

I supported the 50-50 provision for American shipowners and sailors. It was adopted by an overwhelming division vote. I think the House will follow

the same principle as applied to our sugar industry if allowed an opportunity.

I urge that H. R. 5406 be given prompt and favorable consideration in the inter-

ests of the American farmer, the American economy, and the overall general American interest, both with regard to domestic and foreign relations.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1955

(Legislative day of Monday, July 11, 1955)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we come in the assurance not of our feeble hold of Thee, but of Thy mighty grasp of us. We thank Thee for the sweet refreshment of sleep, restoring the frayed edges of care, and for the beckoning glory and the fresh vigor of the new day. Whatever the toiling hours of this day upon which we have entered may bring, O Thou great companion of our souls, keep our hearts with Thee as in quiet confidence we face the vexing social problems which our fallible judgments, without a wisdom greater than our own, are unable to solve.

In spite of all the organized ill will of this sadly Sundered earth, send us forth, we pray Thee, as heralds of good will determined to cross all the barriers of race and creed, so that we may make our contribution to the glad day when justice and understanding shall engirdle this worn and weary earth. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, July 11, 1955, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 7, 1955:

S. 391. An act to provide for the bonding of certain officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia, for the payment of the premiums on such bonds by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

S. 1755. An act to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and the act of August 31, 1954, so as to provide that the rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum.

On July 8, 1955:

S. 2090. An act to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

On July 11, 1955:

S. 107. An act to provide for the conveyance of a portion of the Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass., to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

S. 727. An act to adjust the salaries of judges of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the salaries of the judges of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, the salary of the judge of the District of Columbia Tax Court, and the salary of the judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia; and

S. 1725. An act to repeal two provisions of law requiring that certain military personnel shall be paid monthly.

### DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 216)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(For President's message and accompanying report, see House proceedings for today.)

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of Allen Whitfield, of Iowa, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGLE, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. O'BRIEN of New York, Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, and Mr. SAYLOR were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7224) making appropriations or mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7224) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and

for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

### ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be a morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, and that statements made in connection therewith be limited to 2 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### REPORT ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO IN CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND- MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of May 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT ON OVEREXPENDITURE OF AN APPROPRIATION

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the overexpenditure of an appropriation within the Federal Housing Administration (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### AUDIT REPORT ON BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Bonneville Power Administration, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

### PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a petition, from the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., signed by Joseph F. Barr, national commander, relating to legislative riders to specific bills before the Congress, which, with an accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

# HIGHWAY LEGISLATION—RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted by the city council of St. Paul, Minn., on July 7, 1955, urging the Congress to take action on highway legislation, be printed in the RECORD.

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

Whereas it is the conviction of this governmental body that the proposed accelerated Federal highway program will be of general benefit to the citizenry of this community and State, as well as to the Nation as a whole; and

Whereas it is essential that steps be taken to improve our obsolete streets and roads to expedite the flow of commerce, to assure safer transportation, and to provide adequate arteries for vehicular movement if needed for the defense of our country; and

Whereas the modernization of our highways is of national importance and urgent need; Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That for these reasons this city council of the city of St. Paul, Minn., does advocate that this session of the Congress of the United States take action to assure increased Federal funds for highway purposes.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 84. A bill for the relief of Wolodymyr Krysko (Rept. No. 768);

S. 141. A bill for the relief of Pauline Ellen Redmond (Rept. No. 769);

S. 173. A bill for the relief of Georges and Athena Demetelin; (Rept. No. 770);

S. 239. A bill for the relief of Apostolos Vasilis Perkas; (Rept. No. 771);

S. 240. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helena Planinsek; (Rept. No. 772);

S. 253. A bill for the relief of Sumie Legasse (Rept. No. 773);

S. 314. A bill for the relief of Stanley William Wheatland (Rept. No. 774);

S. 358. A bill for the relief of Domenico Bompiani (Rept. No. 775);

S. 379. A bill for the relief of Gerassimo Troianos (Rept. No. 776);

S. 410. A bill for the relief of Dragutin Sostarko (Rept. No. 777);

S. 418. A bill for the relief of Mervin Walter Ball (Rept. No. 778);

S. 671. A bill for the relief of Charalambos Anastasios Papaspiratos (Rept. No. 779);

S. 698. A bill for the relief of Alvaro A. Jose (Rept. No. 780);

S. 768. A bill for the relief of Jose Armando Quaresma (Rept. No. 781);

S. 1296. A bill for the relief of Maria Anna Coone (Rept. No. 782);

S. 1353. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jeanette S. Hamilton (Rept. No. 783);

S. 1540. A bill for the relief of Edith Kahler; (Rept. No. 784);

H. R. 1245. A bill for the relief of Marianne Anita Zelinka (Rept. No. 785);

H. R. 1275. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Savarese (Rept. No. 786);

H. R. 1463. A bill for the relief of Rudolfo M. Gomez (Capaz); (Rept. No. 787);

H. R. 1538. A bill for the relief of Jean Isabel Hay Watts (Rept. No. 788);

H. R. 1540. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joan Craig Newell (Rept. No. 789);

H. R. 1541. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Dicran Simon (Rept. No. 790);

H. R. 1549. A bill for the relief of Salvacion Carbon (Rept. No. 791);

H. R. 1551. A bill for the relief of Gualberto Estralla Alabastro, Pura Zarco Alabastro, and Arlene Alabastro (Rept. No. 792);

H. R. 1648. A bill for the relief of Sister Luigia Pellegrino, Sister Angelina Nicastro, and Sister Luigina Di Martino (Rept. No. 793);

H. R. 1661. A bill for the relief of Kim Dong Su (Rept. No. 794);

H. R. 1693. A bill for the relief of Barbara Knappe (Rept. No. 795);

H. R. 1750. A bill for the relief of Elena Gigliotti (Rept. No. 796);

H. R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Margaret Gartner (Rept. No. 797);

H. R. 1929. A bill for the relief of Eufemia Bendich (Rept. No. 798);

H. R. 1954. A bill for the relief of Ingrid Samson (Rept. No. 799);

H. R. 2073. A bill for the relief of Bengt Wikstam (Rept. No. 800);

H. R. 2274. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Florentino Munoz (Rept. No. 801);

H. R. 2353. A bill for the relief of John Odabashian, M. D. (Rept. No. 802);

H. R. 2495. A bill for the relief of Antoni Rajkowski (Rept. No. 803);

H. R. 2721. A bill for the relief of Mihail Indig (Rept. No. 804);

H. R. 2724. A bill for the relief of Miss Elvira Bortolin (Rept. No. 805);

H. R. 2756. A bill for the relief of Frank Scriver (Rept. No. 806);

H. R. 2911. A bill for the relief of Max Steinsapir (Rept. No. 807);

H. R. 2925. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Rodriguez Perez, also known as Carmelo Rodriguez Fenald (Rept. No. 808);

H. R. 2929. A bill for the relief of Lazara Camargo Bernoudy (Rept. No. 809);

H. R. 3560. A bill to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 810);

H. R. 3853. A bill for the relief of Guadalupe Zuniga (also known as Benita Chaparro-Venegas or Guadalupe Acosta) (Rept. No. 811); and

H. R. 3972. A bill for the relief of Anthony Marinus Kronenburg (Rept. No. 812).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 97. A bill for the relief of Barbara D. Colthurst (Rept. No. 813);

S. 417. A bill for the relief of Pearl O. Sellaz (Rept. No. 814);

S. 602. A bill for the relief of Gordon Thompson Brown (Rept. No. 815);

S. 1368. A bill for the relief of Pedro P. Dagamac (Rept. No. 816);

S. 1541. A bill for the relief of Ernst Fraenkel and his wife, Hanna Fraenkel (Rept. No. 817);

S. 1986. A bill for the relief of Josefa Chacon De Molen, Jr. (Rept. No. 818); and

H. R. 4245. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Esther Rodriguez de Uribe (Rept. No. 819).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 1218. A bill for the relief of Luigi Cardone and his two minor children, Vita Cardone and Diomedio Cardone (Rept. No. 820);

H. R. 1751. A bill for the relief of Priscilla Louise Davis (Rept. No. 822); and

H. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens (Rept. No. 821).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, without amendment:

H. R. 4585. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1912, to simplify the procedures governing the mailings of certain publications of churches and church organizations (Rept. No. 826).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with amendments:

H. R. 4778. A bill to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of the Post Office Department and mail clerks of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 827).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

H. R. 1619. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (Rept. No. 828);

H. R. 6419. A bill to redefine the terms "stepchild" and "stepparent" for the purposes of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended (Rept. No. 829); and

H. R. 6832. A bill to provide for payment of a reasonable attorney's fee by the insured in a suit brought by him or on his behalf during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability (Rept. No. 830).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment:

H. R. 1617. A bill to amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Rept. No. 832).

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 7066. A bill to provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 831).

partment and mail clerks of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 827).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

H. R. 1619. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (Rept. No. 828);

H. R. 6419. A bill to redefine the terms "stepchild" and "stepparent" for the purposes of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended (Rept. No. 829); and

H. R. 6832. A bill to provide for payment of a reasonable attorney's fee by the insured in a suit brought by him or on his behalf during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability (Rept. No. 830).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment:

H. R. 1617. A bill to amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Rept. No. 832).

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 7066. A bill to provide for the conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 831).

CITATION OF JOSEPH STAROBIN FOR CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably, an original resolution certifying the report of the Committee on the Judiciary to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to the end that Joseph Starobin may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law, and I submit a report (No. 823) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 129) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate certify the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate as to the refusal of Joseph Starobin to answer questions before the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, said refusal to answer being pertinent to the subject matter under inquiry together with all the facts in connection therewith, under the seal of the United States Senate to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, to the end that the said Joseph Starobin may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

CITATION OF HARRY SACHER FOR CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably an original resolution certifying the report of the Committee on the Judiciary to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to the end that Harry Sacher may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law, and I submit a report (No. 824) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 130) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate certify the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate as to the refusal of Harry Sacher to answer questions before the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, said refusal to answer being pertinent to the subject matter under inquiry together with all the facts in connection therewith, under the seal of the United States Senate to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, to the end that the said Harry Sacher may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

#### CITATION OF HARVEY M. MATUSOW FOR CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably an original resolution relating to the refusal of Harvey M. Matusow to answer questions before a Senate subcommittee, and I submit a report (No. 825) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 131) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate certify the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate as to the refusal of Harvey M. Matusow to answer questions before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, said refusal to answer being pertinent to the subject matter under inquiry together with all the facts in connection therewith, under the seal of the United States Senate to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, to the end that the said Harvey M. Matusow may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 128) to provide additional funds for the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the 84th Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, approved August 2, 1946.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Ladislaus J. Zbránek, and sundry other candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

One hundred and twenty postmasters.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THYE:

S. 2494. A bill for the relief of William J. Ryan; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 2495. A bill for the relief of Anna Abene; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

S. 2496. A bill for the relief of Nathaniel Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 2497. A bill to allow individuals to deduct for Federal income tax purposes not to exceed \$50 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective Federal offices; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. MORSE):

S. 2498. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Oreg., as a national monument; and

S. 2499. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Indian Post Office, located in the Lolo National Forest, Idaho, as a national monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 2500. A bill for the relief of William K. W. Chan, also known as William Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### DEDUCTION, FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES, OF CERTAIN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the purpose of permitting the deduction from income taxes of an amount not to exceed \$50 each year made to candidates for elective Federal offices.

The bill parallels a measure offered previously by the distinguished acting majority leader [Mr. CLEMENTS], and our able colleague from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS].

I believe that the bill is necessary for the purpose of encouraging a broadening of the base of mass participation by American citizens in the financing of political campaigns.

I send to the desk a brief statement, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2497) to allow individuals to deduct for Federal income tax purposes not to exceed \$50 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective Federal offices, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read

twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The statement presented by Mr. WILEY is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

My colleagues are familiar with an exceedingly significant address which was delivered before the annual dinner of the School of Business of the University of Chicago on June 1 by the esteemed publisher of the Washington Post and Times Herald, Mr. Philip L. Graham.

In this address, which was received with wide and earnest attention and admiration on Capitol Hill and among thinking people throughout this Nation, Mr. Graham commented on ways and means of securing deeper interest and participation by average Americans in political campaigns.

The art of government is necessarily tied up with the art of politics. Clean politics makes for clean government, and vice versa.

Included in Mr. Graham's remarks were a number of exceedingly telling observations on problems of modern politics and attitudes toward politics and politicians.

Without attempting to review all of the important phases which Mr. Graham brought up, I should like to make reference to one particular group of his observations concerning political contributions.

Mr. Graham noted that following the 1954 congressional elections, the Gallup poll asked people whether they had made a political contribution. The poll showed that only 1 family out of 20 had made any political contribution. This would mean that only around 2 out of every 100 citizens had dug down into his own pocket in order to finance a campaign which, with other campaigns, affected that citizen, directly and indirectly, his life, his health, his income, whether he would live in peace or perhaps perish in war, live happily in prosperity or perhaps miserably in depression.

Yet, in face of this relative indifference and nonparticipation, the ironic fact is that the costs of conducting a political campaign are skyrocketing. The whole vista of television and of other modern channels of political campaigning makes it more essential than ever before that candidates running for public office are in a position to defray the necessary expenses.

If that does not happen—if a candidate cannot, by legitimate means, encourage many public-spirited citizens to help undertake the necessary expenses of campaigning, he is faced with a problem of possible overdependence on a few more well-to-do sources; or, he may have to exhaust his personal finances. But the latter alternative may mean, in turn, that only the wealthy—with many wealthy friends—may be able to enter into a campaign in the first place. The average man of modest means attempting with his family and friends to finance his own campaign in a modern congressional or Senate race, might find himself or themselves seriously in debt if the candidate tried to use the television medium even fairly adequately, particularly if the upper limits of campaign expenditures are raised.

And yet it is essential that those upper limits—which are now exceedingly low and unrealistic—be raised, and that candidates of modest means who are dedicated to the public service and who are qualified to make the race should receive encouragement to do so.

For the good of the good candidate, therefore; for the good of the country, there should be a broadened base for political financing.

As Mr. Graham remarked, "Good citizenship requires political contributions by each individual to the party or candidates of his choice."

"Good citizenship requires this, just as much as it requires contributions to one's

church, one's community fund, the Red Cross or other causes."

Toward this end, increased public service advertising, educating our people on the importance of sound political contributions is, I believe, all to the good.

On June 23, the Senators from Kentucky and Missouri offered a bill to permit the tax deduction of \$100 each year for political contributions made to candidates for elective Federal office. I believe that the sum of \$50 would be somewhat more appropriate, particularly as a beginning toward this objective. And so I have offered the bill today.

I introduce this bill, irrespective of any partisan or, certainly, of any personal consideration—irrespective of any particular election race in the past, present, or future.

I believe that the American people will rise to this challenge and opportunity. This will occur particularly if it is pointed out to them that, if the average American, with an average income, does not help carry the financial load of modern politics, then he is risking the type of alternative to which I have earlier referred—candidates' possible overdependence on a few well-to-do sources, or a difficult attempt by the candidate and a few friends at entirely personal financing; or, as another isolated possibility, in rare instances, possible recourse to undesirable sources of dubious background and intentions which do have money relatively readily available.

This bill, or the Clements-Hennings bill, is only part of the necessary picture of reform of primary and election practices to bring them up to date with modern reality. A great mass of our political statutes dealing with financing and other phases are hopelessly obsolete, and often make necessary undesirable subterfuges. I am hoping that before the end of this Congress, necessary non-partisan reforms will be made. This bill today certainly involves one such reform.

#### OREN E. CLEVELAND—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, there is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary Senate bill 841, a private bill, for the relief of Oren E. Cleveland. This bill is identical to S. 2449 of the 83d Congress, from the consideration of which the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged and the bill was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

At a recent meeting of the committee, Senate bill 841, of this Congress, was considered and the committee directed that the chairman request that the committee be discharged from further consideration of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 841, for the relief of Oren E. Cleveland, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Committee on the Judiciary will be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### PRINTING OF APPENDIX TO REPORT OF NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION (S. DOC. NO. 60)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in recent weeks the National Planning Association issued a statement in the nature of "A Program for the Nonmilitary

Defense of the United States," prepared by its special committee on nonmilitary defense planning, as well as a study on "The Tasks of Nonmilitary Defense and the Present Status of Planning" written by its consultant, Dr. William H. Stead. I commend this NPA special committee report to the attention of the Senate. It is one of the most valuable contributions to this vital area of our national security.

An appendix to this report on "The Present Status of Nonmilitary Defense Planning in Certain Federal Agencies" and including "Illustrations of the Present Status of Industrial Nonmilitary Defense Planning" was not included in the published report of the National Planning Association. In view of the importance of this appendix to our congressional tasks in connection with the civil-defense problem, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document, preceded by the comments I have just made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING ON CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, July 20, 1955, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the following nominations:

Ronald N. Davies, of North Dakota, to be United States district judge for the district of North Dakota, vice Charles J. Vogel, elevated.

George S. Register, of North Dakota, to be United States district judge for the district of North Dakota, to fill a new position.

At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nominations may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for not to exceed 5½ minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, next week a "conference at the summit" convenes in Geneva. Every American citizen prays that it may succeed in opening vistas of greater opportunity for a peaceful world. The United States of America will be represented by its President and by its Secretary of State. President Eisenhower is respected and admired by men and women all over the world as one who wants peace, and who, as a leader of the freedom-loving countries of the world, is determined that peace can and will be secured without loss to the dignity and prestige of the individual. In Secretary Dulles, the President has an aide who is well-versed by experience in world problems and in the ways of diplomatic conferences. In these two men—the President and the Secretary of State—supported, as they are, by a well-prepared staff, we can have confidence that our hopes for more security and a peaceful world will be advanced.

Today we live in what is still a world of great tension. In Europe the NATO forces are maintained at war strength, and across Europe are faced by Russian troops equally prepared. In Korea, troops daily man the bunkers near the 38th parallel. Across the Formosa Strait, sentries keep watch. In Indochina, there is guerrilla warfare. Yet no one really wants to fight.

The Geneva conference, therefore, has great responsibilities to those who want peace. Yet we can take hope from the accomplishments since World War II—even in the face of the terribly costly loss of life in Korea. The United Nations is now 10 years old. While it has not accomplished all that was hoped for it, it has not failed or faded out of existence, as so many prophesied. It has created throughout the world a force of public opinion for the peaceful settlement of disputes. It has acted as a fairly successful mediator in the Israel-Egypt troubles. It has shown, principally through our leadership and participation, that it will use armed resistance where boundaries and agreements are disregarded, as in Korea. More recently, the gathering of the leaders of so many nations in San Francisco showed conclusively that the peoples comprising the United Nations believe in its accomplishments and its potentialities for talking it out rather than shooting it out.

But the United Nations is not organized for making peace. That is done by treaties. Under our leadership, we have worked out agreements which lead to a more peaceful world—agreements for mutual assistance, agreements to end many, Italy, and Japan have been negotiated. The treaties with Austria, Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia are no longer fighting over Trieste. We have agreements for mutual assistance with free China, among the nations comprising the SEATO organization, and we are helping the free people in Indochina to end the fighting there. Greece, Turkey, and Pakistan are bulwarks of resistance to enslavement. Mutual understanding with Spain is a reality. Israel is a free state. We have confidence that all these accomplishments will lead to greater world peace, and will lessen

the chances that an aggressor will start another armed conflict.

