

- A. M. Q. Sharpe, Kennebec, S. Dak.  
B. Tribal Council, Lower Brule Tribe, Sioux Indians, Lower Brule, S. Dak.; Tribal Council, Crow Creek Tribe, Sioux Indians, Ft. Thompson, S. Dak.; Tribal Council, Standing Rock Tribe, Sioux Indians, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.
- A. Sher, Oppenheimer & Harris, 1026 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. A. S. Aloe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- A. Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
- A. Richard L. Shook, 1026 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.  
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Madlyn Smyth, 690 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. Alden Lown, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Frank C. Staples, 168 Aspen Street, Floral Park, N. Y.  
B. American Molasses Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. Ernest F. Staub, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Dale I. Stoops, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Dale I. Stoops, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. U. S. Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
- A. Hajime William Tanaka, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Tariff Committee of the Felt Industry, care of Lewis R. Parker, Chairman, Albany Felt Co., Albany, N. Y.
- A. John Thomas Taylor, 14th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. The Advertising Distributors of America, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- A. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. United States Citizens Association, Canal Zone, Post Office Box 354, Balboa, C. Z.
- A. Frank J. Whalen, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. W. F. Beunderman, Jr., No. 8 Mahaaiweg, Willemstad, Curacao, South America.
- A. Anna Helton Wiley, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C.  
B. The Women's City Club, 1733 I Street NW.; National League of American Pen Women, 1300 17th Street NW.; North Star Union of the WCTU; District of Columbia Federation of Citizens Associations, and District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.
- A. Edgar A. Zingman, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A Report to the People

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to report to my constituents, the people of Berks County, the 14th District of Pennsylvania.

#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report deals with the work and the record of the 84th Congress and summarizes my activities, the position which I have taken on important national issues. I realize that my legislative record will not please every one of my constituents in every respect. That is to be expected in a democracy, where each of us has the right to his own opinion—a right that we must always respect and safeguard.

I sincerely believe that the voters have the right to know how their Representatives stand on issues of importance to all Americans. For that reason, I have made a weekly radio report on the activities of Congress and submit this summary report. I have conscientiously tried to keep the people of Berks County informed and to represent them honestly and well. In all of my actions I have tried to do what I thought was in the public interest and what would promote the greatest good for the greatest number of our people.

#### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

During the 84th Congress I have served on two committees. One is the Post Office and Civil Service Committee on which I have served ever since coming to Congress. My other committee assignment has been the House Administration Committee, which has jurisdiction over legislation affecting the management of the House of Representatives and the House side of the Capitol. This committee also has jurisdiction over the expenditures of funds for House investigating committees.

#### ATTENDANCE

During this session my 98-percent-attendance record was again one of the highest in the Congress. A perfect attendance was marred by my absence one afternoon due to conflicting duties.

#### CASEWORK

Many individual cases and problems are handled by my office in behalf of my constituents. They include veterans' problems, hardship cases among servicemen, immigration cases, social-security and postal-service complaints, railroad retirement problems, and many other miscellaneous types of problems which arise between a citizen and his Government. It is a service which my office renders as promptly as possible with fairness and courtesy to all. I have endeavored to give every possible assistance to those seeking my aid and counsel. It is a distinct privilege to be of service to all of my constituents whom I have the honor of representing in Congress.

#### WASHINGTON VISITS

It has been my pleasure to welcome many individual citizens and groups

from Berks County on their visits to Washington. With the assistance of Mrs. Rhodes, I have tried to make their visits interesting, educational, and enjoyable. A visit to Washington to see our Government in action is one of the best ways for people to understand truly the priceless heritages of freedom and democracy which we enjoy. Numerous student groups, boy and girl scouts, women's and religious groups came to Washington from Berks County this past year.

#### COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

As part of my congressional duties during the session, I have appeared before various House Committees to offer testimony on various legislation. They have included such subjects as problems in the procurement of defense contracts for small businesses in Berks County, problems of retail gasoline dealers, investigation of economic difficulties of the textile industry, and minimum wage legislation.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE

I have taken part in important debates on the floor of the House and discussed such questions as foreign trade policy, postal-pay legislation, foreign policy, student exchange program, Salk vaccine, farm-price-support legislation, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, social-security amendments, public housing, and minimum-wage legislation.

#### SURPLUS FOOD PROGRAM

Along with other members of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation, I sought a reversal of the Agriculture Department's order to curtail the scope of the surplus food disposal program among the needy people of Berks County and

the State of Pennsylvania. We were successful in convincing Agriculture Department officials that the humanitarian operation of the program should be continued.

#### DEMOCRATIC COOPERATION WITH ADMINISTRATION

Democrats in Congress have maintained a responsible, constructive opposition to the Eisenhower administration, supporting and strengthening administration proposals which we believed in the public interest and opposing those measures which benefit the privileged few at the expense of the welfare of all. I did not approve of resorting to blind and irresponsible opposition simply for political reasons. I voted with or against the administration solely on the merit of the question under consideration.

A summary of the administration's legislative record through June 1955 shows that Democrats supplied the margin of victory for the President on all 18 House rollcalls where his program was successful. Democrats in both House and Senate supported the President's foreign policy to a greater extent than did members of his own party. House Democrats supported his foreign policy on 69 percent of the votes cast while Republicans compiled only a 49 percent record of support.

My own voting record through June 1955 shows that I supported the President on 52 percent of all rollcall votes and opposed his position on 48 percent. On foreign policy votes I supported his position 70 percent of the time.

#### LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF THE 84TH CONGRESS

The 84th Congress took some important strides forward but the progress was not what should have been made to meet successfully the challenge of automation, abundance and surpluses.

The average citizen did not properly share in the prosperity created by increased production, scientific and technical advances.

Those of us who wanted to channel some of this prosperity to aged, retired, disabled and handicapped citizens were in a minority. We wanted to aid these people through the enactment of legislation to expand and improve social security and retirement programs. We urged improved service in Federal regulatory and inspection activities to protect the consumers and the public. In part we were successful. But in numerous cases monopoly restrictions were weakened or removed and had the effect of aiding monopoly interests at the expense of the average citizen. Small business also suffered because of the advantages won by monopoly interests. I joined with other liberal members in an effort to aid wage earners, small farmers and white collar folks but we were in a minority because a number of southern Democrats joined with administration leaders to defeat our proposals.

A conservative coalition controlled the 84th Congress and watered down or blocked numerous progressive measures which liberal Members considered essential for the well-being and prosperity of the average citizen and his family. Listed below are some of the important proposals acted upon by the 84th Congress:

**Taxes:** I favored the proposal for an increase in income-tax exemption. As a compromise the House voted a \$20 per person tax reduction. While passed by the House, administration opposition in the Senate killed the effort for tax relief for low-income groups.

**Social security:** I voted for improvements in the social-security law to reduce the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 years of age and to permit disabled workers to draw benefits at age 50 instead of age 65. Coverage was also extended to most professions. I introduced legislation calling for other liberal social-security improvements. The bill which passed the House is stalled until next session due to administration opposition in the Senate.

**Housing:** I supported legislation to provide a program of slum clearance and urban redevelopment and decent public housing and housing assistance for aged persons. The House rejected the public and aged housing provisions and an inadequate program was finally approved in the final version of the bill. It authorized 45,000 public housing units in the next year, eliminating housing-for-the-aged provisions.

**Trade program:** The President proposed an extension of the trade program to help expand our foreign trade, create new markets for our manufactured goods, and stimulate employment opportunities. The bill was enacted by the Congress and had overwhelming Democratic support.

**Farm price supports:** The House passed a bill to restore high, rigid price supports for basic farm commodities. I voted against the bill because I was convinced that a majority of Berks County farmers were in favor of the flexible support system. The Senate did not act on the measure during this session. In my opinion the real solution to declining farm income lies in an expanding, full-employment economy which will benefit all Americans.

