, and I should like to read it. It is entitled "Columbus Had Trouble, Too."

The article is as follows:

Columbus, it appears, had about as hard a time finding support for his revolutionary idea of sailing west to reach China as do space officials today who want to land on Mars and explore the other planets.

One of the 15th-century navigator's appeals for help was to the Senate of his native state of Genoa.

The Senate of Genoa, however, recognizing it knew little about oceanic exploration, did what comes naturally to senators of any age or state: They appointed a committee to study his suggestion.

After months of debate they finally got out a report—which has only recently been discovered in a monastery library in southeastern Spain. The report ran—964 pages!

The Senate committee also sent Columbus a letter, which, in brief, discouraged his westward voyage. Its letter ended with these memorable passages:

"We feel that you will be quite pleased with the output of this progressive, forward-looking committee of profound scholars.

Incidentally, there was one additional member of the committee, a rather rash and impetuous young engineer, lately of Florence, who was sent in place of the ailing Dr. Tagliatti of the University of Milan. Though he came highly recommended, he showed his immaturity and poor judgment by advocating that the voyage itself be initiated immediately.

"Investigation proved him to be quite eccentric (he talks of flying machines and fancies himself an artist), and he was therefore dismissed from the committee. He is the son of a Florentine notary, and in case you desire to contact him, his name is Leonardo da Vinci."

I add this note with some pride:

Source of this historical gem is Dr. Hermann K. Weidner, Director of Research and Development Operations, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, in accordance with the previous order, I move that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, August 11, 1966, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 10 (legislative day of August 9), 1966:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Walter J. Cummings, Jr., of Illinois to be U.S. circuit judge, seventh circuit, to fill a new position created by Public Law 89-372, approved March 18, 1966.

Ted Cabot, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Florida to fill a new position created by Public Law 89-372, approved March 18, 1966.

Thomas E. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be U.S. circuit judge, seventh circuit.

John P. Fullam, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Alfred W. Moellering, of Indiana, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Indiana for the term of 4 years.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Old Settler's Day at Hillsboro, Ill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on August 24 and 25 the good people of Hillsboro, Ill., are observing Old Settler's Day. I believe that this great historic occasion should be recognized by this body.

Hillsboro was established as the county seat of Montgomery County in 1821. In 1883, 2 days were set aside to

bring the friends and neighbors of the town together and honor its past. This celebration, traditionally held on the last Wednesday and Thursday of August, has become a truly significant occasion for the people of Hillsboro.

The Old Settler's celebration pays tribute to the senior citizens who have contributed so much to the town. However, the citizens of this community, fully cognizant of the fact that the laurels of the past alone do not entitle them to the keys of the future, are making plans and improvements for the development of their city.

I welcome the opportunity to observe the Old Settler's celebration that has grown to be so much a part of the people of Hillsboro, Ill.

Great Society Fiscal Policies Trigger Current Labor-Management Difficulty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the present airline strike and the possible intervention by Congress in this dispute point the finger of blame at the actual root of the trouble which is the Great Society's unwise fiscal policy.

Inflation, skyrocketing Government spending, and a 3.5-percent jump in the

cost of living in the past year are the principal reasons why the American public is now inconvenienced by the strike.

No one can really blame American labor for their fear that any contractual gains will only be lost in the galloping inflation. And no one can really blame business, which is feeling the pinch resulting from inflation.

More than likely Congress will act this week, but the chief cause of the difficulty will remain. Administration-fostered inflation will continue to hamper both business and labor.

Birthday of Iowa's President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, exactly 92 years ago today, Herbert Clark Hoover, Iowa's only President of the United States, was born in a two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, which is located in the district which I have the honor of representing. Just last Sunday, August 7, I had the privilege of participating in the annual ceremony commemorating his birthday, which is sponsored by the West Branch Heritage Foundation and the West Branch community, in honor of Iowa's native son who became the 31st President of the United States. At the dignified ceremony which is held each year, I presented to the community the pen which was used by President Johnson to sign my bill, H.R. 8111, which created Iowa's first major national park facility, the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

For those of you who have not had the privilege of visiting this most serene town in my district, I would like to describe the setting in which the very fitting memorial is located. The simple, two-room cottage in which the late President was born has been restored and refurbished, and stands on the original site not far from the west branch of Wapsinonoc Creek.