With this background of accomplishment and with a solid record for peaceful endeavor, President Eisenhower goes to Geneva, not to get temporary advantages through yielding to promises which may not be kept, not to help some by putting others within the Iron Curtain, not to break promises that we and our friends have made, but to talk of ways and of methods which will, based on fact, lead to greater peace in the world; of ways and means of putting the atom to peaceful advancement and thus to exercise the leadership that is ours with firmness, with justice, with patience, and, above all, with faith in the future. The atoms-for-peace proposal, first made by President Eisenhower before the General Assembly in December of 1953, has gained surprising momentum. The response from other lands and among our own people has been most encouraging. It is clear that every possible effort should be made to implement this program in the interests of peace and the security of this Nation. Our respected President has our confidence in his ability and in his broad experience in dealing with men of all nationalities and beliefs, and we join with him in our prayers that the Geneva conference will lead to better understanding among nations, and thus to greater opportunities for a more peaceful world. With that behind us, we know that we in the United States of America will continue to go forward in the future as we have in the past.

The statement of President Eisenhower before the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1953 was, in part, as follows:

My country wants to be constructive, not destructive. It wants agreements, not wars, among nations. It wants itself to live in freedom, and in the confidence that the people of every other nation enjoy equally the right of choosing their own way of life.

Mr. President, it seems to me that ours must be a hopeful realism, as we look forward with the President to Geneva. We must not expect overnight results. We must not expect decisions which will solve in a moment the countless problems the free world faces. We can, however, look confidently toward the making, on the part of the President and his aides, of every possible effort to achieve a more secure and a more peaceful world.

As one who has faith, optimism, confidence, and just such hopeful realism, I look for successful results for the free world from the parley at the summit, in Geneva.

#### COMMUNISTS ARE PEOPLE—IV

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not more than 4 minutes and 27 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Vermont may proceed.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I commend to my fellow Senators an article in Life magazine for July 11. The title of the article is "What It Is Like To Deal With Russia in Its New Mood," and it will be found on page 108 of that issue.

Walter Kindermann, its author, was interpreter of the Austrian mission which negotiated the peace treaty between the Soviet and Austrian Governments.

To quote briefly from the magazine:

The Austrians found the new Soviet approach unexpectedly straightforward and businesslike—but one vital thing had not changed at all—whatever Russia really wanted, Russia got. \* \* \* Kindermann's diary tells how the Russians behaved, both in bargaining and banqueting. Kindermann was born of an Austrian-Belgian family in Russia and lived in that country until 1945. Because of this his impressions of things Russian—including Russian politicians—are apt to be sympathetic and even sentimental. But his record of the give-and-take of the conference reveals just what it is like to sit down opposite the Soviet Union in 1955.

In the above quotation it seems to me that the significant sentence is "Whatever Russia really wanted, Russia got." In the diary itself it seems to me that the significant thing is that these Russians have something more than the bald, uncritical appetite for power which motivated Stalin. Without doubt they subscribe to the Communist doctrines. They believe that there is inevitable conflict between communism and the Western World. They believe that communism ultimately will dominate the world. But meanwhile they are human beings, not unsusceptible to material comforts and rich living, and are willing to face the facts of life in their endeavor to maintain their position.

All this means that they may possibly be reached through their immediate self-interest. They can the more easily retain their power, their position, and their perquisites if the people over whom they rule, and particularly the new middle class of officials and technicians, find their standard of living to be rising gradually. This happy situation can be brought about by directing the resources of Russia and the labor of Russians to improving their own well-being instead of wasting it on vast arms, armament and armies.

The long-range self-interest of the Soviet rulers lies in the same direction. They are going to find out eventually that the Communist doctrine in which they have been trained is false. What they call capitalism is not going to collapse. As the years go by, it will become yearly more clear that Western institutions bring a better living to the people than communism will ever be able to produce.

The ultimate recognition of this fact will be necessary if these men are to retain their power. Those who do not recognize it will lose their power to those who do.

Universal, complete, controlled disarmament serves the present interest of these Soviet rulers and furnishes a bridge toward a new and more intelligent concept of the facts of life in the world in which they live.

#### CANCELLATION OF DIXON-YATES CONTRACT

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, President Eisenhower's decision to cancel the Dixon-Yates power contract is an intelligent recognition of changed circumstances in the Memphis area. The effort

of the political opposition to interpret this action as anything else is nothing but precampaign oratory.

There was a well-defined, early-established need for additional electric power arising from expanded needs in the Memphis community. The atomic energy development resulted in an additional need.

To meet these needs our Government entered into the Dixon-Yates contract. By pledging the construction of their own municipal powerplant the people of Memphis have removed this need and President Eisenhower has acted expeditiously to terminate an unnecessary expenditure.

I join in recognizing the wisdom of this decision. It is difficult to understand how any fair-minded observer can regard this step as anything more than a further demonstration of the President's constructive and objective approach to all the problems he is called upon to solve.

I read the morning newspapers and got sore eyes from looking for comments by those who share the view I have just expressed. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people share that view. I believe that only one Senator among the 13 or 14 whose statements were quoted stated affirmatively the position of the people on this question.

Under the circumstances, I want it to be known that Congress itself, by the action it took in connection with the TVA plant at Fulton, Tenn., turned down that proposal as a public project.

Inasmuch as there was need for power in that area, there was occasion for the President to ask private companies to submit their bids, which they did. The President acted in good faith, and he is continuing to act in good faith, following the proposal of the city of Memphis, by taking a new look at this project and taking a new position with respect to it.

#### FOREIGN AID BY INDIVIDUALS AND PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, while Congress votes billions of dollars for foreign aid, I feel there are times when we forget to give proper recognition to the many individuals and organizations that raise substantial sums of money for the same purpose.

One of the outstanding agencies in Kansas, through which our citizens have contributed \$1,424,410 during the past 8 years to needy persons in foreign countries, is the Christian Rural Overseas Program.

The record year for contributions through the Christian Rural Overseas Program in Kansas was 1947, when almost every county in the State sent at least one carload of wheat to Europe to alleviate hunger and suffering. The total contribution that year was \$402,287. These funds are contributed through county organizations in 80 of the 105 counties which have organized CROP campaigns.

Many individuals and church organizations carry on this work as one of their major charitable programs.

Congress has made available surplus food commodities which have been purchased and shipped through the Church World Services. Surplus goods valued at more than \$10 million, or more than 39 million pounds of surplus food, were distributed through this program at a cost of \$461,489, or a ratio of about \$23 worth of food for every \$1 donated.

Commodities shipped through this organization included dried milk, butter, cheese, and cottonseed oil.

During 1955 the Church World Services expects to distribute about 142 million pounds of surplus foods. About half of the cost, estimated at \$1 million, will come from CROP with the other half being donated by other denominational sources.

The statewide goal for 1955 in Kansas has been set at \$175,000. Last year, 1954, Kansas contributed \$231,798.

These programs and other programs through which organizations and individual citizens contribute generously to relieve human suffering are a worthy Christian service.

#### AUTOMOBILE RACETRACKS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I think the time has come to forbid automobile racing and similar carnages in the United States. I doubt if there is as much bloodshed in Spanish bull rings as today is occurring on automobile race-tracks in this country. Now, even women racing drivers are getting killed in fiery and dreadful wrecks.

In my State, last week, a bicycle stunt artist, who leaped his bicycle over a number of automobiles, died hideously before a large crowd when he failed to clear the cars. I imagine there may have been many small children in the crowd who saw him perish. Yet, we talk unctuously about the horror of the bull rings in other lands.

Mr. President, I have heard a lot of talk lately about censorship of so-called comic books in an effort to stamp out juvenile crime and sadism, and yet, at the same time, we allow children to visit racetracks where men and women are constantly in peril of being maimed and killed. If automobile racing is necessary to perfect motor vehicles, as proponents of racing ridiculously claim, then I suppose we next will hear that we must run stallions off cliffs to improve horseflesh.

I believe the time has come for the United States to be a civilized Nation and to stop carnage on racetracks. The deaths on our highways are sad and tragic, but at least they are not purposely staged for profit and for the delight of thousands of screeching spectators.

#### REGULATING URANIUM PENNY STOCK

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I was pleased to learn over the weekend of the decision of the Securities and Exchange Commission to tighten its regulations which apply to uranium penny stock.

While there are certainly many honest businessmen promoting sale of such stock, there are always some promoters who will take every advantage of small investors who sometimes seem altogether

too eager to buy. A low selling price on the stock, coupled with the attractive but remote possibility of a very high and quick profit, has enabled these promoters to take many thousands of dollars from the pockets of the small investor.

During the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's study of the stock market last March and April, I questioned Ralph Demmler, then chairman of the SEC, about these uranium stock issues. At that time Mr. Demmler said they were giving the Commission a great deal of concern, but that a part of the trouble was the lack of careful study by the investor of the offering prospectus.

That, of course, is something which will be difficult to correct. But the Government can and should force fly-by-night promoters to provide more complete information. This, along with other new restraints on these issues, should go a long way toward protecting the public from those who would exploit for personal profit the speculative craze in uranium issues. The Commission is to be congratulated for the action which it has taken in this matter.

I ask unanimous consent that a brief section of the stock market hearings, in which I questioned Mr. Demmler on this subject, as well as an article on the SEC announcement from the New York Times of July 10, 1955, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Senator PAYNE. Mr. Demmler, I wonder if I could ask whether you believe that the requirements for disclosure of pertinent information should be extended to issues not now covered under the law. I am referring, of course, to those issues of uranium stocks and so forth that are under the \$300,000 amount.

Mr. DEMMLER. Well, I would say that the basic disclosure requirements are, under the present act, applicable to issues even under \$300,000, because as a condition to the exemption which the Commission by rule has granted to issues under \$300,000, the issuer is required to furnish to the investor and to file with the Commission an offering circular, and while the offering circular is not as full as the prospectus which is furnished to the investor in case of a registered issue, the offering circulars which our regional offices process call attention to what might be called the extremely speculative character of the type of issues you mention, just as a prospectus would require if the issue were not exempt.

So that I would think that it would not be in the public interest, that it is not necessary in the public interest, either to reduce the exemptive amount or to eliminate the exemption, or to eliminate the exemption with respect to any particular type of security because if, taking uranium for example, you were to eliminate the exemption, it would still be possible to prepare a registration statement in respect of a uranium issue and the information as to the speculative character of the enterprise would be little different in the registration statement from what it already is in the offering circular.

Senator PAYNE. Have those issues given the Commission any concern at all?

Mr. DEMMLER. Yes, sir; lots.

Senator PAYNE. Would you care to give us just a brief outline of the concern it has

given, and whether or not you do have any suggestions as to whether the public might be better advised as to the nature of that type of stock?

Mr. DEMMLER. As to advising the public as to the nature of the type of stock, the offering circular itself does do that. If the member of the public will take the opportunity to read these offering circulars, which are simple documents, relatively speaking, he will know what he is getting into. The offering circulars indicate not only the uncertainty of that pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but they indicate a number of other things, such as the state of the exploratory operation, if it is an exploratory operation; they indicate the existence of options to promoters, and that sort of thing.

And under those circumstances, it would appear that the disclosure philosophy of the act is fully applicable to these uranium issues. The difficulty is that people do not read what is furnished to them.

Senator PAYNE. The fact that they sell at a very low price and they hope it might result in something higher is another encouragement, is it not?

Mr. DEMMLER. Well, I think that is probably correct.

Now, you did ask me some of the problems that faced us and what we are doing. Now, I have indicated a few of the problems by indicating the type of material that we require to be put into an offering circular or a registration statement. We have been doing some other things, too.

We have been trying to follow up the actual outcome of some of the offerings of uranium shares and other types of exempt offerings where it looks as if there had not been or was not going to be a really successful offering. One of the things that happens is that an offering will be partly sold and enough money will not be realized in the offering to do much more than pay the expenses, and enough will not be realized to get the people out into the hills to work the claims.

We have been trying to determine the success of these offerings by questionnaire methods. We have, as I have indicated, imposed administrative requirements that speculative features and hazards to the investor involved in such offerings be prominently disclosed in prospectuses and offering circulars. We have suspended the exemption for a number of offerings where material facts were not disclosed or the Commission's requirements were otherwise violated. We have made some field investigations.

We have opened a branch office in Salt Lake City as a branch of our Denver office, and we have added personnel to our Denver office. We are working those people out there shamelessly hard. Our regional administrator out there has had a heart attack and may be compelled to retire.

We are doing the very best we can on the subject, but the infirmities in the process are probably just the limitations on the efficacy of the administrative process generally. We have a disclosure statute, and if people do not pay any attention to the disclosure, they run the risk of suffering loss.

[From the New York Times of July 10, 1955]  
SEC PLANS CURB ON URANIUM STOCK—  
AGENCY SEEKS TO BAR SHADY PROMOTERS  
WITHOUT HURTING LEGITIMATE BUSINESS-  
MEN

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Government is planning to curb uranium penny stock deals.

Within a week or so, officials indicated today, the Securities and Exchange Commission will announce a tightening of its small issues regulation. The SEC wants to punish racketeering promoters without hampering the legitimate ones too much.

But the SEC, whose best efforts cannot protect persons who ask to get stung, says

that asking a few commonsense questions is still the best protection against the pushers and fast-talkers who are riding high on the West's uranium rush.

Nevertheless, proposed new rules for domestic shares are in the works and, at SEC's request, the State Department is opening negotiations with Canada in an effort to restore restraints on the promotion of oil, metal, and uranium stocks across the border.

The international talks may take quite a while. Relations were strained in 1953 when an agreement clamping controls on mail and phone selling of cheap issues from Ontario broke down.

#### INQUIRY BY SENATE GROUP

Meanwhile, a Senate banking subcommittee headed by Senator HERBERT W. LEHMAN, Democrat, of New York, plans to go ahead with a summer investigation. New York has tightened its own securities statutes, and Utah has gained a reputation for being tough on intrastate stock promotions.

There also is a movement, sparked by Representative JOHN B. BENNETT, Republican, of Michigan, to repeal by act of Congress the SEC's small-issues rule—regulation A—which some consider the chief loophole for fraud.

The SEC requires promoters to disclose fully the financial facts of their enterprises in registering stock-issuance proposals.

For issues under \$300,000, standard in the penny-uranium field, registration is not required. But under regulation A a small promoter is obliged to set forth certain essential facts in his stock prospectus, furnish a prospectus to everyone who is solicited by mail, and furnish a copy to the SEC.

The repeal move may not get far, because it would penalize—along with the racketeers—the vastly larger number of small but legitimate concerns in every industry which regulation A was designed to help.

But the proposal is evidence of the growing concern felt in Congress and the administration over a market so disorderly that stock certificates, in some Western towns, have been given away by grocery stores like soap coupons.

The SEC has expanded its staff at Denver, where most of the hundred of new mining and exploration issues are filed, and opened an office in Salt Lake City to have "A policeman on the beat"—the beat being the Colorado Plateau where the continentwide uranium hunt is concentrated.

The SEC has no way of knowing whether a given claim is packed with the precious hot rocks or whether it is what one official calls a "grazing ground for moose." Even if the agency knew, it could not prevent the issue of worthless stock.

The SEC's function is to give buyers a fair idea of what they are getting, whether it be a blue-chip certainty or a piece of rank speculation.

An adept pitchman, however, can get his customer half-hooked by telephone. And some customers, unfamiliar with financial terms and forms, frequently do not read or understand the fine print when it reaches them.

After months of quiet investigation and thousands of questionnaires, the SEC found that a common trick among stock salesmen, who set themselves up as mining companies, is to pocket a large part of the proceeds. They do this by paying big salaries to officers, lawyers' fees, and trick underwriters' commissions. They leave little or nothing for exploration, development, and production.

The company, all too often, goes out of business after mining nothing but the sucker list.

#### SENATOR EARLE C. CLEMENTS OF KENTUCKY

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, in January of this year I had the privilege of first meeting a man for whom I have come to develop great respect, admiration and affection. He is EARLE C. CLEMENTS, the senior Senator from Kentucky, who has become the acting majority leader of the United States Senate.

In the Washington Sunday Star for July 10, 1955, appeared a friendly and informative sketch of Senator CLEMENTS by Joseph F. McCaffrey of that newspaper's staff. I ask unanimous consent that this article be reprinted in the body of the RECORD, and I call particular attention to Senator CLEMENTS' hope that more young people of ideals will participate in American politics and government.

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

#### EARLE CLEMENTS IS WELL QUALIFIED TO FILL LYNDON JOHNSON'S SHOES

(By Joseph F. McCaffrey)

For a man who has shunned publicity all his life Kentucky's EARLE CLEMENTS finds himself in an embarrassing spot as the ninth-inning replacement for the stricken Senate majority leader, LYNDON JOHNSON.

Although Senator CLEMENTS has served 32 consecutive years in public life, he still refers to himself as being "not very good copy." He professes not to think anything he says or does is worth recording. As a result, his office scrapbook is slim.

This self-effacing quality has cost the Kentuckian a certain amount of fame. A Kentucky friend says:

"If a good man would only keep track of his work in the Senate and get notices out to the papers, EARLE would be one of the most famous men in the Senate."

But Senator CLEMENTS has never found modesty a political handicap. Historians say only 90 men have served in the House, the Senate, and as State Governor. EARLE CLEMENTS is one of the 90.

"I think he's solved the riddle of politics," one Republican Senator said recently. "Most of us stand in front of the curtains so we can take the bows. EARLE stands in the back of the curtain so he never gets the blame."

#### JOHNSON'S BACKSTAGE

Most observers credit him with as much responsibility for the smoothness of the Senate's operations in the 84th Congress as Senator JOHNSON, who was in front of the curtain.

For a relative junior, Senator CLEMENTS has had a rather spectacular Senate career. A year after joining that body in 1951, he was chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. A year and a half later, at the 1952 Democratic national convention, he worked behind the scenes to heal the North-South split.

Says Minnesota's HUBERT HUMPHREY of Mr. CLEMENTS' Chicago role:

"I knew who EARLE CLEMENTS was, of course, before the convention started. But after it was over I knew why he had come so far. There is a man who has more horse sense than any man I have met in politics."

Mr. CLEMENTS is—as a Kentuckian would say—"right proud" of the Democratic 84th Congress.

"I don't believe that to be successful there must always be cannons booming and rockets firing. Just because there is no deep, emotional conflict doesn't mean this session hasn't been productive."

#### HARD WORKER

Senator CLEMENTS works hard at whatever job confronts him, and has little use for emotional debates. When the time for action comes, he has the reputation of acting fast and hard—some say ruthlessly.

As Governor of Kentucky he cleaned up the State park system in iron-fisted fashion. He improved State roads by the rather unpopular means of adding 2 cents to the gas tax. In a Dixie-oriented State he opened hospitals in Louisville in 1948 to postgraduate study by Negro doctors and nurses; in 1950 he allowed State-controlled schools to admit Negroes on action by the board of trustees.

Most importantly, he balanced the Kentucky budget, and says he'd like to see the same thing happen here.

#### ATTRIBUTES FOR JOB

Senator CLEMENTS brings with him in his move up from Democratic whip to acting majority leader many of the same attributes that made Senator JOHNSON so effective: Organizational ability, a built-in card index file in his mind and a burning desire to get things done as quickly, yet as neatly as possible.