**Railroad retirement:** A bill to liberalize the benefits to railmen's wives and widows was enacted. It will also place staff positions on the Railroad Retirement Board under civil service. I voted for the bill. I made a number of proposals to improve the law, some of which were adopted.

**Antitrust law penalties:** A bill was passed increasing penalties under the Sherman antitrust law from \$5,000 to \$50,000. I gave it my support in the hope that this will help small business and discourage the monopoly trend in this country.

**Debt limit:** The administration's request to increase the limit of the national debt was approved. In protest against deceptive promises to balance the budget and decrease the national debt, I joined the minority in voting against lifting the debt ceiling. Furthermore, I objected to some of the fiscal policies which put an added burden on the average citizen and which increased the national debt.

**Highways:** The administration's bond financing proposal was defeated because it would have cost over \$11 billion in interest rates alone. No agreement could be reached on a highway bill this session. Everyone seems to want better roads but

no one wants to pay for them. The pay-as-you-go bill seemed to be a practical approach, but many Members thought the financial end of the program should be handled by experts on the House Ways and Means Committee. A highway program is most essential and Congress will most likely pass some legislation to meet the problem in the next session.

**School construction:** Action on much-needed Federal aid for school construction was delayed until next year. A good bill was reported by the committee after the administration's bond-financing bill was rejected. Action will be taken on this important issue next session.

**Natural gas:** The bill to exempt producers of natural gas from Federal regulation, despite a decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary, was passed by the House by a narrow margin. If enacted into law, this bill will cost the American consuming public an estimated \$800 million a year in higher gas rates, about \$41 million of which would come out of the pockets of Pennsylvanians. I thought this was another example of how this Congress was neglecting the interest of the average citizen and I opposed the bill.

#### GIVEAWAY PROGRAMS

Administration opponents opposed what they called a wholesale giveaway program which started in the 83d Congress. The watchful eyes of Congress have now been turned to flagrant abuses of the public trust in various departments and agencies of our Government.

House and Senate investigating committees have focused public attention on a number of examples of activities in behalf of the special interests at the expense of the public welfare. Administration opponents in this Congress have succeeded in blocking the so-called "giveaway" trend started in the 83d Congress with tidelands oil, atomic energy, public power, and priceless natural resources rightfully belonging to the people.

#### DIXON-YATES

The infamous Dixon-Yates deal, still under investigation by a congressional committee, was canceled after nationwide public protests and congressional revelations. Cancellation was made only after disclosures in the case implicated the President's own White House assistant.

Had the Dixon-Yates deal succeeded, it would have struck a death blow at the Tennessee Valley Authority which played such an important role in providing the power necessary to forge the tools of victory in World War II. Senator ESTES KEFAUVER led the successful fight against the administration's Dixon-Yates deal. He charged that power monopolies make no secret of their desire to eliminate TVA, thus abolishing the yardstick of power rates which have kept rates reasonable.

#### HOOVER COMMISSION

Under the guise of promoting efficiency in Government the Commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover has recommended sweeping cutbacks in programs and services provided in New and Fair Deal reform legislation. The



Commission has urged crippling reductions in the Veterans' Administration program for needy and disabled veterans, and has recommended proposals to weaken the civil-service merit system. It has proposed cutbacks in Government lending activities for small business, in home loans and farm loans and has urged elimination of public power projects.

I have opposed waste and inefficiency in Government but I have also opposed efforts of Mr. Hoover to destroy essential legislation under the guise of economy.

#### REGULATORY COMMISSIONS

Presidential appointments to the various regulatory Commissions have shown a shocking disregard of the public interest. These Commissions have the duty to protect the American people against exorbitant utility rates, fraudulent stocks, false advertising, monopolistic practices, and render other similar important services.