Nearby is a well-executed replica of Jesse Clark Hoover's blacksmith shop, which houses an extensive collection of contemporary tools and other objects.

Nearby stands the Herbert Hoover Library. This structure, which was recently enlarged, will house the collection of papers accumulated by Mr. Hoover during his long career as a public servant, his collection of books, and other items of interest.

It is only about one-fourth mile to the southwest on a hillside overlooking the birthsite to the graves of Herbert Hoover and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover. The serenity and the beauty of the site are indeed magnificent. The graves are sheltered by a crescent-shaped planting of evergreen and the view down the val-

ley to the birthplace is kept open in accordance with the wishes of the late President Hoover.

I am most pleased that today, on the anniversary of the birth of the late President Hoover, plans are proceeding with the development of the national memorial. When it is completed, the park will commemorate with dignity a great American and a great Iowan. The memorial to our late President will be such that it will recapture, as much as possible, the serenity and beauty of the area in which he was born and raised, and from which he drew the moral, as well as physical, stamina and serenity of outlook which characterized his public career.

Tax Deductions for Advanced Degrees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, our Government, being so large and complex, sometimes works at cross purposes. While this Congress and administration have shown admirable sympathy to higher education, one agency of our Government, the Internal Revenue Service, is retarding pursuit of advanced degrees by our Nation's teachers. The IRS does so through no lack of wisdom, I'm sure, but through assiduous concern for its prime duty of revenue collection.

I am today introducing a bill which affirms our Government's willingness to allow tax deductions for teachers who are furthering their formal education. At present, if their efforts eventually entitle them to another degree, their expenses become nondeductible.

The Service claims that Congress has never endorsed deductions on expenses specifically for education. Educational expenses are considered normal business expenditures under some conditions, and are deductible for this reason. When a teacher is required to improve his skills to keep in step with his profession, as he is by State law in Colorado, or has to meet minimum, continuing educational demands set by his contract, his expenses are deductible.

The IRS says pursuit of advanced degrees is akin to neither of these cases. They say these teachers are attempting, instead, to advance substantially their personal positions within their profession. Hence, theirs are not normal business expenditures and are not deductible.

My bill overturns this ruling. All expenses for legitimate, formal education, whether they lead to a degree or not, are made deductible. I feel this bill is necessary if we are to avoid stifling the incentive of our teachers to improve themselves. We risk deterioration of our country's teaching resources if we impose penalties, rather than rewards, for intellectual effort.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call special attention to the colorful and patriotic activity given emphasis each August during National Drum Corps Week. It would be difficult to imagine a parade or public event without the spirited pageantry and stirring music which are contributed by our Nation's drum corps. Yet, few of us have stopped to consider that an estimated 3 million citizens, both here and in Canada, are donating their time and abundant energy to make this enjoyment possible.

In my own State of Massachusetts, some 250 corps are offering young and old alike the opportunity to participate in this wholesome and invigorating activity as they contribute to the public spirit. The world open championship at Lynn, Mass., is one of 60 outstanding competitions held, from Maine to California, offering incentive and experience to the members of America's numerous corps.

The week of August 20 through 27, designated this year as "National Drum Corps Week," is of special interest and significance to all involved in the effort of our drum corps. During this week three spectacular displays of drum corps training and discipline will be on exhibition. Following a drum and bugle parade down New York's Fifth Avenue, the Veterans of Foreign Wars will sponsor the glittering "Million Dollar Pageant of Drums" in Jersey City with more than 8,000 enthusiastic participants. During the same week the national jubilee will be sponsored by the noted New York Kingsmen. And, as the week of festivities draws to a close in New York, the Nation's Capital will be opening its doors to the national convention of the American Legion and "The Parade of Champions," the grand finale of its national competition for the uniform group contest. Approximately 10,000 are expected to participate. My own district in Massachusetts will be honorably represented by the world champion Debonnaires Drum and Bugle Corps. This distinguished group also holds our State title as Mayflower Circuit Champions. While in Washington for the national competition, they will be performing on the House steps of the Capitol from 1 p.m. until 1:30 p.m., on Friday, August 26. I would like to extend a personal invitation to you all to stop by and hear this fine group.