To Mr. CLEMENTS' organizational ability goes credit for the health of the Kentucky Democratic Party today. He took over its leadership in the midforties after the Republicans had elected their first governor in more than 20 years. Not only did he heal deep splits but also headed the ticket which swept the State back to Democratic control.

Recently, while on a trip back home to Morganfield the Senator took a visitor on a tour of Union County.

"Darndest thing I ever saw," said the visitor when he returned to Washington. "The Senator was county judge back in the days of WPA and all during the tour of the county he named every road and culvert that was put in with Federal money. Why, he even gave me the dates and the costs as well as the rights-of-way involved."

All of these things contribute to Senator CLEMENTS' feeling so much at home in politics. During the final year of his term of governor in 1951 he was made attractive business offers ranging in salary from \$35,000 to \$50,000 a year. He turned them down to continue in politics.

Politics, after all, comes as natural to a Kentuckian as a love for bluegrass and fine horses. The Senator's father had been active in local politics, so it was natural that after coming back from World War I as an infantry captain, the younger CLEMENTS should run for sheriff of Union County.

After that came county clerk, county judge, a seat in the Kentucky State Senate, where he eventually served as majority leader, the House of Representatives, then Governor, and, finally, the Senate.

At 58, Senator CLEMENTS is young enough to be a vigorous and effective Senate leader, yet old enough so—under present conditions—he probably will not be the object of a presidential boom. His advice to the young, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man at the pinnacle of both his power and his ambition.

"I'd say," says EARLE CLEMENTS, "that young men interested in public life should realize that good government is the best politics. It's been my observation that the electorate, when convinced of one's good performance, will stand by him whenever he goes before them again."

#### UNOBLIGATED AND UNRESERVED MUTUAL DEFENSE FUNDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement on unobligated and unreserved funds of

the Foreign Operations Administration, which is now known as the International Cooperation Administration, and a letter which I received from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, W. J. McNeil, dated July 7, 1955.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD

As I indicated in my statement of July 7, I asked Secretary of Defense Wilson for a report on conflicting statements with respect to the size of the unobligated and unreserved funds which would lapse into the Treasury as the result of my amendment to the Mutual Security Act. I have now received, in reply, a letter from W. J. McNeil of the Comptroller's Office in the Department of Defense. That letter is attached. It must speak for itself. Put in its best light, however, it seems to me that it indicates that the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget finally got around to taking action in the last week of June which should have been taken during the previous 10 months.

I hope that one effect of my amendment will be to encourage the Appropriations Committees to reduce the amounts available for military assistance so that our budget need not be strained simply because Defense Department estimates of the amounts they can obligate in a fiscal year are too optimistic. The Defense Department should not receive funds in excess of those which it can obligate within 1 year by orderly procedures and careful planning.

The activities of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget during this June in connection with mutual defense funds illustrate two patterns of executive branch financial operations that deserve careful scrutiny. First is the pattern of last-minute obligation of funds to avoid their return to the Treasury Department.

This pattern is illustrated by:

1. The fact that this year, as last year, the heaviest obligations took place during the month of June—the last month of the fiscal year. Indeed, the attached letter from Mr. McNeil shows that the final 24-hour obligations totaled \$614 million instead of the \$575 million as I had earlier indicated.

2. Last year the June military assistance obligations were \$652 million and the May obligations \$488 million. Thus, \$1.2 billion of \$2.5 billion available for obligation during fiscal year 1954 were obligated in the last 2 months of the year. In other words, last year nearly one-half of the funds available were obligated in the last 2 months of the fiscal year.

The second pattern that needs careful scrutiny is that of making estimates that turn out to be unreliable. The attached letter from Mr. McNeil, for example, indicates in its last paragraph one estimate that was more than 100 percent in error. My statement of July 7 described the variety of estimates submitted to congressional committees during the past 2 months in connection with the carryover funds.

I might add one more illustration of an unreliable estimate. In July of last year, the Department of Defense estimated that its unexpended balance as of this June would be \$5.5 billion. Earlier this spring, it revised its estimates to indicate that the unexpended figure would be \$6.7 billion—an error in estimates of over \$1 billion.

I hope that next year we can count on receiving more reliable estimates from the Department of Defense and that it will be able to avoid operations which lead it into the dangerous practice of last minute obligations of funds.

I should also like to request the Senate Appropriations Committee to investigate

the whole question of carryover funds which, according to the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], are in excess of \$100 billion.

What the Congress needs is a competent staff of qualified accountants to go into the whole question of obligated, unobligated, and reserved funds and to submit around the first of the next calendar year a detailed understandable report and recommendations.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1955.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Committee on Foreign Relations,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Secretary Wilson has asked me to reply to your letter of June 30 regarding the estimated unobligated and unreserved balance of mutual defense assistance program funds as of June 30, 1955. On May 10, Mr. H. Struve Hensel, then Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations and testified that he had a program and a plan for its funding for fiscal year 1955 which when implemented would leave only \$100 million of unobligated funds by the close of the fiscal year.

At the time he made the statement to your committee it was anticipated that full knowledge of the effect of the certification of obligations under section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955 as of June 30, 1954, would be known by no later than May 31, 1955, in accordance with the Department of Defense Directive No. 7220.6, "Prerequisites for Reporting and Recording of Obligations." In order for Mr. Hensel's prediction to come true it was necessary to have a complete certification in order to obtain allocation and apportionment of substantial blocks of funds from the Bureau of the Budget. It was Mr. Hensel's belief that once the certifications had been made that the ensuing 30 days would be ample to carry out his plans for obligating and reserving funds.

The certifications under section 1311 were not complete on the May 31 due date. When the certifications had not been received by June 13, Mr. Hensel felt that it was necessary to indicate to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, which was then hearing testimony on the current mutual security legislation, that the failure to receive these certifications were endangering his plan of obligation and reservation of funds before the close of the fiscal year, as he had previously outlined to your committee. As the fiscal year was running out and it appeared that original plans could not be carried out, Mr. Hensel estimated to the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives, that his unobligated and unreserved balance probably would total \$620 million.

Certification of obligation was finally received on June 21, thus making possible the completion of the original plan for obligation and reservation of funds. Because the necessary details of these operations had been worked out prior to June 21, the decision was made to make a determined effort to complete the original planned actions before the end of the fiscal year, thus complying with the original plan. The last series of actions was the request for apportionment which was sent to the Bureau of the Budget on June 24. The Bureau of the Budget apportionment was received on June 30 and the common item orders which had long been prepared were issued and funds reserved in the amount of \$614 million to complete the plan.

When the fiscal year closed the original plan outlined to the committee had been completed and when the full detailed reports are received the unobligated and unreserved balance should be well within the \$100 million estimated for your committee on May 10.

I believe you will appreciate Mr. Hensel's increasing apprehension regarding his estimates when repeated delays encountered in receiving certifications under section 1311 were apparently precluding the accomplishment of his plan for the obligation or reservation of funds before the close of the fiscal year.

You have noted Congressman RICHARD's comments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 28, page 9389. You are quite correct in your statement that the obligating procedures were changed during the last Congress and that the changed procedures were known to the Department of Defense at the time Mr. Hensel testified on May 10. The difficulty, however, arose from the fact that the process of certifying obligations has been a slower process than was anticipated by Mr. Hensel and others in the Department of Defense.

Early in the fiscal year the Department of Defense estimated that the certification made pursuant to section 1311 would result in a loss of \$500 million of prior year funds. When the certifications were completed the loss actually amounted to \$227 million and, as a result, the \$1.4 billion in new obligational authority originally requested for fiscal year 1956 was reduced to \$1.125 billion by a communication from the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated July 1, 1955, to offset the savings.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. McNEILL.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to state that this letter was not received by me in time to incorporate it in the RECORD on last Thursday, when I made my speech on the allocation by the Defense Department of \$575 million on June 30 of this year. I received it the next day, and I now desire that it become a part of the RECORD. I also wish to state to the Senate that I was in error on Thursday when I stated that \$575 million was obligated and reserved on the last day of the last fiscal year. The sum was \$614 million, and the total during the month of June was \$1 billion.

#### REVISION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point four editorials from the Washington Post and Times Herald, the Worcester Telegram, the Boston Herald, and the Springfield Republican.

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

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 12, 1955]

#### IMMIGRATION POLICY

It is difficult to see any purpose to be served by Senator KENNEDY's proposed new commission on immigration and naturalization policy except the purpose of procrastination. Immigration is not a novel subject to Congress or the country. It was studied exhaustively by the House and Senate Judiciary Committees prior to adoption of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. It was reexamined, reappraised, and reconsidered by the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization which submitted an admirably thorough and thoughtful report on January 1, 1953. Both major political parties called for revision of the McCarran-Walter Act in their 1952 platforms; and both major presidential candidates promised to seek revision if elected to office. All of the

leading Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish organizations interested in immigration have spoken out repeatedly and fervently for revision. The one thing the country has not had in connection with immigration during the past 3 years is action. Nothing has been done, in spite of all the hearings and all the investigations and all the reports, to remedy the cruel and xenophobic restrictions of existing law.

The President has done nothing to promote immigration reform, so far as we can ascertain, since he sent his 10-point letter of recommendation to Senator WATKINS in 1953. We do not believe that the appropriate answer to his recommendations lies in the creation of another commission. It lies in a vote on the reform measures that have been kept locked up in judiciary subcommittees. About 10 bills have been introduced in the Senate since passage of the McCarran-Walter Act, while as many as 50 have been introduced in the House. A House judiciary subcommittee has hearings on these proposals planned for the immediate future. There is still time for them to be held and for a vote to be taken during this session of Congress. Senator KENNEDY's proposed commission could produce nothing but delay.

In a disparaging reference to the President's Commission which studied the problem in 1952, Senator KENNEDY observed that the "appointment of the Commission and its report were considered by some to be partisan in nature." No doubt this was true among those who disliked the Commission's findings; it might be equally true of any new commission. The 1952 Commission was, nevertheless, as thoroughly nonpartisan and expert a body as could be assembled. Deliberating under the chairmanship of former Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman and taking testimony from a great variety of witnesses, it came to clear conclusions which experience under the McCarran-Walter Act has served only to reinforce. What is needed today for the achievement of an intelligent and humane immigration policy is not more information but more energy and resolution. The time for decision and action is long overdue.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram of July 4, 1955]

#### IMMIGRATION POLICY

Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY has the right approach to the question of improving the Nation's immigration policy. He would not try to patch up the Refugee Relief Act, which was supposed to let in 214,000 carefully chosen immigrants over a 3-year period. This Refugee Relief Act is a patch-up job itself, and a far from satisfactory one. Senator KENNEDY would go right to the real source of trouble—the McCarran-Walter Act adopted in 1952 over President Truman's veto.

The Massachusetts Senator suggests appointment of a nonpolitical commission of experts to review our experience with immigration since enactment of the McCarran statute. On the basis of their recommendations, the permanent laws relating to immigration might be modified by Congress.

For many decades the influence of politics has been too heavy in this field of legislation. Politics gave us a bad immigration law 30 years ago. Politics prevented correction of its serious deficiencies for decades.

When it was finally possible to rewrite the statute, political circumstances put the project into the hands of committees headed by legislators whose distrust of immigration and immigrants was almost fanatical.

The late Senator McCarran, a son of immigrant parents himself, seemed to see an ideal immigration policy in a program that let in nobody at all. Representative WALTER, who teamed up with McCarran to draft our present law, has more recently cropped up

in the news as the chief critic of Edward J. Corsi. Mr. Corsi was permitted by Secretary of State Dulles to become a political casualty as administrator of the Refugee Relief Act.

The McCarran-Walter Act was debated and adopted at a time when politics exercised a particularly vicious influence. In 1952, with a presidential election coming up and charges of foreign-inspired subversion filling the air, many Members of Congress considered it politically expedient to accept without question an immigration policy that slammed the door shut and made second-class citizens of our naturalized citizens.

This McCarran-Walter law is a national disgrace. The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 falls short of correcting the bad features and is only temporary, anyway.

Senator KENNEDY is to be commended for asking a complete new study of immigration. We ought to get to work before the present arrangement results in more injustice. American relations with the people of the rest of the free world have suffered enough already.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Herald of July 1, 1955]

#### A STRAIGHT LOOK AT IMMIGRATION

There can be little doubt that the sprawling McCarran-Walter Immigration Act needs wholesale revision, or at least substantial amending. President Truman did his best to halt its passage when he was in office. Presidential candidates of both major parties criticized it during the 1952 campaign. Representatives of all faiths, labor and industry have gone on record against it. There are, at the present time, 10 bills in the House and 50 in the Senate aimed at modifying its provisions.

And even some of the act's most vociferous supporters favor some changes. Of course their changes may not be precisely the same as those advocated by the act's opponents. But the fact remains that good or bad, realistic or illusory, kind or cruel, there is a big demand from all sides for improvement.

Senator KENNEDY has introduced a bill into the Senate which would create a legal commission on immigration modeled after the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization. It would be composed of 12 members, 6 drawn from private life, 4 from Congress, and 2 from the executive branch of the Government. The President, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House would make the appointments. It would be required to study our present immigration laws and report to the President by next April 10 on changes it may recommend.

There has already been one Commission study of the act. It was 31 pages long; it was clear and forthright; it recommended that the Immigration Act should be completely rewritten—and it has been all but forgotten.

But the study was made at a time when all was politics and its effect was lost in a fiery cloud of partisan attacks and counterattacks. Of course this study will be published at a time when the politicians will be clearing their throats if not already mounting their stumps. But it should be a calmer time, nevertheless, and, therefore, this report, if it is actually made, should be greeted with more respect than the last.

Senator KENNEDY can be counted as a sturdy opponent of the basic philosophy behind the McCarran-Walter Act. Yet he is adamant that the commission he proposes should be a bipartisan, blue-ribbon group, and that the study should be dignified and out of politics. He is obviously sincere in desiring a wholly objective investigation.

We hope Mr. KENNEDY's proposal will meet with congressional approval. Congress and the people need an expert interpretation of this vast and complicated set of laws.

In the meantime, however, we hope that those who back constructive, humanizing amendments to the act, like the Ives-Saltonstall-Case bill, will not give up the fight.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of July 10, 1955]

#### A COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION

Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY was criticized by some very partisan fellow Democrats, during last fall's campaign, for having been, so they charged, too friendly and cooperative in his relations with that wicked Republican Senator SALTONSTALL. It will now be interesting to see whether Senator KENNEDY, whose recent return to his Senate seat has been so widely hailed, draws similar criticism for his proposal that the revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act be taken out of partisan politics by referring it to a bipartisan commission.

Although the McCarran-Walter Act bears the names of two Democrats—the late Senator McCarran, of Nevada, and the present Representative WALTER of Pennsylvania—the fact is that Senator KENNEDY's proposal would very definitely take the Eisenhower administration "off the hook" and therefore ought to be welcomed by it. As recently pointed out in these columns, with quotations from his 1952 campaign speeches, President Eisenhower then committed himself to a revision of the McCarran-Walter Act. But, since entering the White House nearly 2½ years ago, he has made no direct or positive move to that effect, although in April 1953 he wrote to Senator WATKINS, of Utah, chairman of a Senate committee, specifying 10 criticisms that had been made of the McCarran-Walter Act and its racially discriminatory quotas.

There has been criticism of Eisenhower within his own party for this failure to follow up his 1952 speeches. But reference to such a commission as Senator KENNEDY proposes would at least temporarily remove the issue from the political arena. If it should bring wise recommendations followed by congressional action, that would not be bad—except for the delay.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, these editorials discuss the joint resolution which I recently introduced, S. J. Res. 84, to establish a bipartisan commission to review our immigration and naturalization policy. The Washington Post and Times Herald in its editorial this morning criticizes the commission proposal, because it believes it would delay action on amending the McCarran-Walter Act.

If the choice lay between action on those amendments of which I am co-sponsor and the establishment of a commission, I would agree with the Washington Post and Times Herald criticism. However, it is obvious that Congress will not so act this session. Inasmuch as the choice apparently lies between no action at all and the establishment of a high-level commission whose study could be undertaken in the intervening months before the Senate reconvenes next year, it seems to me the results of such a study would make it much more likely that the Congress would act in the coming session.

I do not believe it is any disparagement of the Perlman Commission's study of the McCarran-Walter Act to point out that that study was made during the summer and fall of 1952, during a political campaign, and at a time when the McCarran-Walter Act had not yet gone into effect. A high level study at the present time, by a commission composed of Members of the House and

Senate as well as representatives of the administration and the public, which could study the administration of the act without bias and submit its recommendations to Congress early next year, would, I believe, be a great step forward in bringing about the major amendments of the McCarran-Walter Act which are found to be necessary.

#### A CHALLENGE TO THE WEEKLY PRESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial published in the Wednesday, June 22, issue of the Huntington-Times and Suffolk Bulletin of Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

The editorial is entitled "Bribing the Weekly Press," and indicates that an amazing and flagrant attempt has been made to buy up weekly editorial columns for the professed aim of "working for the ideals of the Republican Party."

Albert Rufhel, President of the Suffolk Consolidated Press, publishing the Huntington-Times and eight other weekly newspapers in New York, was quite indignant at this crude and unprincipled approach.

In view of this charge, it is fair to ask whether or not the "ideals of the Republican Party" include outright purchase of the American press.

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

##### BRIBING THE WEEKLY PRESS

Here's a shocker.

After holding a letter, properly addressed and with handwritten signature, for several days in the hope that the editor's tired eyes were not playing tricks, it was finally decided to bring it to the attention of readers.

In substance the letter's author wants to buy the editorial column of a Suffolk Consolidated Press newspaper, of which this newspaper is one, and suggests possible compensation up to \$50,000 a year, stating that that sum of money has been paid to a "co-operating" newspaper not identified.

And for what reason is the editorial column sought? " \* \* \* to cooperate with us in working for the ideals of the Republican Party."

Not only was the letter a shocker, but the request was amazing for its unadulterated gall. It was shockingly insulting to the newspaper profession as a whole and, we hope, to the Republican Party.

If the request is not a hair-brained publicity stunt by a dabbler in public relations, it demands investigating by either the national or State Republican organization, or both.

Complete data will be made available to a properly accredited representative of the party.

The letter cannot be permitted to go unchallenged for any number of reasons. Here is one paragraph:

"We are public relations consultants for many individuals over the entire country who believe in and cooperate with us in working for the ideals of the Republican Party."

If this type of cooperation includes attempts at outright purchase of the press to aid the party and is condoned, popular revulsion must be expected quickly because Republican newspapers and the Republican Party will always be suspect.

#### MINNESOTA AS A VACATIONLAND

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Minneapolis Tribune. It is entitled "Why Not Some Minnesota Boasts?" The article was written by Mr. Rolf Felstad, a Minneapolis Tribune staff writer.

In the article Mr. Felstad quotes Governor Freeman, of Minnesota, who invites the people of the United States to visit the greatest vacationland in America, namely, the State of Minnesota.

In view of the fact that the present session of Congress may soon terminate, and in view of the further fact that we have been experiencing rather inclement weather in Washington—or perhaps I should say the customary weather for July—which weather, of course, will become much worse in August, I should like to extend a most cordial invitation to all tired souls to refresh themselves in the wonderful tourist land of central and northern Minnesota. There are plenty of recreational facilities there to take good care of one and all.