A disturbing pattern of appointments has developed. Individuals who have come out of the ranks of the businesses regulated under the law have been named to regulatory commissions. One lawyer who spent his life arguing cases before a commission in behalf of large companies was named as chairman of the very same commission. Officials with long records of devoted service in safeguarding the public interest have been quietly shown the door.

#### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Many of us in Congress have expressed great concern over the appointment of so many men to key positions in executive departments where they could exercise policymaking authority affecting companies and businesses with which they had formerly been associated. Use of official position for private gain cannot be condoned, whatever the particular circumstances.

Examples of a conflict of interest have revealed the cases of so-called dollar-a-year men from private industry on loan to the Government actually negotiating defense contracts with their own companies.

Still another case has revealed that a Pentagon official making important oil policy decisions has been receiving two salaries—one from the Government and one from an oil company where he is a vice president.

#### SALK VACCINE

I have been deeply concerned about the manner and attitude of department heads in the handling of the Salk polio vaccine program. Millions of Americans hailed the discovery of the Salk vaccine as the long-awaited preventative to the crippling polio disease. The confusion, delay, and lack of proper vaccine-testing procedures was most unfortunate. Secretary Hobby had to face the responsibility because her opposition to Government-sponsored wholesale vaccination of all children. Those of us who favored a strong Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were concerned because of Secretary Hobby's general attitude toward health, education, and welfare programs. Her last act before resigning her Cabinet post was to ask a Senate committee to delay action in im-

proving the social security law. She was highly praised by the President, and was most influential in preventing favorable action this year on the social security bill.

#### MILITARY MEN IN CIVILIAN POSTS

I have become increasingly alarmed at the great number of retired generals and admirals who have been appointed to key positions in the Eisenhower administration, positions which have historically been occupied by civilians. Many other top military men have recently been named to top executive posts in companies having extensive defense contract business with the Government. This is a dangerous trend. Ours is a Government of civilian authority; the military must always remain in a strictly subordinate position if our historic concepts of government are to be maintained.

#### SMALL BUSINESS

The administration has been conspicuous in ignoring the needs and problems of small businesses, while removing restrictions on big monopolies. Consistently underbid in defense contracts, small businesses have felt the pinch of monopolistic competition, aggravated by high taxes and reduced purchasing power among great segments of our population.

#### NEWS CENSORSHIP

Members of Congress as well as newspaper editors and writers have become alarmed over the recent trend in the administration to suppress legitimate news stories concerning vital subjects of interest to the American people. While conceding that security reasons are not involved, administration leaders have repeatedly withheld information which they felt might prove embarrassing if made known to the public. A congressional investigating subcommittee will soon begin hearings on this police-state method of news censorship which is so alien to our system of Government.

#### THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

Much yet remains to be done in the 2d session of the 84th Congress. Such issues as social security and retirement legislation, aid and opportunity for handicapped persons, public housing, school construction, highway legislation and other important legislation requires further action.

The real challenge of the future is the challenge of abundance. A way must be found to channel our productive genius in the fields of manufactured goods and farm commodities into the hands of the millions of Americans now existing on meager pensions, substandard diets, in dilapidated slum housing, the children attending inadequate schools, growing up amid poverty and disease on a standard of living which is shameful in this great land of abundance.

We must initiate policies to establish a full employment, expanding economy to provide more jobs at decent wages. We must have increased purchasing power in the hands of our neglected, low-income families and our old folks so that they can afford to buy the manufactured goods and farm surpluses which bulge from our warehouses and storage bins.

Despite the fact that production and profits are at an all time high, many millions of our citizens are in want for the basic necessities of life. Unemployment in many areas continues at unnecessarily high levels. The cost of living remains high and continues to be a hardship on unemployed workers, their families, and the millions of our retired senior citizens who struggle to exist on inadequate pensions or social-security benefits.

We must break the grip of monopoly which feeds on scarcity. We must drive the fear of abundance from our land. Abundance for all citizens need not mean lower profits for our industries. On the contrary it could mean even greater expansion and greater prosperity in which all would share.