The popularity of the drum corps in America has seen a revival in the last several decades. The fife and drum were used for several centuries in this country and throughout the world for signals and military music as armies went into battle. Our American Revolution began when the drummer, Wil-

liam Dinman, beat the call "To Arms" on Lexington Common. As late as World War I, drum signals were still officially prescribed in military manuals. But, gradually, this remnant of an inspiring part of American history was replaced by more modern means of communication. The drum corps were no longer a military expedient, but they became, instead, a vivid, living part of our heritage, a part which offers its participants enjoyment, a feeling of worth, and an invaluable opportunity for character growth.

To qualify for one of today's units, our young people must be willing to acquire a keen sense of duty and responsibility, both to themselves and others. They must learn the importance of cooperation, self-discipline and reliability, qualities which are badly needed in a country with a rising rate of juvenile crime. And, the precision drills and group training demands the proper respect for superiors.

In return the drum corps offers its members a sense of accomplishment and pride. It offers the opportunity to learn music and to share its enjoyment with others. It offers them, through the numerous public performances and competitions, an invaluable training ground for the development of poise and self-confidence. It offers them, also, a chance for travel and that important sense of belonging to a group.

The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other private groups and individuals, who have made the financing of the corps possible and who have given of their time, effort, and interest to promote them, are to be commended, also, this week for their very valuable service as we pay special recognition to the fine men and women comprising our Nation's drum corps.

As we observe National Drum Corps Week, it is with a deep sense of appreciation for the thousands cooperating together to give added vitality, patriotism, and enthusiasm to our national life. The spirit of the drum corps is contagious and the lives of all of us are richer because of it.

The Airline Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the airline strike is now into its 34th day and because the negotiations have become muddled with politics they have become more involved and it takes a greater degree of give-and-take to reach a settlement.

In my own district, many small individual firms—for example, the florists and nurseries—are being financially crushed. To them, there is no difference between the airline strike and a

flood: the damage to their business is there and it is almost irreparable. Identical situations are occurring throughout the country and while these personal disasters do not constitute a national emergency, the financial losses and inconveniences to these innocent bystanders are enormous.

There is now before Congress legislation to end this strike. However, the precedent that would be set if this legislation were enacted would have a negative impact on all—and Mr. Speaker, I emphasize all—future collective bargaining between labor and management. For it is easy to see that if Congress does step into this particular strike to force a settlement, there can be no serious collective-bargaining efforts in any future dispute between labor and management, for each side will expect that Congress will eventually legislate the settlement and will therefore be tempted to only go through the motions of negotiating until Congress steps in, thus setting back the gains we have made in the area of collective bargaining in the last 30 to 40 years.

I, for one, do not want to see this tragic step backward take place, and as I told my colleagues on July 14, it is my hope that the reasonable men on both sides of the issue will assume the grave responsibilities which are theirs and bring about an end to this unhappy situation.

Titusville and Winter Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, 2 cities which it is my honor to represent here in Congress are among the top 10 in Florida which lead in growth, according to a special analysis made by a Miami research concern.

These 2 cities are Titusville, a space-oriented city in Brevard County, ranked second, and Winter Park, where I live in Orange County, ranked ninth, as having experienced the soundest and fastest growth in recent years.

Using the term "quality growth," the First Research Corp., of Miami explained that this refers to high levels of construction, population growth, income increases, retail activity, value of housing, industrial expansion, and many other factors that indicate rapid, but sound, community growth.