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

##### TEXAS BEATS US ON ONE POINT: WHY NOT SOME MINNESOTA BOASTS?

(By Rolf Felstad)

The trouble with Minnesotans, if anything, Governor Freeman said Friday, is that they've been a little too modest about Minnesota.

There ought to be some point about half-way between Minnesota modesty and Texas boasting, he declared.

"Perhaps we don't want to brag as much as the Texans," he said in a talk recorded for broadcast over the weekend. "But we ought, each of us, to speak out with real pride about the blessings and the benefits of our great State."

The Governor called Minnesota a land of 25,000 lakes—if you count the small ones.

"Whoever counted the lakes stopped at 10,000," he said, "just because he got tired of counting, and not because he ran out of lakes."

The fishing is fine, said Freeman. There are more fish than ever and more fishermen—a million last year to give the State more licensed fishermen than any other.

Besides being full of fish, Freeman went on, Minnesota is full of resorts—more than 4,000.

Breathtaking things to see include the Hiawatha Valley Highway, which rivals the Rhine Valley in Germany and the Palisades of the Hudson; the North Shore Drive; Pipestone, where the Indians made peace pipes; the Iron Range—the Paul Bunyan country; and many others.

A lot of mail inquiries to his office "are a reminder," Freeman added, "of the growing number of people from all over the Nation who are learning that Minnesota is the ideal summer vacationland."

Most tourists here, he said, come from Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, with quite a few from other Midwestern States and from the east and west coasts. And, oh yes, Texas.

The Governor urged Minnesotans to be gracious hosts. After all, he pointed out, fishermen spent a total of \$2,185,000 in Minnesota last year, including \$546,000 from out-of-State anglers.

Freeman said he is going to take a dose of his own prescription in a week or two. He, Mrs. Freeman, and their two children, Connie and Mike, plan a week at a Minnesota lake.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I certainly would not wish to keep anyone from going to the great State of Minnesota. However, I should like to inform one and all that the distance from Washington is only half so far to the great State of South Carolina, with its Myrtle Beach, and other fine beaches. Anyone who does not like beaches, can go to the northern part of the State and refresh himself in the mountain breezes, where he can sleep well at night.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In view of the great population of our country, we are perfectly willing to have a rather substantial number of people go to South Carolina. However, I extend a special invitation to my good friend from South Carolina to come to Minnesota. We would very much like to have him there.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I have established almost a custom of inviting tired Democrats to come to Wisconsin, to be refreshed in that wonderful State, with its 9,000 lakes—Minnesota has 10,000—and to enjoy some of the wonderful Wisconsin cheese, and the muskellunge and other fish, including the brook trout. Above everything else, they would meet in Wisconsin people who stem from all the northern countries of Europe. They are industrious, hospitable, and eager to entertain visitors. Of course, across the river from us is Minnesota, with its good people.

As I listened to the flowery words of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, I could not refrain from speaking for Wisconsin, with its fine recreational facilities, its great production of milk—16 billion pounds of milk a year—its factories, and its most wonderful cheese of all kinds. In Wisconsin those who have been more or less debilitated by the weather in Washington could enjoy the finest kind of nourishment and complete relaxation and comfort.

As I have said, it has become almost a custom for me to extend such an invitation, and I am glad to see that my colleague from Minnesota has caught on and is following the same good doctrine of looking after those who are in need of a worthwhile vacation and rest and of the inspiration such a vacation affords.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. If I have the floor, I shall be delighted to yield.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I cannot sit here and listen to the self-delegated representatives of the chambers of commerce of their respective States speak of their beauties and great attractions, without rising to say that I appreciate the invitation from my distinguished colleague from Minnesota and his comments relative to that State, and I also appreciate the comments of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. But, Mr. President, only a few nights ago I slept in Maine under two blankets, and thousands of people were headed there to secure relief

from the heat and humidity which affect less favored areas of the Nation. If it is not inappropriate for me to say so, my distinguished colleague from Minnesota has accepted an invitation which I extended to him and his good wife to visit Maine this summer, to view its 2,500 miles of coastline darting in and around harbors and coves, to see some of its myriads of lakes, rivers, hills, and mountains, the beautiful coastal area which Maine offers, and to enjoy some of Maine's lobsters which are known everywhere for their outstanding and delectable quality.

I wish to say that I shall hope to reciprocate and accept the kind invitation which the Senator from Minnesota has offered, and shall pay a visit to his State sometime in the near future.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It will be a delight and joy to the Humphrey family to travel through Maine as we wander back to God's great, wonderful recreational area in the State of Minnesota. I extend, again, a cordial invitation to visit that State.

Mr. President, I desire now to refer to another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota may proceed.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE PASSPORT OFFICE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, recently, I had the privilege of receiving a communication from Miss Frances G. Knight, Director of the Passport Office of the Department of State, which communication contained a great deal of information concerning some of the difficulties of the Passport Office and some of the plans now being made to expedite the service in that office. I bring this to the attention of the Senate because I am confident that every Member of the Senate has had some problems in terms of passport and visa requests, and I should like to have them see this communication. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the letter from the Director of the Passport Office and my reply thereto printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

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

JULY 9, 1955.

FRANCES G. KNIGHT,  
Director, Passport Office  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MISS KNIGHT: It was with a great deal of interest that I read your letter of July 1 in connection with the operations of the Passport Office. My office staff has on many occasions spoken to me of some of the problems encountered, particularly during the seasons of heavy travel abroad, and has indicated awareness of the difficulties.

We have had some complaints, true—I have only today referred one to you that I felt merited your personal attention—but on the whole we have had relatively few that we were not able to assuage. The Passport Office has long been understaffed for the volume of work and the kind of service expected of it. Despite the many handicaps, we have experienced fine cooperation and a great deal of assistance from your staff with the many problems that come up in connection with passports.

The plans that you have outlined in your letter, and that were described somewhat more fully in a recent New York Times article, should be of great interest to every Member of Congress. Funds should be made available to modernize the physical plant and to hire adequate personnel to make more efficient and expeditious the Department's functions. A realistic and comprehensive approach toward a solution to the problem, such as you have outlined, ought surely to meet with the hearty approval of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

JULY 1, 1955.

The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: This letter is by way of explanation, but not an excuse, for the delays I know your office has experienced in getting the passport office on the telephone in the past 2 months. I sincerely regret any inconvenience which you or your staff have encountered in this respect.

I understand how very annoying it must be to wait for hours, and sometimes days, to obtain a free line to this office in order to make a simple inquiry or check on a constituent's passport application.

You will be interested to know that a spot check on a few selected telephone lines to the passport office totaled over 13,000 calls within a period of 5 days. We averaged 250 calls per day per girl assigned to handle inquiries. According to the chief telephone operator of the Department of State, during the same 5-day period, there were a minimum of 22 calls awaiting service on each line into the passport office from 9 a. m. through 5 p. m. I tried to alleviate this heavy telephone traffic by adding four lines into my own office, but the volume has been so great that the addition did not result in a noticeable improvement.

The passport office staff has been working long hours 6 days a week. We issued or renewed 434,644 passports in 1954. We estimate that we will issue or renew a minimum of 480,000 in fiscal 1955. In May 1954 we processed 56,776 passports as compared to 71,055 in May 1955. This increased workload has been carried on with inadequate personnel, equipment, and space.

On Saturday, June 4, the passport mail room dispatched 4,140 passports. On the following Saturday, by virtue of volunteer overtime workers, we wrote 3,100, checked 4,000, and dispatched 3,500 passports. These figures are all-time highs, and I quote them merely to give you an idea of the volume of work we are turning out.

There have been complaints of slowness and inaccessibility from citizens in various parts of the country from which you may have had some reverberations. I am trying to correct these inadequacies by recommending that the passport office be moved to larger and modern quarters, and that eventually we have our own passport building designed to house our particular type of operation. I am also suggesting that I be permitted to purchase modern machinery and up-to-date office equipment, and streamline passport processing to meet the requirements of the coming jet age. I realize that in the past a citizen who planned an overseas trip months in advance, and took a leisurely 7-to-10-day voyage by boat, was willing to wait 3 to 4 weeks for the processing of his passport application. Today, with Europe an overnight hop by plane, and tomorrow when the jets will bring any part of the world within a few daylight hours of our embarkation ports, citizens want and should get speedy service from the passport office. If I succeed in my program of modernizing our operation, I am sure your office will not have the difficulties it encountered this year,

and we will be better equipped to serve you and your constituents.

Please explain this to your office staff, all of whom have been most cooperative, understanding, and considerate. I do apologize for any delay or inconvenience to you or your staff during the past 2 months.

Sincerely,

FRANCES G. KNIGHT,  
Director, Passport Office.

#### VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER U NU, OF BURMA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last week we were honored in this Nation to have as our guest the Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu. He spoke to the Senate and commented briefly and pointedly on the similarities between recent Burmese history and our own history of the late 18th century.

The Prime Minister of Burma is not the first distinguished foreign visitor we have had in Washington this year. Perhaps the headlines were not quite so big for U Nu as they have been for some of our other visitors. Representatives of big nations with great power tend to command more attention than representatives of small nations—and Burma is small. It is only some 260,000 square miles in area, has a population of less than 20 million, and lies in an area not known for its accessibility to American tourists—or to Members of Congress.

But Burma is a big and important country if one thinks of its morally strategic position. Burma has only been independent since January 4, 1948. She confronts Communist China to the north, India and Pakistan to the west, and Indochina and Thailand to the east. In this pivotal position of importance, the things Burma does and the attitudes its leaders take are extremely important—probably more important than actions this Nation took during its political infancy.

We in the United States can look back at our own history with pride. We fought the Barbary pirates shortly after we achieved independence and we came to blows with the British in the War of 1812. But, as a general rule, we were isolated from the rest of the world when it came to having close and influential political neighbors.

That is not true of Burma. That nation is caught between the Communist and the non-Communist world. Some would describe Burma as a neutralist nation. I know there are Americans who demand that countries like Burma be with us or against us. They have not understood the attitude in Burma which several years ago asked us to stop our technical-assistance program to that country.

Mr. President, I think that the Burmese Prime Minister showed us this past week that a nation does not have to be big to be important; it does not have to have tanks and guns in profusion to advance the principles of democratic government. Burma is one of those countries of the Far East which rests on a broad democratic base, and U Nu, with his sound, good-humored advice, proved that last week.

During the war, the Thakin Party, of which U Nu was a member, helped to

organize the resistance movement. By 1945 the Burmese defense army was working openly with the Allies. Shortly after achieving independence, the Burmese Government was seriously threatened by the Communists. Much of the rich Irrawaddy Valley was held by rebel forces and Rangoon itself was threatened.

During this critical period from 1949 through 1951 there was a strong feeling among Government circles in Washington that Burma must be written off. But that view failed to take into account the quality of the Burmese leadership. It failed, in the words of one author, "to distinguish between the Socialist slogans, which had helped the present government to emerge, and its firm determination to fight against Communist insurrection."

The Burmese Government gradually drove the rebels into retreat and today there is a strong, independent Burma which understands and knows how to handle the Communists and their techniques.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that U Nu during his visit here taught this Nation some lessons we might well take to heart. He taught us that the strength of this Nation lies not in its guns but in the fact that the United States serves as a beacon for freedom-loving peoples the world over.

Last Thursday U Nu remarked:

I dare say that the leaders of our independence movement were as familiar with the Constitution of the United States as you yourselves. \* \* \* That great document \* \* \* has served throughout all the intervening time as a beacon to fighters for freedom everywhere. And it shines as brightly today as ever.

This statement deserves repeating, as it holds the key to the critical search for freedom that is going on in much of the Asiatic world.

We have grown strong in 175 years. The Prime Minister has reminded us that our strength, however, depends on our ideals and our freedom, not on our guns. It is this spirit of freedom that will help pivotal nations like Burma to survive. It is the success of nations like Burma in adapting concepts of freedom to the realities of Asia that will serve as a beacon to peoples throughout Asia.

The second lesson, Mr. President, we have learned from U Nu is the lesson of equality. Man, regardless of the color of his skin and regardless of the size or power of the nation from whence he comes, deserves always to be treated with full equality. The Burmese Prime Minister taught us this lesson, and he taught it well.

There are many leaders and potential leaders in Asia who can do what U Nu has done for his country and for the cause of freedom. If they can lead their own people with the firmness, understanding, and good humor U Nu has shown, the older democratic nations, including the United States, will have much to learn from them.

In 1789 it could have been said that the future of individual freedom rested with the United States. The experiment that was carried on here provided a new basis for popular government in which

man ruled the state instead of the state ruling man. In 1955 the future of individual freedom rests largely in the hands of such nations as Burma, in which concepts of individual freedom are being tried and tested in a new environment. We must do what we can to help these nations in a material way. But more important than material help is the understanding they seek and which they should have.

#### EFFORT ON THE PART OF CHICAGO TO DIVERT WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, each year for some time now, the Congress has been confronted with the unhappy spectacle of an attempt to "railroad" through unsound legislation which has been appropriately identified as the "Chicago water steal"—namely, a unilateral effort on the part of Chicago to divert water from Lake Michigan in utter violation of solemn agreements between the United States and Canada, and in utter contrast to the judgment, interests, and opinion of other lake States, including my own.

Without reflecting in any way upon any individual colleague overzealously seeking this objective, I may say that, unfortunately, the effort toward it has been marked time after time by its partisans ill-considered, "speedup," and "slip-through" tactics which do not do justice to the traditions of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I respect, of course, the judgment of impartial colleagues on both sides of the hill, particularly that of members of the Senate Public Works Committee now reviewing this bill under the leadership of the distinguished chairman, the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. And I earnestly hope that the views expressed to the Senate committee on the part of the administration, objecting to this bill will be given earnest heed.

I have opposed the Chicago water steal in the past. I oppose it today.

I oppose it in the interests of the United States. I oppose it in the international interest of good neighborliness between the United States and Canada. I oppose it in the interests of the several lake States which would be harmed by it.

In the past, I have on many occasions presented detailed arguments against the bill.

Now, however, merely by way of reporting its current status so as to alert my colleagues to the dangers of it, I ask unanimous consent that the text of a news article from the Milwaukee Journal of July 8 be printed at this point in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**WATER STEAL VETO HINTED IN A LETTER—BUDGET BUREAU SAYS LAKE BILL DOES NOT JIBE WITH PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT**

A strong hint that President Eisenhower would veto legislation passed by Congress to increase the diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago was contained in dispatches Friday from Washington, D. C.

The hint came in a letter to the Senate Public Works Committee from the Federal Budget Bureau. The committee is considering a bill identical to the one passed Tues-

day by the House, authorizing Chicago to withdraw 2,500 cubic feet a second from the lake for a 3-year test period instead of the current 1,500 cubic feet.

The Budget Bureau's letter informed the Senate committee that the increased diversion "would not be in accord with the program of the President," according to the Associated Press.

#### WRITES TO CHAVEZ

The Budget Bureau is part of the Executive Office of the President and as such it expresses White House sentiment on legislation. The Bureau's views were made known by Donald B. Belcher, assistant director, in a letter to CHAVEZ, Democrat, of New Mexico, chairman of the committee.

Belcher's letter recalled that Mr. Eisenhower last year said that reasonable opportunity should be given the International Joint Commission, composed of United States and Canadian representatives, and the Army engineers to complete studies of current lake levels before any law is enacted that might affect the Great Lakes. The President vetoed a similar bill last year after Congress had passed it.

"However," Belcher's letter related, "it is understood that the results of these studies will not be available before next year."

#### CITY OFFICIALS DELIGHTED

The State Department also expressed its disapproval of the legislation in a letter to the Senate group from Thruston B. Morton, an Assistant Secretary of State. Referring to the same surveys, Morton wrote:

"Dependent on the outcome of these studies and how the interests of the United States and Canada would appear to be affected, it will then have to be considered whether discussion of the proposal (increased diversion at Chicago) with the Canadian Government is in the overall interest of the United States."

Representative O'BRIEN, Democrat, of Illinois, who sponsored the House bill, previously had said he believed changes made in the measure from last year met the President's objections. The principal change was a rewording of the preamble to emphasize the experimental nature of the proposed diversion increase.

#### CITY OFFICIALS PLEASED

City officials were delighted with the Budget Bureau and State Department letters.

Mayor Zeidler said that the President and the State Department are "consistent in their views."

"I am inclined to agree with them, because the waters of Lake Michigan-Lake Huron basin are the waters of both the States and Canada," Zeidler said. "Chicago is endeavoring to divert water on a unilateral basis without considering the other States and Canada."

Harry G. Slater, first assistant city attorney, said that the news was "heartening."

#### ELECTION OF DELEGATES FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** If there be no further morning business, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 191) to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions, and for other purposes.

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

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the committee report on H. R. 191, the bill under consideration, is on the desk of each Senator. It is a unanimous report by the committee.

The bill has been drafted in complete cooperation with the representatives of the two major political parties in the District of Columbia. It provides a procedure for the election of delegates to the national conventions of the two major parties.

The bill provides also for the submission, upon the recommendation of the controlling committees of the two major parties in the District of Columbia, of initiative matters affecting party affairs. The bill provides, further, for a procedure for placing upon the ballot the names of possible presidential candidates in the preferential primary, in case such candidates have no objection to their names being placed on the ballot.

I do not think anything more needs to be said in support of the bill, in view of the long and tedious work which the committee has devoted to it. I submit the bill on the basis of the committee report.

It will be recalled that yesterday certain typographical corrections were made in the print of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the following officials of political parties in the District of Columbia shall be elected as provided in this act:

(1) National committeemen and national committeewomen;

(2) Delegates to conventions of political parties nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States;

(3) Alternates to the officials referred to in clauses (1) and (2) above, where permitted by political party rules; and

(4) Such members and officials of local committees of political parties as may be designated by the duly authorized local committees of such parties for election at large in the District of Columbia.

#### DEFINITIONS

Sec. 2. For the purposes of the act—

(1) The term "District" means the District of Columbia.

(2) The term "qualified elector" means a citizen of the United States (A) who does not claim voting residence or right to vote in any State or Territory, and who has resided in the District continuously since the beginning of the 1-year period ending on the day of the next election, or, if such period has not begun, resides in the District;

(B) who is, or will be on the day of the next election, 21 years old; (C) who has never been convicted of a felony in the United States, or if he has been so convicted, has been pardoned; and (D) who is not mentally incompetent as adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) The term "Board" means the Board of Elections for the District of Columbia provided for by section.

(4) The term "absentee resident" means a duly registered qualified elector—

(A) who is absent from the District and who—

(i) is a member of any branch of the armed services of the United States and any of their respective components;

(ii) is a member of the merchant marine of the United States;

(iii) is serving with the American Red Cross or the United Service Organizations or is a member of a religious or welfare organization, and is attached to or serving with the Armed Forces of the United States outside the United States; or

(iv) is a spouse or dependent of a person qualifying under clause (i), (ii), or (iii) above; or

(B) who, by reason of physical disability, as certified by a physician pursuant to section 10 hereof, is unable to vote in person at the appropriate polling place; regardless of whether or not such person is physically absent from the District.