There were other important issues before the Congress. Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, which I supported, was rejected. I opposed the sale of Government-owned rubber plants for a small fraction of their real worth.

In a brief report it is not possible to completely tell the full story of this session of Congress. I will therefore make myself available, without expense, to any group in Berks County which desires me to speak, answer questions or debate on issues of national importance.

Contact my Reading or Washington office with any such requests or on any matter in which you may be interested.

### Reduction in Budget Estimates

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN TABER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the appropriations bills are now through, with the exception of the legislative bill. As that is a comparatively small total of the whole, I have included what might be the result if the bill is passed. If it is not passed, and we have a continuing resolution, the total figure of budget estimates will undoubtedly be reduced by the continuing resolution by at least \$10 million—just how much it is impossible to say.

I have prepared a table indicating the processes of the bills from the budget through the House and the Senate, which I submit herewith.

The table shows a reduction in the budget estimates of \$2,003,361,014. In a great many ways, there have been things that have happened in connection with the appropriation bills that tend to wipe out the figures that appear on the surface. For instance, in the public-works bill, projects were initiated, many of them without any budget estimate, with an ultimate aggregate cost of upward of \$3 billion.

In addition to that, in the agricultural bill, there were items above the budget aggregating \$120 million that do not show. In the mutual security bill, there were items of reappropriation that were

not known about beforehand that were reappropriated and took the place of direct appropriations out of the Treasury, involving approximately \$300 million.

The concealed appropriations for the Agriculture Department and mutual-security items of reappropriation should really be deducted from the overall reduction in the saving that has been

made, thus reducing the saving to about \$1,500,000,000.

It looks to me as though, if we were careful, that the budget could be balanced in the fiscal year 1956, beginning July 1 next. The current picture for the month of July indicates that the income taxes, excise taxes, and customs duties have all begun to go up, and the overall

receipts of July were up nearly \$150 million. On the other hand, the expenditures have gone up. The big increase in items is in the foreign-relief expenditures and the Veterans' Administration expenditures, but those figures should not carry through in that way all through the year, and the deficit should be much less than it has been.