The study pointed out that Florida, in the 1960's, experienced the beginning of another boom period, but it is just the opposite of the boom and bust of land speculation in the 1920's.

The State's economy is described as healthier and better balanced than at any time in its history. This is seen as a result of the State capitalizing on its fast population growth in the 1950's, increased manufacturing facilities, a year-

round tourist flow, and capturing a major share in the Nation's space program.

For that matter, I am privileged to represent the Cape Kennedy space complex in Brevard County, the Nation's moonport and the focal point of America's space endeavors for the world.

The 10 cities listed in order are Fort Lauderdale, Titusville, Naples, Pompano Beach, Hollywood, Fort Walton Beach, Gainesville, Boca Raton, Winter Park, and Plantation.

This is a fine commentary on central Florida's high rank as a place to live and do business.

Maryland Moves To Meet Changing Land Demands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the five counties of northwestern Maryland that make up the present Sixth Congressional District illustrate very well, I believe, the multiple problems of soil and water conservation that confront many areas in our rapidly growing Nation today.

Most of the Sixth District is rural, and much of it is mountainous and rich in natural beauty. But there is a growing urban concentration from the District of Columbia line in Montgomery County to Frederick. Dense urban development characterizes the southern end of the Sixth District. The problems presented in this area require the staying and guiding hand of the professional conservationist, and the understanding and cooperation of local, State, and Federal governments which must be concerned with the best use of the land and the preservation of our natural heritage.

I am happy to say that with the cooperation of land owners and operators, soil conservation districts, and local, State and Federal agencies, meaningful steps have been taken to correct soil and water problems in both the rural and urban areas of the Sixth District.

There are more than 4,160 soil conservation district cooperators in the 5 counties who have more than 623,000 acres under district agreement. Over 3,000 basic conservation plans cover 470,000 acres of land. Extensive conservation measures have been applied on this land—6,500 acres of strip cropping, 426 miles of improved drainage systems, 120,000 acres of improved pasture land, among other practices. More than 21,000 acres have been planted to trees, and over 23,000 acres are devoted to wildlife area development and preservation. Farming in the Sixth District has intensified with the diversion of agricultural land to other purposes. Proper land use is being made on about 1 million acres of the total 1.7 million acres in the Sixth District.

In Montgomery County a sediment control program has been developed which is aimed at helping land developers reduce silt pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac River.

I am proud of what is being accomplished in the Sixth Congressional District to meet the changing demands upon the land. We are developing a more efficient agriculture, more extensive outdoor recreational opportunities, improved flood and pollution control measures; we are assuring greater protection and enhancement of the landscape in this region of exceptional natural beauty.

We have made great headway, but we realize that we still have not adequately assured the best protection and use of our invaluable land and water resources. We must stress even more the sound conservation and development of this constantly threatened natural heritage—now, while there is yet time to accomplish our aim.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the celebration of National Drum Corps Week, from August 20 to 27, has particular meaning for the people of Wyoming, for the Casper, Wyo., Troopers won the World Open Championship at Bridgeport, Conn., in August 1965.

Other honors won by the troopers in 1965 included the trophy for best musi-

cal unit in the mammoth parade of the VFW national encampment in Chicago; the VFW national color guard championship, the best horns, best color guard, and best drum major in the World Open; and first place in contests at Elmhurst, Ill.; Streator, Ill.; Sandusky, Ohio; Fair Lawn, N.J.; and Kingston, N.Y. Trooper Ken Davis won the VFW national competition for baritone bugle, and Pete Banta placed third on the French horn bugle.

Since the Casper Troopers made their first national appearance, they have been known as the Pride of the West. Enormous crowds have watched them perform in Denver, Omaha, Las Vegas, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, and at two world's fairs.

As a separate competing unit, the all-girl guard members have been national champions for 3 consecutive years.

DEDICATION TO PURPOSE

The troopers were organized in December 1957. The founding of this non-profit organization was the fulfillment of an idea with two objectives—to provide the community with a character-building organization and to develop a drum and bugle corps that would be the pride of Wyoming. Through the dedication of countless citizens and organizations in Casper and throughout the West, these goals have been achieved.