#### CREATION OF BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Sec. 3. There is hereby created a Board of Elections for the District of Columbia, to be composed of 3 members appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The first terms of offices on the Board shall expire, as designated by the Commissioners, 1 at the close of December 31 of each of the first 3 years which begin after the date of enactment of this act. Subsequent terms of each such office shall be 3 years beginning January 1 following the expiration of the preceding term of such office. Any person appointed to fill a vacant office shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of such office. Until his successor is appointed and has qualified, a member may continue to serve even though the term of the office to which he was appointed has expired.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS

Sec. 4. (a) No person shall be a member of the Board unless he qualifies as an elector and resides in the District. No person may be appointed to the Board unless he has resided in the District continuously since the beginning of the 3-year period ending on the day he is appointed. Members of the Board shall hold no other paid office or employment in the District government and shall hold no active office, position or employment in the Federal Government. Not more than two members shall be members of the same political party.

(b) Each member of the Board shall be paid compensation of \$25 per day while performing duties under this act. Except as provided in subsection (a) no person shall be ineligible to serve or to receive compensation as a member of the Board because he occupies another office or position or because he receives compensation (including retirement compensation) from another source. The right to compensation from another source otherwise secured to such a person under the laws of the United States shall not be abridged by the fact of his service or receipt of compensation as a member of the Board, or as an employee of the Board.

#### FUNCTIONS OF BOARD

Sec. 5. (a) The Board shall—

(1) maintain a permanent registry, keeping it accurate and current;

(2) conduct registrations and elections;

(3) print, distribute, and count ballots, or provide and operate suitable voting machines;

(4) divide the District into appropriate voting precincts, each of which shall contain at least 350 registered persons;

(5) operate polling places;

(6) certify nominees and the results of elections; and

(7) perform such other duties as are imposed upon it by this act.

(b) The Board, and persons authorized by it, may administer oaths to persons executing affidavits pursuant to sections 7, 8, and 10. It may provide for the administering of such other oaths as it considers appropriate to require in the performance of its functions.

(c) The Board may prescribe such regulations as it considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(d) The Board may employ necessary personnel, at such rates of compensation as may be fixed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, without reference to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

#### BOARD TO BE INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Sec. 6. (a) In the performance of its duties, the Board shall not be subject to the direction of any nonjudicial officer of the District.

(b) The District government shall furnish to the Board, upon request of the Board, such space and facilities as are available in public buildings in the District to be used as registration or polling places, and such records, information, services, personnel, offices, and equipment, and such other assistance and facilities, as may be necessary to enable the Board properly to perform its functions. Subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, privately owned space, facilities and equipment may be rented for the registration, polling, and other functions of the Board.

#### REGISTRATION

Sec. 7. (a) No person shall vote in any election in the District unless he is a qualified elector and, except as provided in subsection (e), is registered in the District.

(b) No person shall be registered unless—

(1) he is a qualified elector;

(2) he has resided in the District continuously since the beginning of the 9-month period ending on the day he offers to register; and

(3) he executes a registration affidavit by signature or mark (unless prevented by physical disability) on the form prescribed by the Board pursuant to subsection (c), showing his political affiliation, and that he meets each of the requirements specified in section 2 (2) for a qualified elector as well as the requirement of paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(c) In administering the provisions of subsection (b) (3), the Board shall prepare and use a registration affidavit form in which each request for information is readily understandable and can be satisfied by a concise answer or mark. The Board may request additional information required to determine whether the registrant meets the requirements imposed by or referred to in subsection (b).

(d) The registry shall be kept open except during the 15-day period ending on the first Tuesday in May of each presidential election year, and except as provided by the Board in the case of a special election. While the registry is open, any person may apply for registration or change his registration.

(e) If a person is not permitted to register, such person, or any qualified candidate, may appeal to the Board, but not later than 3 days after the registry is closed for the next election. The Board shall decide within 5 days after the appeal is perfected whether the challenged elector is entitled to register. If the appeal is denied, the appellant may, within 3 days after such denial, appeal to

the municipal court for the District of Columbia. The decision of such court shall be final and not appealable. If the appeal is upheld by either the Board or the court, the challenged elector shall be allowed to register immediately. If the appeal is pending on election day, the challenged elector may cast a ballot marked "challenged," as provided in section 9 (d).

#### NOMINATIONS: CONTENTS OF BALLOTS

SEC. 8. (a) Candidates for office participating in an election held pursuant to this Act shall be the persons registered under section 7 who have been nominated for such office by a petition—

(1) prepared and presented to the Board in accordance with rules prescribed by the Board, but not later than 30 days before the date of the election; and

(2) signed by not less than 100 voters, registered under section 7, and of the same political party as the nominee.

(b) No person shall hold elected office pursuant to this act unless he has been a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia continuously since the beginning of the 3-year period ending on the date of the next election, and is a qualified elector registered under section 7.

(c) The Board shall arrange the ballot of each political party so as to enable the voters of such party—

(1) to vote for the candidates duly qualified and nominated for election by such party under this act;

(2) to answer in the affirmative or negative such questions relating to the conduct of the affairs of such party as the duly authorized local committee of such party may file with the Board in writing: *Provided, however*, That the questions shall be so filed not later than 30 days before the date of the election; and

(3) to state their preferences, as candidates for President and Vice President, from among those persons (A) whose names have been certified to the Board in writing by the local committee of the applicable political party and (B) who have filed with such committee and the Board in writing their consent to the use of their names for such purposes: *Provided, however*, That the documents required by this clause shall be filed with the Board not later than 30 days before the date of the election.

#### METHOD OF VOTING

SEC. 9. (a) Voting in all elections shall be secret. Voting may be by paper ballot or voting machine.

(b) the ballot of a person who is registered as a resident of the District shall be valid only if cast in the voting precinct where the residence shown on his registration is located.

(c) Each qualified candidate may have a watcher at each polling place, provided the watcher presents proper credentials signed by the candidate. No one shall interfere with the opportunity of a watcher to observe the conduct of the election at that polling place and the counting of votes. Watchers may challenge prospective voters who are believed to be unqualified to vote.

(d) If the official in charge of the polling place, after hearing both parties to any such challenge or acting on his own initiative with respect to a prospective voter, reasonably believes the prospective voter is unqualified to vote, he shall allow the voter to cast a paper ballot marked "challenged." Ballots so cast shall be segregated, and no such ballot shall be counted until the challenge has been removed as provided in subsection (e).

(e) If a person has been permitted to vote only by challenged ballot, such person, or any qualified candidate, may appeal to the Board within 3 days after election day. The Board shall decide within 7 days after the appeal is perfected whether the voter was qualified to vote. If the appeal is denied, the

appellant may within 3 days of such denial appeal to the municipal court of the District of Columbia. The decision of such court shall be final and not appealable. If the Board decides that the voter was qualified to vote, the word "challenged" shall be stricken from the voter's ballot and the ballot shall be treated as if it had not been challenged.

(f) If the official in charge of the polling place is satisfied that a qualified elector is unable to record his vote by marking the ballot or operating the voting machine, two officials of the polling place shall on the request of the voter enter the voting booth and vote as directed. The officials shall tell no one how the voter voted. The official in charge of the voting place shall make a return of all such voters, giving their names and disabilities.

(g) No person shall vote more than once in any election nor in any election held by a political party other than that to which he has declared himself to be a member.

(h) Copies of the regulations of the Board with respect to voting shall be made available to prospective voters at each polling place.

#### ABSENTEE VOTING

SEC. 10. (a) Any absentee resident shall be given the right and opportunity to vote in any election, and in the manner herein-after provided.

(b) An absentee resident referred to in section 2 (4) (A) hereof who has reason to believe that because of his status as such he will be unable to vote in person may make application to the Board requesting an absentee ballot. An absentee resident shall be entitled to be sent an absentee ballot only if the application therefor is received by the Board at least 30 days before the date of an election.

(c) Any disabled absentee resident referred to in section 2 (4) (B) hereof may, either directly or through an agent, apply in writing to the Board, not less than 10 days before any election, stating—

(1) the name of his or her agent; and  
(2) the disabled voter's name, postoffice address, and residence, and the political party with which such disabled voter affiliates. The voter shall accompany such application with a certificate, from a duly licensed and practicing physician, certifying that such elector is (A) *compos mentis*; (B) not afflicted with any contagious disease or under quarantine; and (C) in such a state of health that it would be dangerous and unwise for the voter to attempt to vote in person at the designated polling place.

(d) The Board shall furnish upon receipt of application from an absentee resident the proper ballot, two envelopes, and a voter's certificate. One envelope shall be marked as the "return envelope" and shall be sufficiently larger than the "ballot envelope" to conveniently enclose the "ballot envelope." The "return envelope" shall be addressed to insure prompt delivery to the Board, and the postage shall be prepaid.

The "voter's certificate" shall be substantially in the following form:

#### "VOTER'S CERTIFICATE"

"The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a qualified elector in the District of Columbia; that the ballot enclosed in the 'ballot envelope' was exhibited by me to the attesting witness named below; that at the time I so exhibited the same to said attesting witness there were no cross marks opposite the names of any candidate or questions to be voted on; that thereafter I marked the same in the presence of said attesting witness, but in such a way that neither he nor any other person could see or learn for what candidates or questions thereon I voted; that thereupon in his presence I folded said ballot and without showing the same to any person, enclosed

the same in the 'ballot envelope' and sealed it.

"Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
"Voter's signature."

#### "CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTING WITNESS"

"I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing certificate and know the contents thereof and that the same is true.

"Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
"Attesting Witness."

Printed on the back of the "voter's certificate" shall be directions to voters in substantially the following form:

#### "DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS"

"(1) Examine the ballot before marking. When once marked, do not erase, as an erasure will invalidate the ballot. Mark the ballot with either pencil or ink by placing an X in the block after each candidate for whom you wish to vote and in the appropriate block after each question, for or against which you wish to vote. Do not sign your name or put on the ballot any mark except the X mark or marks. Fold the ballot the same as it was folded before opening.

"(2) The ballot must be marked and sealed in the 'ballot envelope' in the presence of an attesting witness as provided hereinbelow, but in such a manner as to prevent such witness or any other person from knowing or learning how you have voted as to any candidate or question.

"(3) After marking and enclosing ballot in the 'Ballot Envelope' you and the attesting witness must each sign your respective names to 'Voter's Certificate' and 'Certificate of Attesting Witness.'

"(4) Do not put 'Voter's Certificate' in 'Ballot Envelope' but enclose same in 'Return Envelope.'

"(5) Enclose 'Ballot Envelope' and 'Voter's Certificate' in 'Return Envelope,' seal the latter, then deposit same in the Post Office in presence of, or by the attesting witness.

"(6) The ballot may be marked and mailed at any time after you receive it; it must, however, be mailed before 12 midnight of the day of election. If not postmarked by that time it will not be counted.

"(7) Any United States postmaster, assistant postmaster, postal supervisor, clerk in charge of a contract postal station, or any officer having authority to administer an oath or take an acknowledgment may be an attesting witness."

(e) The Board shall cause to be printed an adequate number of absentee ballots, envelopes, and voter's certificates, and shall make them available to the absentee residents as provided herein. The words "Absentee Ballot" shall be printed in large letters at the top of each ballot. The Board shall make provision for the deposit and counting of such ballots.

(f) Any qualified elector who anticipates that he will be absent from the District on the day of an election held pursuant to this act, but who is present after the ballots for such election are available, may appear in person before the Board prior to the day of such election and may certify under oath before a duly authorized official of the Board that he will be absent from the District on such election day. Upon the completion of such a certificate the elector may obtain his ballot and vote it without removing it from the premises of the Board.

#### ELECTIONS

SEC. 11. (a) The elections of the officials referred to in clauses (1), (2), and (3) of the first section and of officials designated pursuant to clause (4) of such section shall be held on the first Tuesday in May of each

presidential election year. Any such election shall be conducted by the Board in conformity with the provisions of this act. Polls shall be open from 8 o'clock antemeridian to 8 o'clock postmeridian on election days.

(b) Candidates receiving the highest number of votes in said election shall be declared the winners.

(c) In the case of a tie, the candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the Board, at 12 o'clock noon on a date to be set by the Board, but not sooner than 10 days following the primary, and the one to whom the lot shall fall shall be declared the winner. If any candidate or candidates, receiving a tie vote, fail to appear before 12 o'clock noon on said day, the Board shall cast lots for him or them. For the purpose of casting lots any candidate may appear in person, or by proxy appointed in writing.

(d) In the event that any official elected pursuant to this act dies during his or her term of office leaving no person elected pursuant to this act to serve the remainder of the unexpired term of office, the successor or successors to serve the remainder of such term shall be chosen pursuant to the rules of the duly authorized local committee.

#### RECOUNTS AND CONTESTS

SEC. 12. (a) If, within 7 days after the Board certifies the results of an election, any qualified candidate at such election petitions the Board to have the votes cast at such election recounted in one or more voting precincts, the Board shall order such recount. In each such case, the petitioner shall deposit a fee of \$20 for each precinct petitioned to be recounted. If the cost of the recount is less than \$20 per precinct, the difference shall be refunded. If the result of the election is changed as a result of the recount, the entire amount deposited by the petitioner shall be refunded. Such recounts shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Board by regulation.

(b) Within 7 days after the Board certifies the results of an election, any person who voted in the election may petition the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to review such election. In response to such a petition, the court may set aside the results so certified and declare the true results of the election, or void the election in whole or in part. To determine the true results of an election the court may order a recount or take other appropriate action, whether or not a recount has been conducted or requested pursuant to subsection (a). The court shall void an election only for fraud, mistake, the making of expenditures by a candidate in violation of this act, or other defect, serious enough to vitiate the election as a fair expression of the will of the registered qualified electors voting therein. If the court voids an election it may order a special election, which shall be conducted in such manner (comparable to that prescribed for regular elections), and at such time, as the Board shall prescribe. The decision of such court shall be final and not appealable.

#### INTERFERENCE WITH REGISTRATION OR VOTING

SEC. 13. No one shall interfere with the registration or voting of another person, except as it may be reasonably necessary in the performance of a duty imposed by law.

#### EXPENDITURES

SEC. 14. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of the funds of the District of Columbia, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) Subject to the penalties provided in this act, a candidate for national committeeman, national committeewoman, delegate, or alternate, in his campaign for election, shall not make expenditures in excess of \$2,500.

(c) No independent committee or party committee shall receive contributions aggregating more than \$100,000, or make expenditures aggregating more than \$100,000 for any campaign covered by this act.

(d) No person shall, directly or indirectly, make contribution in an aggregate amount in excess of \$5,000 in connection with any campaign for election of any national committeeman, national committeewoman, delegate, or alternate.

(e) Every candidate and independent committee or party committee shall, within 10 days after the election, file with the Board of Elections an itemized statement, subscribed and sworn to, by the candidate or committee treasurer, as the case may be, setting forth all moneys received and expended in connection with said election, the names of persons from whom received and to whom paid, and the purpose for which it was expended. Such statement shall set forth any unpaid debts and obligations incurred by the candidate or independent committee or party committee with regard to such election, and specify the balance, if any, of such election funds remaining in his or their hands.

#### PENALTIES

SEC. 15. Any person who shall register, or attempt to register, under the provisions of this act and make any false representations as to his place of residence or his voting privilege in any other part of the United States, or be guilty of bribery or intimidation of any voter at the elections herein provided for, or, being registered, shall vote or attempt to vote more than once in any election so held, or shall purloin or secrete any of the votes cast in such elections, or attempt to vote in an election held by a political party other than that to which he has declared himself to be affiliated, or, if employed in the counting of votes in such elections, make a false report in regard thereto, and every candidate, person, or official of any political committee who shall make any expenditure or contribution in violation of this act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both. The provisions of this section shall be supplemental to and not in derogation of any penalties under other laws of the District of Columbia.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. WILEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 676, Senate bill 1835.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1835) to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1835) to amend the District of Co-

lumbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the enacting clause, to strike out:

That (a) the last sentence of section 3 (c) (2) of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, approved August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 946), as amended (title 46, ch. 3, D. C. Code, 1951 edition; 68 Stat. 988), is hereby repealed.

(b) Section 7 (b) of such act is amended to read as follows:

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That (a) section 7 (b) of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, approved August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 946), as amended (title 46, ch. 3, D. C. Code, 1951 edition; 68 Stat. 993), is amended to read as follows:

On page 3, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "(c)" and insert "(b)"; after line 7, to strike out:

(c) To qualify for benefits an individual must have been paid wages for employment of not less than \$130 in 1 quarter in his base period, must have been paid wages for employment in not less than 2 quarters in such period, and his total wages earned in such period must equal at least 1½ times the amount of his wages for the quarter in such period in which his wages were the highest.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

"(c) To qualify for benefits an individual must have (1) been paid wages for employment of not less than \$130 in one quarter in his base period, (2) been paid wages for employment in not less than two quarters in such period, and (3) earned during such period wages the total amount of which is equal to at least 1½ times the amount of his wages for the quarter in such period in which his wages were the highest. Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (3), any otherwise qualified individual the total amount of whose wages during such period is less than the amount required to have been earned during such period under such clause may qualify for benefits if the difference between the amount so required to have been earned and the total amount of his wages during such period does not exceed \$70, but the amount of his weekly benefit, as computed under section 7 (b), shall be reduced by \$1 if such difference does not exceed \$35 or by \$2 if such difference is more than \$35."

On page 4, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)"; at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)"; on page 5, line 20, after the numeral "1", to strike out "1955" and insert "1955, and the benefit rights of any individual having a benefit year current on or after the effective date shall be redetermined and benefits for calendar weeks ending subsequent to the effective date shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act as amended by this act: *Provided*, That no claimant shall have his benefits reduced or denied by redetermination resulting from the application of this provision. All initial and continued claims for benefits for weeks occurring within a benefit year which commences on or after the effective date shall be computed and paid in accordance with the provisions of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act as amended by this act."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder whether we may have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act by, first, increasing the maximum weekly benefit amount; second, changing the duration period for all eligible claimants to a uniform maximum period of 26 weeks; and, third, changing the disqualification provisions to a straight 6-week disqualification, with no cancellation of benefits.

Under existing law, the maximum weekly benefit is \$30, or less than two-fifths of the average weekly wage in the District, which is estimated to be between \$80 and \$85 a week. The bill makes the maximum weekly benefit amount a specified percentage—67 percent—of the average wage of all workers covered by the law, or approximately 50 percent of weekly earnings, whichever is lower, rather than a fixed dollar amount. This will eliminate continued future demands on Congress to change the maximum weekly benefit amount in order that it may keep pace with rising and/or declining wages.

The bill provides that all claimants who are eligible for benefits will be able to draw no more than 26 weeks of benefits if they remain unemployed for that long a period; however, the worker would, of course, be required to be able to work, to be available for work, and to accept suitable work when offered to him.

The bill provides that the period of disqualification for voluntary quitting of work, discharge of misconduct, or refusal of suitable work shall be 6 weeks. Under the present law the disqualification is from 4 to 9 weeks, depending on the judgment of the interviewer with whom the claim is filed; and the future benefit rights are reduced by the number of weeks for which the claimant is disqualified.