Title	Budget estimates considered by Congress	Reported to House	Passed House	Reported to Senate	Passed Senate	Public law
<b>Regular annual:</b>						
Treasury-Post Office.....	\$3,360,385,000	\$3,282,553,000	\$3,282,553,000	\$3,358,622,000	\$3,358,622,000	\$3,322,488,500
Treasury Department.....	604,398,000	595,818,000	595,818,000	603,348,000	603,348,000	599,598,000
Post Office Department.....	2,754,817,000	2,685,700,000	2,685,700,000	2,754,104,000	2,754,104,000	2,721,720,500
Tax Court of the United States.....	1,170,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
<b>Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare.....</b>	<b>2,432,148,861</b>	<b>2,337,522,261</b>	<b>2,337,522,261</b>	<b>2,404,055,600</b>	<b>2,404,905,600</b>	<b>2,373,516,500</b>
Labor Department.....	470,116,000	417,792,900	417,792,900	418,838,900	418,838,900	418,303,650
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,949,465,861	1,907,403,361	1,907,403,361	1,972,890,700	1,973,740,700	1,942,886,850
Related agencies.....	12,567,000	12,326,000	12,326,000	12,326,000	12,326,000	12,326,000
<b>Interior and related agencies.....</b>	<b>314,523,056</b>	<b>298,271,246</b>	<b>297,825,546</b>	<b>327,987,088</b>	<b>327,987,088</b>	<b>317,573,627</b>
Agriculture and farm credit.....	898,384,574	880,260,050	880,260,050	884,393,923	884,433,923	883,051,623
Independent offices.....	5,640,155,000	5,845,595,375	5,845,595,375	5,882,379,500	5,848,394,500	5,842,458,500
<b>State, Justice, and Judiciary.....</b>	<b>483,531,912</b>	<b>450,398,227</b>	<b>450,398,227</b>	<b>481,985,418</b>	<b>481,985,418</b>	<b>466,302,415</b>
State Department.....	147,267,197	126,769,977	126,769,977	147,549,608	147,549,608	137,450,905
Justice Department.....	201,485,000	197,525,000	197,525,000	200,445,000	200,445,000	198,735,000
Judiciary.....	30,279,715	29,603,250	29,603,250	30,640,810	30,640,810	30,116,510
USIA.....	88,500,000	80,500,000	80,500,000	88,350,000	88,350,000	85,000,000
Refugee relief.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b>Defense.....</b>	<b>32,232,815,000</b>	<b>31,488,206,000</b>	<b>31,488,206,000</b>	<b>31,836,521,336</b>	<b>31,882,915,726</b>	<b>31,882,815,726</b>
Office of the Secretary.....	12,750,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	12,670,000	12,670,000	12,670,000
Interservice activities.....	682,250,000	672,250,000	672,250,000	682,250,000	682,250,000	682,250,000
Army.....	7,573,980,000	7,329,818,000	7,329,818,000	7,330,053,000	7,330,053,000	7,329,953,000
Navy.....	9,180,157,000	9,071,834,000	9,071,834,000	9,071,785,166	9,118,179,556	9,118,179,556
Air Force.....	14,783,678,000	14,401,904,000	14,401,904,000	14,739,763,170	14,739,763,170	14,739,763,170
<b>District of Columbia.....</b>	<b>21,892,700</b>	<b>17,892,700</b>	<b>17,892,700</b>	<b>21,892,700</b>	<b>21,892,700</b>	<b>19,892,700</b>
General Government matters.....	(175,462,020)	(166,547,509)	(166,547,509)	(169,456,749)	(169,456,749)	(169,456,749)
Public works.....	28,777,700	21,890,700	21,890,700	27,166,300	27,166,300	27,166,300
Commerce and related agencies.....	1,801,465,000	1,285,746,242	1,372,122,800	1,377,491,000	1,377,571,000	1,365,613,500
Legislative.....	1,366,393,000	1,121,435,000	1,123,685,000	1,314,617,300	1,317,192,300	1,245,360,000
Mutual Security.....	92,641,411	66,298,175	66,298,175	92,924,027	93,025,527	92,808,972
The supplemental, 1955.....	3,350,541,750	2,701,275,000	2,701,275,000	3,205,341,750	3,205,841,750	2,703,341,750
Military construction.....	2,123,351,072	1,648,876,128	224,276,628	1,826,111,614	1,830,078,614	1,656,625,802
Military construction.....	(1,480,000,000)	(1,402,329,000)	(0)	(1,280,377,300)	(1,283,044,300)	(1,193,869,300)
<b>Subtotals.....</b>	<b>54,147,006,036</b>	<b>51,383,686,854</b>	<b>50,047,368,212</b>	<b>53,041,489,556</b>	<b>53,062,012,446</b>	<b>52,199,015,915</b>
<b>Deficiency and supplemental acts:</b>						
Urgent deficiency, 1955.....	160,000	25,000	25,000	993,950	1,013,950	1,013,950
Second supplemental, 1955.....	952,002,718	855,212,429	857,187,429	938,402,835	945,412,835	898,805,875
Department of Justice.....	750,000	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000
Second urgent deficiency, 1955.....	28,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475
House of Representatives.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Permanent and corporation appropriations.....	7,711,162,199	7,711,162,199	7,711,162,199	7,711,162,199	7,711,162,199	7,711,162,199
<b>Subtotals, deficiency and supplemental acts.....</b>	<b>8,692,338,392</b>	<b>8,592,385,103</b>	<b>8,594,360,103</b>	<b>8,676,544,459</b>	<b>8,683,574,459</b>	<b>8,636,967,499</b>
<b>Grand totals, session.....</b>	<b>62,839,344,428</b>	<b>59,976,071,687</b>	<b>58,641,728,315</b>	<b>61,718,034,015</b>	<b>61,745,586,905</b>	<b>60,835,983,414</b>

## Small Town Employees and Employers— Local Collective Bargaining

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a letter received recently from a small-town employer emphasizes a long-existing trend which may ultimately bar industrial plants from all except a very few large communities. This employer writes:

Our company, although not in any way a part of the automotive industry, is being hard pressed to meet the union demands granted in the recent Ford and General Motors contracts.