HARD WORKERS

There are 130 troopers, from 12 to 21 years of age. Membership is open to all Casper young people. In the winter, each corps has a 2½-hour music rehearsal and a 3-hour marching rehearsal each week. The pace is increased in the summer. As the date for a tour approaches, the members often request 14 or more 3-hour rehearsals a week.

While on tour, each trooper must provide his own meals. Money for these

expenses is earned by such activities as babysitting, washing windows, and shoveling snow.

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS

The Casper corps has been blessed with a number of outstanding leaders, such as Organizer Jim Jones and the publicity director, Mrs. Dorothy C. Wade. On the field, the troopers are under the command of Drum Major Pete Emmons. The color guard commanders are Laurel Jones and Mary Shea. Miss Jones was named the outstanding girl in the organization in 1965; she is a student at Kelly Walsh High School. The outstanding boy of the year was Fred Sanford, tenor drummer, who is now attending college in California. The elected commander of the corps for 1965 was Walt Heath, also attending a California college.

The Casper Troopers have distinguished themselves as nationally tough competitors and hold a long list of distinguished awards. Wyoming is justly proud of them.

NATIONAL DRUM CORPS WEEK

During National Drum Corps Week, we will salute numerous other groups across the country which have displayed the same dedication, hard work, and initiative as the Casper Troopers. Approximately 1 million persons are involved in drum and bugle corps activity.

These young people have been ambassadors of good will wherever they have gone and have thrilled audiences with their colorful uniforms, stirring music, and precision drill. The experience enables the troopers to gain an education from visiting faraway places and meeting new people.

It is most fitting and proper that Congress should recognize National Drum Corps Week as a tribute to this highly worthwhile endeavor.

SENATE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1966

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. DANIEL K. INOUE, a Senator from the State of Hawaii.

Rev. Joseph S. Johnston, D.D., Washington Street Methodist Church, Alexandria, Va., offered the following prayer:

O God of life and light and love, to whom men have turned in every age and of whose goodness they have never found an end, we pause in the day's occupation and draw close to Thee in prayer.

We praise Thee for Thy great goodness to us. We thank Thee for the marvelous gifts we have each received from Thy hands. Help us in evermore perfect ways to reveal to Thee our appreciation. May the nobility of our thoughts, the splendor of our relationships, our strong support of what is good and true and beautiful, and our constant devotion to Jesus Christ be eloquent testimony to Thee of our gratitude.

As the servants of a great nation, we come to ask of Thee understanding minds that we may discern between good

and evil; that we may make right choices and wise decisions. We come seeking that largeness of heart and that inclusiveness of spirit which will enable us to serve all the people of the Nation, without exception. Help us to serve with particular sensitivity to the needs of those who, in their daily battles against staggering odds, sorely need a champion. Amidst the pressures of our office help us to work with patience and with poise that every matter before us may have our careful consideration in a climate of boundless, intelligent goodwill.

On the wings of our prayer we lift to Thee all the people whom we serve as Senators but we remember especially now those who represent the Nation in dangerous and difficult posts around the world—who fly the skies, plow the seas, or tramp the seemingly endless miles of terrain—that freedom and justice may abide everywhere on the earth. Give these our friends, O God, the protective care of Thy love and the comforting awareness of the Nation's gratitude. Help each of them bravely to face the experiences he must. Help us as instruments of peace to hasten the day when their sacrifices are no longer necessary and when they may return to the family

circle and to the satisfactions of a more constructive way of life.

Help us always to be courageous and faithful to our responsibilities. Give us the continued strength of Thy presence all the day long lest we grow weary in our well doing and, when this day is over and the hours of evening at last arrive, grant that in retrospect we may enjoy that inner peace that comes with a sense of work well done.

Hear our prayer, O God, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1966.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. DANIEL K. INOUE, a Senator from the State of Hawaii, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. INOUE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.