Mr. President, I should like to add that the bill has the unanimous support of the subcommittee, and that it passed the full committee with no dissenting vote, except in the case of one Senator who stated that he reserved the right to object, later.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the committee amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question now is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments of the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I offer the following amendment: On page 2, in line 16, strike out the word "computed", and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That such weekly benefits, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I offer another amendment, as follows: On page 4, in line 11, after the word "amount", strike out the colon, and the following: "Provided, That such total amount of benefits, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1835) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) section 7 (b) of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, approved August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 946), as amended (title 46, ch. 3, D. C. Code, 1951 edition; 68 Stat. 993), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The weekly benefit amount of any individual qualified therefor under section 7 (c) shall be an amount equal to the lesser of the following: (1) one twenty-third of the amount of his earnings for the quarter in his base period in which his earnings were the highest, or (2) 67 per cent of the average weekly earnings of all individuals performing service which constitutes employment (as defined in section 1 (b)) and of all individuals performing service which, if such service were not performed in the employ of the United States or of any wholly owned instrumentality thereof, would constitute employment (as defined in section 1 (b)) for the latest year for which such average weekly earnings have been computed: *Provided*, That such weekly benefits, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be computed to the next higher multiple of \$1. Such average weekly earnings shall be computed annually on the basis of reports of earnings and employment by all employers and by the United States, and shall be arrived at by dividing the total earnings paid to all individuals referred to in clause (2) of this subsection during the last completed calendar year for which reports have been received by a quantity equal to 4 1/2 times the total monthly employment of such individuals for such period. For the purposes of this subsection the term 'earnings' shall have the same meaning as that assigned to such term in section 1 (d). All departments, agencies, and wholly owned instrumentalities of the United States shall submit reports to the Board containing such information as may be necessary to make the determination required by this subsection."

(b) Section 7 (c) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) To qualify for benefits an individual must have (1) been paid wages for employment of not less than \$130 in 1 quarter in his base period, (2) been paid wages for employment in not less than 2 quarters in such period, and (3) earned during such period wages the total amount of which is equal to at least 1 1/2 times the amount of his wages for the quarter in such period in which his wages were the highest. Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (3), any otherwise qualified individual the total amount of whose wages during such period is less than the amount required to have been earned during such period under such clause may qualify for benefits if the difference between the amount so required to have been earned and the total amount of his wages during such period does not exceed \$70, but the amount of his weekly benefit, as computed

under section 7 (b), shall be reduced by \$1 if such difference does not exceed \$35 or by \$2 if such difference is more than \$35."

(c) Section 7 (d) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any otherwise eligible individual shall be entitled during any benefit year to a total amount of benefits equal to 26 times his weekly benefit amount: *Provided*, That such total amount of benefits, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be computed to the next higher multiple of \$1."

(d) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 10 of such act are amended to read as follows:

"(a) An individual who has left his most recent work voluntarily without good cause, as determined by the Board under regulations prescribed by it, shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to the week in which such leaving occurred and with respect to the 6 consecutive weeks of unemployment which immediately follow such week.

"(b) An individual who has been discharged for misconduct occurring in the course of his most recent work proved to the satisfaction of the Board shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to the week in which such discharge occurred and for the 6 weeks of consecutive unemployment immediately following such week.

"(c) If an individual otherwise eligible for benefits fails, without good cause as determined by the Board under regulations prescribed by it, either to apply for new work found by the Board to be suitable when notified by any employment office, or to accept any suitable work when offered to him by any employment office, his union hiring hall, or any employer direct, he shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to the week in which such failure occurred and with respect to the 6 consecutive weeks of unemployment which immediately follow such week. In determining whether or not work is suitable within the meaning of this subsection the Board shall consider (1) the physical fitness and prior training, experience, and earnings of the individual, (2) the distance of the place of work from the individual's place of residence, and (3) the risk involved as to health, safety, or morals."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this act shall be effective on and after July 1, 1955, and the benefit rights of any individual having a benefit year current on or after the effective date shall be redetermined and benefits for calendar weeks ending subsequent to the effective date shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act as amended by this act: *Provided*, That no claimant shall have his benefits reduced or denied by redetermination resulting from the application of this provision. All initial and continued claims for benefits for weeks occurring within a benefit year which commences on or after the effective date shall be computed and paid in accordance with the provisions of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act as amended by this act.

#### AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 700, Senate bill 2391, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2391) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I should like to state, for the information of the Senate, that this measure will not

be considered on tomorrow; it is very likely that it will be considered further by the Senate on Thursday.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6295) to amend section 3 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide an increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses, and for other purposes.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I also wish to state, for the information of the Senate, that the public works appropriation bill conference report probably will be acted on by the House of Representatives this afternoon. If that happens, and if the report is disposed of in the House of Representatives this afternoon, and comes to the Senate before the opening of the session tomorrow, that conference report will be the first order of business when the Senate convenes, tomorrow.

I wish to state, further, that it is the intention of the acting majority leader to arrange to have a calendar call on Monday, when the calendar call probably will not begin before 2 p. m.

I should also like to state for the information of the Senate that no other measures will be taken up tomorrow, unless they be of a noncontroversial nature, regarding which the minority leader and the acting majority leader can agree sometime tomorrow.

I also desire to announce for the information of the Senate that on tomorrow the Senate is likely to consider the conference report on House bill 6295, relating to travel allowances, if the House of Representatives acts on the conference report today.

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

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am very glad to yield to my friend from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. Does the acting majority leader have any idea when the military Reserve bill will be before the Senate?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I will say to my good friend from Michigan that I have no information which would permit me to set a date certain. I assure him that the acting majority leader is very desirous of bringing the measure to the floor at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. POTTER. Do I correctly understand the acting majority leader to say

that on Monday there will be a call of the calendar,

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. POTTER. Will there be any record votes, or will any controversial matters be brought up at that time?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I cannot say at this time that no controversial matters will be taken up on Monday, but certainly by Thursday we ought to know whether any controversial matters will be taken up on Monday.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the Senator.

#### DEATH OF HON. GUY MASON, FORMER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSIONER

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, the people of Washington were grieved to learn of the passing of Guy Mason, who served for about 10 years as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia. During the 80th Congress it was my good fortune to become acquainted with Commissioner Mason, when I was chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee handling the District of Columbia budget. He was a very devoted public official, who rendered outstanding service to this community.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point 2 editorials, 1 from the Washington Post and Times Herald and 1 from the Washington Evening Star, paying tribute to the late Commissioner.

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

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald]

#### GUY MASON

Despite the handicaps under which he worked as a District Commissioner for 10 years, Guy Mason will be remembered as one of the most respected as well as one of the most colorful of our local public servants. He stepped into the commissionership in 1941 without any previous experience in public life, although he had a varied career in the Army, in newspaper work, and in the law. Assuming supervision over the difficult fields of health and welfare in wartime when the demands for service were rapidly expanding and appropriations often lagged, he had as difficult a role as any city father has faced since the days of Governor Shepherd. He played it with resoluteness, courage, and a rugged devotion to the public good even though some of his decisions were highly controversial.

Mr. Mason's bluntness sometimes spelled trouble. It was not unusual for him to voice his first reactions, as in his threat at one time to fire Dr. George C. Ruhland, then District Health Officer, before he had investigated all the facts. But after an explosion he was quick to make amends. Even those who were subjects of his biting remarks respected his integrity and his sincere devotion to the District.

It is well to remember that in the decade while Guy Mason was Commissioner the District budget expanded from \$49 million to \$121 million. The city grew at an uncomfortable rate and Mr. Mason grew with it. Despite his poor health during the later years of his service, he labored diligently to keep municipal services abreast of the ever-increasing demands. With his death at the age of 74, his name will be recorded in the annals of the Nation's Capital with affection as well as respect.

[From the Washington Evening Star]

#### GUY MASON

Guy Mason took office as a District Commissioner a few months before Pearl Harbor, and the full decade of his service was marked by rapid and profound changes in the character of Washington that made his term a rugged one. He brought to his job an intimate knowledge of the city and its people, and there have been few commissioners who applied themselves with more obvious relish for the duties and responsibilities of his position. He knew and candidly admitted his weaknesses as an administrator, but they were very human and understandable weaknesses, never the result of cowardice or indecision, but reflecting streaks of impulsiveness, short temper and sometimes stubbornness that commanded more affection than censure from those who came to know him. No one ever questioned his rugged honesty, reflected in his own willingness to admit error without harboring grudges against those who may have pointed it out. He left office with more friends than when he took over, and with nothing to be ashamed of and no regrets. He was not well in the final months of his administration, and in the hearts of his friends there is the satisfaction of knowing that despite the nature and length of his illness, he lived his full span of years with a rich enjoyment that found him ready to accept their peaceful end.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION OF MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, many great events have played a part in the development of the American West, but none half so eventful or significant as the expedition across the continent led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

This trek marked the first time that Americans ever spanned North America. It resulted in the exploration of the vast Louisiana Purchase and of the unknown wilderness which lay beyond. It helped to bring under American sovereignty what we now know as the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nevada, and Missouri.

The year 1955 heralds the 150th anniversary of the most memorable exploration in the history of the United States—indeed, the Lewis and Clark Expedition explored the very heartland of the United States, the citadel of our country.

In 1805 these two Army officers, with their followers, arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River. On that lonely seacoast, they flew the flag of 15 stripes and 15 stars. In the name of Thomas Jefferson, our illustrious third President, they claimed the prodigious area between St. Louis and the Pacific Ocean.

#### STILL NEAR TO LEWIS AND CLARK

I never realized how close we were to Lewis and Clark in time and space until my wife and I rode over the most perilous segment of their trail—in the Montana-Idaho solitudes, where the valiant explorers nearly starved to death. Far below us, in a prison of granite and lava rock, growled the icy Lochsa Fork of the Clearwater River, which drains the Bitterroot Mountain Range westward.

At Indian Post Office, highest point on the overgrown path, we walked through

a meadow of bear grass, with its white pom-pom puffs, and saw three cairns of stones. They were about 6 feet high apiece. From one cairn protruded the bare trunk of a lodgepole pine. In my knapsack was a two-volume edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals. Hastily, I thumbed through one of the books. The hair on the back of my neck stiffened and gooseflesh ruffled my spine, as I suddenly knew that these conical mounds dated all the way from those original westbound Americans.

No iron cage or armed sentry protected the relics. They stood there on the windswept ridge, as they were in the time of Lewis and Clark—crude posts that guided the primitive Nez Perce Indians through the tangled labyrinth of the Bitterroots.

The Lolo Trail of Lewis and Clark is still that wild and remote. This segment of their route has yet to succumb to civilization, so the historic old cairns need no guards. Indeed, the very name "Lolo" has about it an air of the untrammelled freedom which symbolizes the wide open spaces of the West. The expedition's French-Canadian voyagers, whose perilous job it was to run hurtling rivers in clumsy log canoes, spoke of Lewis as "Le Louis." To the Nez Perce, grappling with the white man's perplexing tongue, this became in time the lilting "Lolo." When westerners now think of hardships and drama in the wilderness, the name "Lolo" invariably comes to mind. After Gen. William T. Sherman had read the early reports of pioneering cavalry troops, he concluded:

The Lolo Trail must be the most terrible trail for man and beast on the Continent of North America.

#### LOLO TRAIL SYMBOLIZES THE EXPLORERS

My wife and I feel a kinship and affinity with Lewis and Clark, Mr. President, because we have been over the entire route of these brave explorers in preparation for the writing that I have done about the expedition. I imagine we are among the comparative handful of people who have traveled the whole Lolo Trail, where it threads the high divide above the Lochsa River. Each time that we make a pilgrimage into the Lochsa solitudes, we become more convinced of the heroism and resourcefulness of these greatest of American frontiersmen. Whenever we read again the pages of the Lewis and Clark Journals, we understand what Theodore Roosevelt was talking about when he said of the Lewis and Clark Expedition:

It was all that an exploration ever should be.

Can any other deed in our Nation's annals match the feat of these men, who trekked 8,000 miles through a trackless realm inhabited by thousands of savages who never before had glimpsed people of white skin, and yet did not lose a single life to an act of violence?

This, in truth, was America's unparalleled outdoor adventure.

#### BILLS SEEK TO CREATE NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Mr. President, to perpetuate memory of the greatest of all American explorations, I am introducing today two bills

which seek to establish as permanent national monuments a pair of historic spots on the Lewis and Clark trail. One bill would provide for the creation of a national monument at the original site of old Fort Clatsop, where Lewis and Clark erected the first habitation ever built by Americans on our Pacific coast. This spot, near the mouth of the vast Columbia River, happily is now owned by the Oregon Historical Society, and I am assured by Thomas Vaughn, the society's director, of warm support for this move.

Incidentally, Mr. President, a number of outstanding civic groups now are co-operating with the Oregon Historical Society to recreate old Fort Clatsop as part of the 150th Lewis and Clark celebrations this summer. The groups include the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Astoria, the Lions Club, the Finnish Brotherhood, the Colonial Dames of Oregon, the Oregon State Sesquicentennial Committee and the Crown-Zellerbach Lumber Corp.

My second bill on this occasion of the anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition seeks to establish a national monument at the meadow where are located the three rock cairns which I earlier mentioned. This remote meadow is in the Lolo National Forest of Idaho, on the high divide between the Lochsa and Clearwater Rivers. It contains the last surviving relics—in an original condition—of the first westbound Americans. Its designation as a national historic shrine would be highly appropriate. Let me say at this point that I believe the meadow known as Indian Post Office should be preserved in its present wild state and not exploited commercially.

I am introducing these bills for the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] as well as for myself. I send them to the desk for their appropriate reference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bills will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. DWORSHAK), were received, read twice by their title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

S. 2498. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Oreg., as a national monument; and

S. 2499. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Indian Post Office, located in the Lolo National Forest, Idaho, as a national monument.

#### AT ST. LOUIS, THE MARVELOUS PILGRIMAGE BEGAN

Mr. NEUBERGER. From St. Louis, at the edge of American civilization, Sgt. John Ordway, of the United States Army, wrote to his father and mother in New Hampshire:

Honored parents, I am now on an expedition to the westward with Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Clark, who are appointed by President Jefferson to go through the interior of North America. We are to ascend the Missouri River and then go by land to the great western ocean.

A courier went through the camp collecting such messages from men who were not sure they ever would be heard from again. Then, late on the rainy afternoon of May 14, 1804, the 29 members of the party embarked in 2 long, trim rowboats and a 55-foot bargelike bateau. They were voyaging into the unknown.

At St. Louis geography ended and myth began. The Indians whispered of the Shining or Rocky Mountains which scraped the sky. Was this merely one of their legends? Jefferson, when Minister to France, had heard mariners who sailed with Captain Cook on his Pacific voyages describe evergreen forests as boundless as the oceans and peaks high as the Alps, to be seen on America's western shore. Were their tales true? Jefferson's lively imagination had been fired and thenceforward he dreamed of sending brave men to "explore the great wilderness beyond the Mississippi and form a line of communication from sea to sea."

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNED THE TREK

As soon as his envoys had bought from Napoleon, for an eventual total of \$27,267,622, the more than a million square miles of territory that France claimed on the sundown side of the Mississippi, Jefferson asked Congress for \$2,500 to finance its exploration. "And let us search out even that which lies beyond," he urged. Some Members of Congress feared this was an extravagance.

To lead the expedition the President selected his private secretary, 29-year-old Meriwether Lewis, believing that this young captain in the Army had a determination which nothing could conquer. Such a man was needed; there might be more than dangers of the wilderness to face and the temptations to turn back would be many. A race for empire was in prospect, for the British were talking of sending men to hoist the Union Jack at the mouth of the Columbia.

Jefferson suggested that Lewis select an alternative commander and Lewis named his best friend, William Clark, a 34-year-old artillery lieutenant.

They were in strong contrast. Lewis' thin countenance, with defiant jaw and slate-gray eyes, had an eaglelike intensity. He was taciturn, almost gloomy. Clark, redheaded, red-faced, was never stern or silent. His cheerful chatter often had revived the spirits of troops weary on the march. He liked to dodge officers' mess to eat with the men; he hailed colonels and corporals alike by their first names. He got along with Indians better than anyone else in the Army, possibly because he treated them as equals.

Clark went from post to post on the frontier, asking picked men if they wanted to plant their country's flag on the western ocean. Lewis arranged for supplies, which included presents for the Indians—mirrors, red cloth, needles, beads, calico shirts.

#### WAGES OF THE PARTY WERE ARMY PAY

Men picked for the journey were enlisted in the Army at \$10 a month for privates, \$15 for the three sergeants, \$80 each for Lewis and Clark, and as a bonus they were promised parcels of

land. Whether any of them would survive to enjoy these rewards was considered doubtful. Their eventual destination was so indefinite that Thomas Jefferson gave them papers bespeaking the good offices of "our consuls in Batavia, in Java, and at the Cape of Good Hope."

As they rowed up the sluggish Missouri River, under the flag with 15 stars, the party was a cross-section of the expanding Nation. Alongside Kentuckians chosen for their woodcraft were hunters from Virginia, farmers from Vermont, carpenters from Pennsylvania. There were Irishmen, Scots, Dutchmen, and Frenchmen. Near Lieutenant Clark in the first boat crouched his brawny Negro servant, York.

The explorers had not gone far before they realized that the map the President had supplied was useless; it did not even indicate the correct direction of the river. All they could do was to follow the Missouri to its source. From there, dead reckoning might take them to the sea. For the first few months it was an idyllic journey—comfortable camps at night, days uneventful save for sight-seeing. By firelight the two leaders worked painstakingly on their journals, for the President and Congress wanted complete reports on plants, trees, beasts, birds, and Indians. One evening Lewis wrote:

In addition to the common deer, which were in great abundance, we saw goats, elk, buffalo, antelope, the black-tailed deer, and the large wolves.

They counted 52 herds of bison in 1 day.

Three months out of St. Louis, the adventurers had voyaged 850 miles and were not far from what is now Sioux City, Iowa. The going got harder. The clumsy bateau repeatedly lurched aground on sandbars. One man collapsed from sunstroke. Sgt. Charles Floyd died of colic in the choking heat of an August afternoon. They buried him on a high bluff, the first American soldier to die west of the Mississippi. The boats went on, the men silent, Lewis wrapped in thought. A man dead, many sick, the real perils just begun. Medical authorities today think Floyd probably was the victim of a ruptured appendix.

That night, instead of appointing a new sergeant, Lewis told the men themselves to elect a successor to Floyd. Amid much oratory three soldiers were nominated. Grizzled Patrick Gass, of Irish descent, was chosen. Next morning the party took to the boats with renewed zeal; Lewis had turned the men's minds from brooding over the loss of their companion.

Misadventures multiplied. Nineteen-year-old George Shannon, on scout duty, got lost and almost starved. A riverbank crumbled and nearly destroyed the precious supplies. Lewis, habitually scouting ahead, had several narrow escapes from stampeding buffalo.

#### SACAJAWEA JOINS THE GREAT PILGRIMAGE

Most of the Indians they met were friendly, grunting with pleasure over trinkets and delighted with strong spirits dealt out in judicious doses. Whenever possible, chiefs of nearby

tribes were summoned to pow-wows under a sailcloth canopy, the flag flying, and told about the Great White Father in Washington to whom they now owed loyalty. Council Bluffs takes its name from one of these pow-wows.

Gradually the huge pile of presents dwindled, and word of the remarkable white men spread over the prairie. To one mighty chief the generous Clark gave his army uniform. Several times Sioux warriors threatened an attack in an effort to get all the wonderful gifts, but were backed down by a rattling of cutlasses and by a reminder that the mysterious Great White Father could exterminate them all.