Recently our employees' union dues were raised from \$2.50 per month to \$7.50 per month (UAW-CIO). The purpose of this

dues increase, of course, was to establish a \$25 million strike fund, completely controlled by the officials of the UAW. This is big money, much bigger than a company the size of ours (whose total sales are less than \$5 million per year) can combat.

Organized labor has, obviously, taken complete control of interstate commerce. This fact is well established in the Kohler situation.

Even more disturbing is the further fact that our union locals have lost their power to arrive at contractual agreements with their employers, due to the fact that the international holds veto power over any arrangements which we may make with our own men.

General Motors, Ford, Steel, and a few other employers, joining with the UAW-CIO and other nationally powerful labor unions, have created and now maintain a monopoly of the labor supply. They have destroyed the independence of the employee. His right to bargain for his own services. They have placed him in the same category with raw material. They have made him just a cog in an

industrial machine, to be bought or sold when a labor dispute is on.

No longer can the individual worker seek, hold a job which he considers desirable. Using special privileges and benefits given by labor legislation and employing violence, intimidation, a disregard of all law and authority, unions now successfully insist that an individual shall not hold a job unless he joins the union, pays dues and the arbitrary assessments levied by union officials.

The right of a local union to bargain collectively no longer exists, because the international, with the approval of General Motors, Ford, Steel, and others, insists local workers shall not make an agreement with the employer unless the contract is approved by the international.

This arbitrary, tyrannical practice exists because of monopolistic agreements between big employers and labor unions. It is implemented through strikes, where violence and illegal interference with interstate and foreign trade



are usual. Coupled with the present-day advancement in automatic production, this practice will undoubtedly drive the small employer out of business. It will deprive millions of independent, homeowning workers, living in smaller communities, of their jobs.

Because of the millions—in 1 or 2 instances, the billions—of dollars at the command of industrial employers, they are now able to purchase labor-saving machinery of latest design, to produce with fewer employees, and using less production hours, and at less cost, many times the former output.

The result has been higher profits, higher wages—both desirable; little, if any, lessening in the cost to consumer, and a form of competition which smaller employers cannot meet if compelled to submit to the demands of international union officers. Smaller employers might be able to continue their operations if they were permitted to bargain collectively with local employees, but this the international unions will not permit.

Employees outside the big cities have certain advantages. They are not required to live in small, uncomfortable apartments, penned in like some animal, restricted in their comings and their goings, crowded, elbowed, and pushed around by their neighbors, many of whom they do not know; dependent upon the supermarket or the corner store for opportunity to purchase their daily sustenance.

The worker in the smaller community, though earning a less wage, usually owns his own home; has his own plot of grass or garden, his own automobile; sends his children to a neighborhood school; attends his own church; is within easy reach of a pleasant countryside, river, or lake. He is an independent, self-supporting, thrifty citizen—interested in and participating in local affairs—social, municipal, educational, and religious.

Unless not only employees, but citizens generally in smaller communities, and I refer now to cities of less than 250,000 inhabitants, awaken to and realize the meaning of the present situation and trend, industrial employment in their cities will certainly diminish if it does not cease.

Local workers should not only be given, but they should exercise, the right to bargain collectively through their own union with local employers.

Absentee domination is just as unsound and harmful in labor unions as it is in corporations.

A greedy, self-seeking, politically ambitious labor boss is just as bad as is his prototype in the industrial world.