A lazy halfbreed, Toussaint Charbonneau, interpreted. The party had picked him up along the route. With him was his 19-year-old Indian wife, Sacajawea, slender in figure, with long braids and dark eyes. Six years before, she had been stolen from the mountain-dwelling Shoshones by marauding braves, and Charbonneau had won her in a gambling bout. A woman on the expedition? Lewis and Clark hesitated, but they desperately needed Charbonneau. Besides, Sacajawea's tribe was said to dwell beyond the high ranges. Maybe this Indian girl would know the way.

Meadows and prairies gave way to rolling hills, the hills stiffened into plateaus. But the horizons still were land. Where did it end? Where was the western ocean?

Every day the party found landmarks new to white men. Where a river or promontory had a definite Indian name, Lewis left it that way in the journals. Other places were called after members of the expedition irrespective of rank.

#### SNARED BY WINTER ON DAKOTA'S PRAIRIE

The first heavy snows fell in November, trapping the party near the site of Bismarck, N. Dak. In the half year they had made 1,600 miles, all up the Missouri. A few traders had been thus far but no white man had ever gone farther. They built a stockade, calling it Fort Mandan for the friendly Mandan Indians, and here during the long dreary winter a baby boy was born to Sacajawea.

On April 7, 1805, the last ice having drifted down the river, Fort Mandan was left behind. So was the bateau, too big for the narrowing Missouri and no longer needed for the dwindling supplies. Six canoes made of buffalo hides and willow branches took its place.

The country grew wilder, the landscape less hospitable. Mosquitoes and gnats were a curse. Buffalo were scarce and, without buffalo hide for patching, clothes and moccasins began to shred.

But the ragged frontiersmen now were unlocking the secrets of the continent. They came upon huge, ferocious, grizzly bears that it took half a dozen musket balls to kill. They spent weeks of back-breaking toil portaging goods and boats past thundering cataracts which they called the Great Falls of the Missouri. And on May 26, 1805, a Sunday, Lewis, who had been scouting ahead as usual, came back to camp excited. He had sighted majestic mountains. This was

an American's first glimpse of the Rockies.

Independence Day, 1805, was celebrated at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 2,500 miles and 14 months from St. Louis. Wistfully, they drank the last of their brandy. Other supplies, too, were running low. Lewis wrote in his journals:

We all believe that we are about to enter upon the most perilous part of our voyage.

Only the Indian girl, her baby strapped to her back, had the vaguest notion where they were. From out of the memories of her childhood Sacajawea recognized a creek at which her people had collected clay for painting their war parties. When the dwindling Missouri abruptly forked into three branches her memory again helped. She sent them up the swiftest fork, which they named "Jefferson River."

The stream twisted through a labyrinth of volcanic walls at which it clawed with white-capped talons. Sometimes the boats upset and their loads were swept downstream. The men waded through the glacier-fed water, pulling their leaky craft on long ropes, for they could not walk on the steep banks. "The men by being constantly wet are becoming more feeble," Captain Lewis noted. Sharp stones cut to pieces what remained of the moccasins and drops of blood flecked the stream. They had journeyed as close to the crest of the continent as water would take them.

Wherever they looked the skyline was a jagged row of pinnacles, mountains piled on mountains, such peaks as Americans never had seen before. Each ridge surmounted brought a glimpse of a ridge higher still. Eventually they reached the region where now Montana joins Idaho, where the Rockies and the Bitterroot Mountains run parallel in a vast maze. Lewis sent scouts scattering to find some way across. They came back baffled, four of them nursing injuries from severe falls.

#### TO FIND A ROUTE OVER THE RANGES

By now Lewis realized that he must find the Shoshones or give up the expedition. His fatigued men could not drag themselves over those summits, let alone carry burdens; they must have horses. Rations were low and they could never survive a Rocky Mountain winter. Soon the snows would start and it would be too late even to go back. They had not seen an Indian for 4 months though Sacajawea insisted that she twice had seen the smoke signals of her people.

Lewis chose three rugged men and pushed on ahead. Every morning when they broke camp they left beads and mirrors as tokens of friendliness to any Indians who might stumble onto the dead fires. At last, ragged and exhausted, they crawled to the top of a high ridge and looked down the Pacific slope of the Rockies. Here, on the Continental Divide, they unfurled the flag. They had 2 pounds of flour left.

As Chief Cameahwait and 60 mounted Shoshone braves jogged over the crest of Lemhi Pass late in the afternoon of August 13, 1805, they saw tottering toward them a tall, ragged stranger with pale skin. In his right hand he carried

a cloth of red, white, and blue. Half a hundred paces to the rear were three other strangers with long black sticks. "Tabba bone—white man—" the hollow-eyed stranger said.

"Ah hi e—I am much pleased"—the young chief replied gravely. There on the roof of the continent the feathered savage and the Virginia gentleman embraced and slapped each other on the back.

Game had been scarce that year, and the Shoshones were hungry, yet they shared with the white men. The captain's pulse quickened when the chief offered him roast salmon. Salmon came from the sea, from distant salt water.

Lewis bartered ornaments, coats, blankets, and knives for 38 horses, which were sent back to bring up the main party. A dramatic incident marked the reunion of the two parties. Sacajawea, meeting Cameahwait, greeted him with affectionate cries. They were brother and sister. Nevertheless, when the party went on, Sacajawea chose to stick with her husband and with Lewis and Clark, rather than return to her own people.

#### HUNGER ON THE PERILOUS LOLO TRAIL

A withered old Shoshone, whom Clark christened "Toby," volunteered to act as guide. He was not much help. They wandered in the Bitterroot Range like men in a rockbound fortress, while snow began to plug the passes. Provisions ran out. They had to kill some of the horses, which were starving, too, with ground bare of fodder. One day there was only a brace of pheasants for 32 mouths to eat. They scraped the bed of Hungry Creek for crawfish; they grubbed for roots. One wretched night they ate a timber wolf Lewis shot. Bratton was in desperate plight, and Lewis gave him his mount and struggled ahead on foot. A horse loaded with winter coats and Lewis' precious writing desk slipped, screamed in terror, and vanished over a precipice.

Finally they reached open country, at the end of the grim Lolo Trail. They looked like skeletons, and now even the inexorable driver, Lewis, collapsed. While he lay beside the Clearwater River, too weak even to sit up, the others trimmed pine logs and burned out the cores to shape rude canoes. The work was hard for exhausted men and it went slowly. This was near the present site of Orofino, Idaho.

In the canoes they floated down the Clearwater and into the Snake at the spot where Lewiston, Idaho, stands. They paddled down the Snake and, about the middle of October, came to a mighty river which surged out of the north and bent westward. This was the Columbia, the Great River Oregon, which for two generations adventurous souls had dreamed of exploring.

For 3 weeks more they stroked the bulky canoes between mountains and grassy meadows and fir forests. Snowy peaks loomed overhead like white castles. One quiet night a soldier heard a far-off roar. Soon long swells rolled up the river from downstream. Gulls flew overhead. The water was full of salmon. There was a tang of salt in the air.

Fog cloaked the Columbia on the morning of November 7, 1805, but around noon

it cleared and in the distance a wide expanse of tossing breakers was visible. For a moment the men looked out to sea in silence. Then they cheered. In his watersoaked diary Clark scrawled:

Ocean in view. Oh the joy. We are in view of the ocean, that great Pacific Ocean which we have been so long anxious to see.

For the first time Americans had spanned the continent they would one day settle from coast to coast. On that lonely shore, the flag flapping at his back, Captain Lewis thanked the soldiers in behalf of President Jefferson. They had reached their goal ahead of any nation with rival ambitions, covering 4,100 adventurous miles in a year and a half. Just 150 years later, one could board a plane at St. Louis after daybreak and be in Portland before dark.

#### CLARK CARVES A MESSAGE IN FIR

Near present-day Astoria, Oreg., the expedition built a stockade, Fort Clatsop, which sheltered them during the second winter, and in the bark of a tall fir that overlooked the sea Lieutenant Clark carved this terse record:

Wm. Clark, December 3d, 1805, by land from the U. States in 1804 & 5.

Hoping that, even if they were lost on the way home, their success would be known, Lewis prepared a statement which they all signed, attesting that the party had reached the Pacific overland from St. Louis. The document was posted at the fort and copies were sent to Indian villages along the shore. No sign or trace of white men was visible, but perhaps a landing party from some frigate anchoring off that coast would come across them.

Late in March of 1806 the expedition began the long trek homeward. It required only a third of the time consumed in traveling west, for now they had landmarks. Again Sacajawea was helpful, riding at the head of the column with Lewis, her thin arm occasionally pointing the way.

She has equal fortitude and resolution with any member of the party—

Lewis wrote. They arrived in St. Louis on September 23, 1806, 6 months to the day after abandoning Fort Clatsop.

The Nation had given them up for dead. They had been gone 2 years and 4 months. Cheering crowds escorted them through St. Louis, President Jefferson wrote his congratulations and triumphantly informed Congress of the expedition's success. They had traveled 8,000 miles through wilderness, had reached their objective and returned, had lost only one man—he to illness. People were amazed by the information brought back: fierce bears which weighed 1,000 pounds, mountain ranges three times as lofty as the Alleghenies, buffalo herds measured by horizons, wild sheep with horns shaped like cornucopias, goats that leaped from crag to crag. The New York Gazette predicted that the region would probably never be traveled again, but President Jefferson visioned "a great, free, and independent empire on the Columbia River."

Curiosity about the Far West increased. Men and women started looking with pride and hope toward the vast

area across the Mississippi. The bulky journals of Lewis and Clark, supplemented with notes kept by two of the sergeants, were read in hundreds of homes. For the first time people had an accurate idea of what lay past the western frontier of the Nation.

#### A FEAT WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA

The Lewis and Clark Expedition still stands as the most important ever undertaken by the United States, clinching our title not only to the vast Louisiana Territory but later to the lands of the Oregon country as well.

Lewis was appointed Governor of Louisiana, and Clark was named Indian Agent for the region and promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Lewis, always a lonely man, was unhappy in political office. In the autumn of 1809, on his way to Washington, D. C., to answer criticism of his administrative methods, he stopped for a night at an inn near Nashville, Tenn. Shortly after midnight a pistol shot waked the household, and the tavern keeper found the 35-year-old explorer on the floor with a gaping wound in his side. He died at dawn. Jefferson, stunned with grief, always believed the captain had committed suicide. Tennessee folk maintained that he had been murdered. The mystery has never been satisfactorily solved.

Not far from where Lewis died a granite shaft stands, graven with the words of the President who sent him westward:

His courage was undaunted. His firmness and perseverance yielded to nothing but impossibility.

Trees overhang the grave, and on stormy nights the wind roars through them like breakers crashing on the Pacific's distant shore.

This, in essence, Mr. President, is the stirring tale of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Only men of remarkable valor and intelligence could have accomplished so notable a feat. Meriwether Lewis's name belongs with those of the great explorers of all time—Columbus, Magellan, Balboa, Scott, Mackenzie.

Lewis brooded that he was a failure and this, perhaps, goaded him to immortal success. On his 31st birthday, the captain confided to his Journals as follows:

This day I completed my thirty-first year, and conceived that I had in all human probability now existed about half the period which I am to remain in this sublunary world. I reflected that I had as yet done but little, very little, to further the happiness of the human race, or to advance the information of the succeeding generation. I viewed with regret the many hours I have spent in indolence, and now sorely feel the want of that information which those hours would have given me had they been judiciously expended. But since they are past and cannot be recalled, I dash from me the gloomy thought, and resolved in future, to redouble my exertions and at least endeavour to promote those two primary objects of human existence, by giving them the aid of that portion of talents which nature and fortune have bestowed on me; or in future, to live for mankind, as I have heretofore lived for myself.

Nor can we pay honor to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Mr. President, without marveling at the foresight and vision of

the man who conceived it. This man, of course, was Thomas Jefferson.

Even while still our envoy to France, Virginia's first citizen had talked with seafarers about a route to the west coast of America. If by sea, why not by land—in spite of the possibly greater hazards?

ONLY \$2,500 FINANCED THE ADVENTURE

Jefferson knew that the United States could not survive and prosper as a small Nation cramped along the Atlantic seaboard. He was aware of the measureless resources which undoubtedly lay westward. He dreamed of adding this vast area to his country, of a Nation stretching from one ocean to the other.

Yet in Jefferson's time, as in our own, there were people of the narrow view, men who felt that all mankind's progress had ended. They ridiculed Jefferson's consummation of the Louisiana Purchase. They said the money had been wasted. They referred to his act as "unconstitutional." No denunciation of the President was too trivial. Why was he frittering away \$2,500 to send some Army men out into unknown, unmapped, and uncrossed territory?

But Jefferson had the long view of history, and he held to it. Lewis and Clark went west—with the far-reaching and majestic results which we now appreciate.

Jefferson's knowledge and understanding shine through his intimate connection with preparations for the expedition. He counseled Lewis to be patient and peaceful in his dealings with the Indians. In fact, after Lewis' death, the tribute to him from Jefferson particularly dwelt upon the great knowledge which the captain had "of the Indian character, customs, and principles."

Jefferson was so preoccupied with the details of the trek westward that he even sent Lewis to his friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush, for instructions in first aid, medicine, and such crude surgery as a layman could perform. The tiny \$2,500 granted by Congress for the party did not permit the luxury of a bona fide surgeon on the journey.

And thus Lewis and Clark made their pilgrimage into the West, and thus they at last returned. Our debt to them and their followers is great. Our admiration for the foresight of Jefferson recognizes no limits.

That is why, Mr. President, on the occasion of this 150th anniversary year of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, I have taken the time of the Senate to relate some of the events and background of this most marvelous of all explorations in the history of our country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks the letter of instructions which President Jefferson gave to Capt. Meriwether Lewis; a brief excerpt from President Jefferson's memoir of Meriwether Lewis, after Lewis' untimely death; an excerpt from chapter 9 of the book *The Lewis and Clark Expedition*, written by me; an article entitled "Reenacting a Great Exploration," written by Joe Miller and published in the *New York Sunday Times* of May 10, 1955; and an article entitled "Oregon Hails Lewis and Clark" published in the *Christian Science Monitor* of July 8, 1855.

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

LETTER OF JUNE 20, 1803, FROM PRESIDENT JEFFERSON TO CAPTAIN LEWIS

MERIWETHER LEWIS, Esq.,

*Captain of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the United States of America:*

Your situation as Secretary of the President of the United States has made you acquainted with the objects of my confidential message of January 18, 1803, to the legislature; you have seen the act they passed, which, though expressed in general terms, was meant to sanction those objects, and you are appointed to carry them into execution.

Instruments for ascertaining, by celestial observations, the geography of the country through which you will pass have been already provided. Light articles for barter and presents among the Indians, arms for your attendants, say for them 10 to 12 men, boats, tents, and other traveling apparatus, with ammunition, medicine, surgical instruments and provisions, you will have prepared with such aids as the Secretary of War can yield in his departments; and from him also you will receive authority to engage among our troops, by voluntary agreement, the number of attendants above mentioned, over whom you, as their commanding officer, are invested with all the powers the laws give in such a case.

As your movements while within the limits of the United States will be better directed by occasional communications, adapted to circumstances as they arise, they will not be noticed here. What follows will respect your proceedings after your departure from the United States.

Your mission has been communicated to the Ministers here from France, Spain, and Great Britain, and through them to their Governments; and such assurances given them as to its objects, as we trust will satisfy them. The country of Louisiana having been ceded by Spain to France, the passport you have from the Minister of France, the representative of the present sovereign of that country, will be a protection with all its subjects; and that from the Minister of England will entitle you to the friendly aid of any traders of that allegiance with whom you may happen to meet.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri River, and such principal streams of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent for the purposes of commerce.

Beginning at the mouth of the Missouri, you will take observations of latitude and longitude at all remarkable points on the river, and especially at the mouths of rivers, at rapids, at islands, and other places and objects distinguished by such natural marks and characters of a durable kind as that they may with certainty be recognized hereafter. The courses of the river between these points of observation may be supplied by the compass, the logline and by time, corrected by the observations themselves. The variations of the compass, too, in different places, should be noticed.

The interesting points of the portage between the heads of the Missouri, and of the water offering the best communication with the Pacific Ocean, should also be fixed by observation, and the course of that water to the ocean, in the same manner as that of the Missouri.

Your observations are to be taken with great pains and accuracy, to be entered distinctly and intelligibly for others as well as yourself, to comprehend all the elements necessary, with the aid of the usual tables, to fix the latitude and longitude of the places at which they were taken, and are to be rendered to the War Office, for the pur-

pose of having the calculations made concurrently by proper persons within the United States. Several copies of these, as well as of your other notes, should be made at leisure times, and put into the care of the most trustworthy of your attendants, to guard, by multiplying them, against the accidental losses to which they will be exposed. A further guard would be that one of these copies be on the paper of the birch, as less liable to injury from damp than common paper.

The commerce which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a knowledge of those people important. You will, therefore, endeavor to make yourself acquainted, as far as a diligent pursuit of your journey shall admit, with the names of the nations and their numbers; the extent of the possessions; their relations with other tribes or nations; their language, traditions, monuments; their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, and the implements for these; their food, clothing and domestic accommodations; the diseases prevalent among them, and the remedies they use; moral and physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know; peculiarities in their laws, customs, and dispositions, and articles of commerce they may need or furnish; and to what extent; and, considering the interest which every nation has in extending and strengthening the authority of reason and justice among the people around them, it will be useful to acquire what knowledge you can of the state of morality, religion, and information among them, as it may better enable those who may endeavor to civilize and instruct them to adopt their measures to the existing notions, and practices of those on whom they are to operate.

Other objects worthy of notice will be, the soil and face of the country, its growth and vegetable productions, especially those not of the United States, the animals of the country generally, and especially those not known in the United States; the remains and accounts of any which may be deemed rare or extinct; the mineral productions of every kind, but particularly metals, limestone, pit-coal, and saltpeter; salines and mineral waters, noting the temperature of the last, and such circumstances as may indicate their character; volcanic appearances; climate, as characterized by the thermometer, by the proportion of rainy, cloudy, and clear days, by lightning, hail, snow, ice, by the access and recess of frost, by the winds prevailing at different seasons, the dates at which particular plants put forth or lose their flower or leaf, times of appearance of particular birds, reptiles, or insects.

Although your route will be along the channel of the Missouri, yet you will endeavor to inform yourself, by inquiry, of the character and extent of the country watered by its branches, and especially on its southern side. The North River, or Rio Bravo, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, and the North River, or Rio Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California, are understood to be the principal streams heading opposite to the waters of the Missouri, and running southwardly. Whether the dividing grounds between the Missouri and them are mountains or flatlands, what are their distances from the Missouri, the character of the intermediate country, and the people inhabiting it, are worthy of particular inquiry. The northern waters of the Missouri are less to be inquired after, because they have been ascertained to a considerable degree, and are still in a course of ascertainment by English traders and travelers. But if you can learn anything certain of the most northern source of the Mississippi, and of its position relatively to the Lake of the Woods, it will be interesting to us. Some account, too, of the path of the Canadian traders from the Mississippi,

at the mouth of the Ouisconsin to where it strikes the Missouri, and of the soil and rivers in its course, is desirable.

In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly and conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit; allay all jealousies as to the object of your journey, satisfy them of its innocence; make them acquainted with the position, extent, character, peaceable, and commercial dispositions of the United States, of our wish to be neighborly, friendly, and useful to them, and of our dispositions to a commercial intercourse with them; confer with them on the points most convenient as mutual emporiums, and the articles of most desirable interchange for them and us. If a few of their influential chiefs within practicable distance, wish to visit us, arrange such a visit with them, and furnish them with authority to call on our officers, on their entering the United States, to have them conveyed to this place at the public expense. If any of them should wish to have some of their young people brought up with us, and taught such arts as may be useful to them, we will receive, instruct, and take care of them. Such a mission, whether of influential chiefs or of young people, would give some security to your own party. Carry with you some matter of the kine pox; inform those of them with whom you may be, of its efficacy as a preservative from the small pox; and instruct and encourage them in the use of it. This may be especially done wherever you winter.

As it is impossible for us to foresee in what manner you will be received by those people, whether with hospitality or hostility, so is it impossible to prescribe the exact degree of perseverance with which you are to pursue your journey. We value too much the lives of citizens to offer them to probable destruction. Your numbers will be sufficient to secure you against the unauthorized opposition of individuals or of small parties; but if a superior force, authorized or not authorized by a nation, should be arrayed against your further passage, and inflexibly determined to arrest it, you must decline its farther pursuit, and return. In the loss of yourselves, we should lose also the information you will have acquired. By returning safely with that, you may enable us to renew the essay with better calculated means. To your own discretion, therefore, must be left the degree of danger you may risk, and the point at which you should decline, only saying we wish you to err on the side of your safety, and to bring us back your party safe, even if it be with less information.

Should you reach the Pacific Ocean, inform yourself of the circumstances which may decide whether the furs of those parts may not be collected as advantageously at the head of the Missouri (convenient as is supposed to the waters of the Colorado and Oregon or Columbia), as at Nootka Sound, or any other point of that coast; and that trade be consequently conducted through the Missouri and United States more beneficially than by the circumnavigation now practiced.

As far up the Missouri as the white settlements extend, an intercourse will probably be found to exist between them and the Spanish posts of St. Louis opposite Cahokia, or St. Genevieve opposite Kaskaskia. From still further up the river, the traders may furnish a conveyance for letters. Beyond that, you may perhaps be able to engage Indians to bring letters for the Government to Cahokia or Kaskaskia, on promising that they shall there receive such special compensation as you shall have stipulated with them. Avail yourself of these means to communicate to us, at seasonable intervals, a copy of your journal, notes, and observations, or every kind, putting into cypher whatever might do injury if betrayed.

On your arrival on that coast, endeavor to learn if there be any post within your reach

frequented by the sea vessels of any nation, and to send two of your trusty people back by sea, in such way as shall appear practicable, with a copy of your notes; and should you be of opinion that the return of your party by the way they went will be imminently dangerous, then ship the whole, and return by sea, by the way either of Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, as you shall be able. As you will be without money, clothes, or provisions, you must endeavor to use the credit of the United States to obtain them, for which purpose open letters of credit shall be furnished you, authorizing you to draw on the Executive of the United States, or any of its officers, in any part of the world, on which drafts can be disposed of, and to apply with our recommendations to the consuls, agents, merchants, or citizens of any nation with which we have intercourse, assuring them in our name, that any aids they may furnish you, shall be honorably repaid, and on demand. Our consuls, Thomas Hewes at Batavia in Java, William Buchanan in the Isles of France and Bourbon, and John Elmslie at the Cape of Good Hope, will be able to supply your necessities by drafts on us.

Should you find it safe to return by the way you go after sending two of your party round by sea, or with your whole party, if no conveyance by sea can be found, do so; making such observations on your return, as may serve to supply, correct, or confirm those made on your outward journey.

On reentering the United States and reaching a place of safety, discharge any of your attendants who may desire and deserve it, procuring for them immediate payment of all arrears of pay and clothing which may have incurred since their departure, and assure them that they shall be recommended to the liberality of the legislature for the grant of a soldier's portion of land each, as proposed in my message to Congress; and repair yourself with your papers to the seat of government.

To provide in the accident of your death, against anarchy, dispersion and the consequent danger of your party, and total failure of the enterprise, you are hereby authorized, by any instrument signed and written in your own hand, to name the person among them who shall succeed to the command on your decease, and by like instruments to change the nomination from time to time as further experience of the characters accompanying you shall point out superior fitness; and all the powers and authorities given to yourself are, in the event of your death, transferred to, and vested in the successor so named, with further power to him, and his successors in like manner, to name each his successor, who, on the death of his predecessor, shall be invested with all the powers and authorities given to yourself.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 20th day of June 1803.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America.

EXCERPT FROM PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON'S  
MEMOIR OF MERIWETHER LEWIS

I had now had opportunities of knowing him intimately. Of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; intimate with the Indian character, customs, and principles; habituated to the hunting life; guarded, by exact observation of the vegetables and animals of his own country, against losing time in the description of objects already possessed; honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding, and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourselves—with all these qualifications, as if selected and

implanted by nature in one body for this express purpose, I could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him.

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER 9 OF THE BOOK, THE  
LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION BY RICHARD L.  
NEUBERGER

One morning Captain Lewis rolled out of his blankets first, as usual. It was a cold dawn and he hurried to get his jacket where he had rolled it. But the river had soaked the garment during the night. The captain was puzzled. Rivers did not rise in November. Suddenly a thought hit him. Tide-water! Had the tide caused this spurt in the level of the river?

Lewis said nothing about this, not even to Clark. He did not want to arouse hopes that might be dashed later. But he was more alert than ever now. The increasing fogs had new meaning for him. Fogs often came from off the ocean. Several times he thought he saw gulls beating their white wings above the distant fir trees.

On the horizon the explorers could spy extinct volcanoes. These mountains were mantled with glaciers and snowfields. With some help from Ordway in spelling, Clark noted in his diary that the peaks were "in the form of a sugarloaf." The wayfarers were looking at the summits now known as Rainier, Hood, and St. Helens. These mountains loomed along the skyline when the men camped on a desolate island near the present site of Portland, Oreg. Charred snags told of a bygone forest fire, which probably had been set by lightning.

A few mornings later, Lewis shook Ordway in the dawn. "Ordway," the captain whispered, "you've fought with artillery. Put your ear to the ground. Do you hear cannon?"

Ordway lay with his face against the damp earth. "Too steady for artillery, Captain," he said with muffled voice.

The two men looked at each other steadily. The same thought came to both of them at once. The ocean.

Lewis put a finger to his lips in caution. "Not a word to the others," he said. "A false alarm would be very bad. The men are wondering now how long this journey must be."

Ordway nodded in agreement.

Soon it would be 2 years that the party had been gone from civilization. There had been many emergencies and much suffering. These hardships were not yet over. Yet always the goal was kept foremost in mind. That goal was the ocean which broke on the western rim of North America, on the shore where the flag of the United States had never flown.

Some of the men were beginning to fear that there was no such ocean. A few even had hinted that the party should turn back. What if they traveled so far that they ran out of enough ammunition and trade goods to make possible a safe return through Indian country?

Fog in heavy shrouds cloaked the river a week after they had passed the island with the burned trees. From the fifth canoe, the first boat was barely visible. It was a raw day. The tang of salt was in the air. Several of the men had quickly spat out water dipped from the river.

"Salt," they exclaimed.

All at last realized that the destination was near.

Around noon the fog lifted slightly and framed the river. The explorers seemed to be paddling through a long corridor. Now and then a salmon broke the surface of the water with wet and arching back. The men put down the paddles and let the boats bob gently on the waves.

From the capes and headlands, the fog continued to clear. It rose like a curtain on some great stage. Streaks of sunlight shone through the mist. The men shaded their eyes and peered steadily westward.

And there it was, breaking in white-capped glory beyond the bar—the western ocean, the blue Pacific. The surf heaved in frothy crests. Spray was tossed by the wind. Back of the breakers, the water rolled in rippling swells.

In the notebook dated November 7, 1805, Clark scrawled: "Ocean in view. Oh, the joy. We are in view of the ocean, that great Pacific Ocean we have been so long anxious to see."

The captain with red hair and merry face had never been so excited before.

For the first time in history, Americans had crossed the continent which they one day would inhabit from coast to coast.

[From the New York Times of May 8, 1955]  
REENACTING A GREAT EXPLORATION—13 WESTERN STATES REJOICE IN THE JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

(By Joe Miller)

SEATTLE.—One hundred and fifty years ago the Pacific Northwest was claimed for the United States by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. In 1805 President Thomas Jefferson's Corps of Discovery struggled through a narrow defile called the Lolo trail in the Bitterroot Mountains of Montana and northern Idaho. From there the exhausted 32-man expedition—along with the Indian heroine, Sacajawea—made its way to the Pacific.

During 1955 the four Northwestern States that comprise the so-called Lewis and Clark country are planning to hold a rich variety of pageants and celebrations to note the sesquicentennial anniversary.

"Practically every community along the expedition's route is going to have a Lewis and Clark event of some type," says Oregon's Governor, Paul L. Patterson, who, along with other governors in the Northwest, has proclaimed 1955 Lewis and Clark Year.

To coordinate the many individual community events into a coherent pattern, Oregon's, Washington's, Idaho's, and Montana's Governors have appointed a Joint Lewis and Clark Year Committee. It is headed by Chapin D. Foster, director of the Washington State Historical Society.

#### SCOUTS' TOUR

To dramatize the original journey, a group of Northwest Explorer Boy Scouts has planned to retrace part of the Lewis and Clark route this summer. The Scouts will start at Great Falls, Mont., pack down the Lolo trail into Idaho and then navigate the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers in dugout canoes to Astoria in Oregon. More than 1,000 Scouts will make the trip in small parties.

Among the many annual celebrations in Washington which will have a Lewis and Clark theme this year will be the water folies at Pasco, July 19-24, and the south-eastern Washington fair at Walla Walla, September 2-5. The observance of the Gen. Isaac Stevens Indian Treaty Centennial at Walla Walla, June 11-12, also will be based in part on a Lewis-Clark theme. In Idaho, Orofino's Lumberjack Days, September 16-18, will also recall the historic event.

#### DOWNRIVER

Other communities downriver on the Columbia are making similar plans to honor the two explorers. The Stockaders Jamboree at Vancouver, Wash., August 10-13 will be centered entirely on Lewis and Clark. The featured speaker will be Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

The climax in the long series of Lewis and Clark celebrations will take place at Astoria, Oreg., the spot where the two Army captains first saw the Pacific Ocean. Six miles south of Astoria, Fort Clatsop, the rude frontier encampment where the Corps of Discovery spent the winter of 1805-6 before returning East, is being restored. The fort, being re-

built under direction of the Oregon Historical Society, will be a near-perfect replica of the original settlement, and dedication of this new 6-acre historical monument will take place on August 20-21, almost 150 years after the Corps of Discovery heard a great roaring of waves and William Clark almost incoherently scribbled in his journal, "Ocean in view! O! the joy!" There will be a pageant by Astoria townspeople and a military ceremony by Oregon National Guard units. Secretary McKay, a native Oregonian, will dedicate the fort.

At nearby Seaside, an Oregon beach resort center, another Lewis and Clark celebration is being planned for late August. Its exact date has not been set.

Other Oregon plans for the Sesquicentennial are being held in abeyance until the State legislature acts on a request for \$25,000 to finance other projected activities. One of these is a planned statewide tour by drama students of Lewis and Clark College, Portland, with a pageant honoring the explorers.

Further to celebrate the sesquicentennial, an indirect descendant of Meriwether Lewis will journey over the expedition's route, starting from Washington, D. C. He is a 17-year-old Tacoma high-school senior, also named Meriwether Lewis. His parents plan to take him to Washington, call on President Eisenhower, and then set forth to cover the expedition's entire itinerary from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean.

#### OTHER CELEBRATIONS

So widespread is Northwest interest in the commemoration that many communities which were not in the line of the explorers' westward advance plan to honor the two men anyway. For example, the week-long Spokane Lilac Festival that opens next Sunday will pay an acknowledgement to the two explorers.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of July 8, 1955]

#### OREGON HAILS LEWIS AND CLARK

(By Dolores B. Jeffords)

This is a gala year in Oregon—the Sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's arrival in the Beaver State. The expedition entered Oregon in the fall of 1805, but much of the commemorative program was planned for the summer season, so that out-of-State vacationers might also enjoy the observances.

Astoria will be the center of some of the main events, for it is the city nearest the site of Fort Clatsop, built by the expedition for its winter quarters.

The site has long been preserved, marked with a memorial tablet, but this year a reproduction of the log fort built by the explorers is being erected, in readiness for the celebration to be held there August 21-28. A pageant representing the arrival of the expedition's boats on the Lewis and Clark River, adjacent to the fort, will be one of the highlights of this celebration, which will mark the climax of the sesquicentennial.

#### ANNUAL EVENTS INCLUDED

Two annual events fit in with this special observance. One is the Astoria Regatta, which is scheduled for August 18-21; the other is the Astoria Salmon Derby scheduled for August 27-September 5.

This will keep Astoria in the spotlight for 18 consecutive days, with Seaside, a delightful resort on the Pacific, sharing the honors, for Seaside is the site of the salt cairn built by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Here they salvaged salt from the ocean, the supply brought with them from Missouri having been exhausted. An iron fence surrounds the old cairn, which is near the beach, in what is now the center of the resort.

But Seaside has an earlier spotlight of its own, being the scene of the "Miss Oregon" finals and pageant, when the fairest of Ore-

gon's fair will be selected for the Miss America contest. Seaside is one of Oregon's pioneer vacation spots, dating back over 75 years. With great Tillamook Headland jutting out into the Pacific to form a dramatic backdrop for wide, beautiful beaches, it is one of the most popular of the State's ocean resorts.

#### DRAMA SERIES PREPARED

One of the commemorative features of the year will be a series of plays based upon the expedition, which will be presented through the summer by drama students of Lewis and Clark College, in communities along the Columbia River, the expedition's avenue of travel.

Rainier is planning a celebration to emphasize the fact that it is the oldest town on the Columbia River. The event is to coincide with the actual date when Lewis and Clark reached that point, some time in November.

A new State park with picnicking facilities, located at the site of Fort Stevens, near Astoria, is ready for use this summer, as well as one at Bandon and another at Ochoco Lake. There are new highways, new recreational facilities, and added accommodations for tourists. Also new, opened in April, is Prehistoric Gardens, featuring authentic reproductions of the giant saurians of the past. This startling exhibit is directly on the Coast Highway, U. S. 101, 12½ miles south of Port Orford. Its only connection with the sesquicentennial celebration is perhaps the discovery by Lewis and Clark, of the bones of some of these monsters, on their westward journey.

Nothing, of course, can superimpose upon the Oregon of today the wilderness of 150 years ago, when the Columbia was a wild, untrammelled stream with a few Indian villages on its banks. But the plays of the drama students, the pageants and commemorations, will recreate the figures of the intrepid explorers, their perils and hardships, and the many dramatic episodes of their journey through the uncharted wilds.

A deeper appreciation of the pioneer trail-breakers will be fostered—and a deeper appreciation, as well, of the beautiful cities and highways, and the mighty flood-control projects, which now mark the course of Lewis and Clark along the Columbia River.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the standing committees of the Senate be permitted to file reports with the Secretary during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR THE SECRETARY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 13, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 12 (legislative day of July 11), 1955:

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Reuben Buck Robertson, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to the provisions of Private Law 95, 84th Congress, approved June 22, 1955, the following officer for permanent appointment on the retired list of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

To be commissioned rear admiral (lower half)

Paul A. Smith

#### IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (b) of section 504, in rank as follows:

Maj. Gen. Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr., O9325, United States Army, in the rank of lieutenant general.

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, United States Marine Corps, to have the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list in the Marine Corps effective from the date of his retirement.

### WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate July 12 (legislative day of July 11), 1955:

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Allen Whitfield, of Iowa, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1955.

Allen Whitfield, of Iowa, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a term of 5 years, expiring June 30, 1960.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose divine love and grace can satisfy our mortal needs and our immortal longings, may we now come unto Thee with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

Thou art high and holy but always willing to identify Thyself with the lowly and the sinful and to help us achieve a spirit that is akin to Thy spirit.

Grant that it may be our highest vocation to bring to fulfillment and fruition those capacities for strength and nobility of character with which we have been endowed.

May we daily realize how sacred and wonderful it is that we may yield ourselves to one who can fulfill that which has been ordained for us.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 28, 1955:

H. R. 208. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma, to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such States;

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of Harold C. Nelson and Dewey L. Young;

H. R. 1062. An act for the relief of Luigi Cianci;

H. R. 1069. An act for the relief of Hussein Kamel Moustafa;

H. R. 1081. An act for the relief of Anna Tokatlian Gulezian;

H. R. 1085. An act for the relief of Moses Aaron Buttermann;

H. R. 1086. An act for the relief of Mayer Rothbaum;

H. R. 1108. An act for the relief of Rose Mazur;

H. R. 1165. An act for the relief of Maria Theresia Reinhardt and her child, Maria Anastasia Reinhardt;

H. R. 1416. An act for the relief of J. B. Phipps;

H. R. 1640. An act for the relief of Constantine Nitsas;

H. R. 1643. An act for the relief of the estate of James F. Casey;

H. R. 2760. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sally Rice;

H. R. 2984. An act authorizing E. B. Reyna, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Los Ebanos, Tex.;

H. R. 3878. An act to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood-control work;

H. R. 4426. An act to amend section 7 of the act approved September 22, 1922, as amended;

H. R. 4573. An act authorizing Gus A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.;

H. R. 4650. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code by the addition of provisions authorizing regulation of the sale and use of fireworks in the Canal Zone;

H. R. 4714. An act for the relief of Theodore J. Harris;

H. R. 5841. An act to repeal the fee-stamp requirement in the Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

H. R. 5842. An act to repeal a service charge of 10 cents per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in the Department of State;

H. R. 5860. An act to authorize certain officers and employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to carry firearms; and

H. R. 6410. An act to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

On June 29, 1955:

H. R. 1400. An act for the relief of David R. Click;

H. R. 1409. An act for the relief of H. W. Robinson & Co.;

H. R. 1660. An act for the relief of Wencenty Peter Winiarski;

H. R. 1664. An act for the relief of Charles Chan;

H. R. 2126. An act to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters;

H. R. 2456. An act for the relief of Mrs. Diana P. Kittrell;

H. R. 3958. An act for the relief of Louis Elterman;

H. R. 6499. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 232. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial gift from the Government of Venezuela.

On June 30, 1955:

H. R. 2973. An act to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga., to the Georgia State Board of Education;

H. R. 3005. An act to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals and by extending the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5240. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5560. An act relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6367. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6871. An act to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1956;

H. R. 6992. An act to extend for 1 year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit;

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955; and

H. J. Res. 366. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

On July 1, 1955:

H. R. 947. An act for the relief of Carl E. Edwards;

H. R. 1142. An act for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy;

H. R. 1202. An act for the relief of Robert H. Merritt;

H. R. 1825. An act creating a Federal commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center;

H. R. 2529. An act for the relief of Albert Vincent, Sr.;

H. R. 3045. An act for the relief of George L. F. Allen;

H. R. 5196. An act for the relief of the Overseas Navigation Corp.; and

H. R. 5923. An act to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway.

On July 4, 1955:

H. R. 103. An act to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies.

On July 5, 1955:

H. R. 943. An act for the relief of Luzie Biondo (Luzie M. Schmidt);