#### Government Clinics

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. A. L. MILLER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, it has been my custom every

other year, during adjournment to hold Government clinics in each of the 38 county seat towns in my district. These meetings are not political, but merely question and answer periods to give folks an opportunity to visit with their Representative, ask questions, and to render a report of my stewardship in Congress.

The first hour is devoted to school students, entitled "Youth Wants to Know." The last hour is for adults who may attend. Following is the schedule of clinics for the period from October 10 through October 20:

Monday, October 10: North Platte, 2 to 4 p. m.; gas company building; Tryon, 7 to 9 p. m.

Tuesday, October 11: Stapleton, 2 to 4 p. m.; Thedford, 7 to 9 p. m.

Wednesday, October 12: Mullen, 2 to 4 p. m.; Arthur, 7 to 9 p. m.

Thursday, October 13: Chappel, 2 to 4 p. m.; Oshkosh, 7 to 9 p. m.

Friday, October 14: Grant, 10 to 12 a. m.; Ogallala, 2 to 4 p. m.

Monday, October 17: Brewster, 2 to 4 p. m.; Broken Bow, 7 to 9 p. m.

Tuesday, October 18: Lexington, 2 to 4 p. m.; Kearney, 7 to 9 p. m.

Wednesday, October 19: Burwell, 2 to 4 p. m.; Ord, 7 to 9 p. m.

Thursday, October 20: Loup City, 2 to 4 p. m.; Grand Island, 7 to 9 p. m.

Note: All meetings will be held in the county courthouse unless otherwise indicated. The public is invited.

#### Thou Shalt Show Us Wonderful Things in Thy Righteousness, O God of Our Salvation; Thou That Art the Hope of All the Ends of the Earth and of Them That Remain in the Broad Sea

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. EDWARD H. REES**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, under permission approved by the House, I am including a very fine address delivered at the regular Thursday morning prayer breakfast meeting 2 weeks ago by our colleague, the Honorable CLIFF YOUNG, of Nevada. In order that other Members of Congress, who did not have a chance to hear Mr. YOUNG, may read the statement, I am including his remarks herewith. I am sure the Members will find his statement interesting.

REMARKS OF HON. CLIFF YOUNG, OF NEVADA, AT THE PRAYER BREAKFAST, JULY 14, 1955

When BILLY MATTHEWS, our president, asked me to speak here today, I felt somewhat like the young housemaid who, while seeking employment, was interviewed by a prospective employer. "Do you have any religious views?" was the question. The maid hesitated briefly and with an understanding look replied, "No, but I have some good pictures of Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes."

And, as this morning of accounting or day of judgment approached, I reflected on the truly superb religious messages and fine inspirational talks it has been my privilege

to hear at these breakfast meetings; it made me feel even more inadequate. There came to mind the story of two members of a small country church who were discussing the virtues of their new minister with obvious approval. Said the first, "Say, can't he pray?"

"Yes," rejoined the second, "why he asks the Lord for things that that other preacher didn't even know He had." I might say that in the fullness of supplication, his prayers bear some resemblance to letters received from several of my constituents in the past few months.

I should like to take as my text today the 65th chapter of Psalms, fifth verse: "Thou shalt show us wonderful things in Thy righteousness, O God of our salvation; Thou that art the hope of all the ends of the earth and of them that remain in the broad sea."

It has not been many years since George Bernard Shaw said he was sure that our world is the one to which other planets in the universe send their insane. And I might add, parenthetically, there are doubtless many of our constituents who would add that when these deluded individuals arrive on earth, they usually end up in Washington, D. C.

If there were an observer on another planet watching that which has transpired and is occurring today here on earth, he would have ample reason to wonder at our strange conduct. In a generation there have been two world wars and millions have perished as a result of man's inhumanity to man. Still these struggles have not shocked man into a realization of the gravity of our international problems and the urgent need for a peaceful solution before it is too late. The armament business is the biggest business in the world except perhaps for the current manufacture and sale of Davy Crockett toys. Everywhere throughout the universe men are looking into radar screens watching, watching, watching. The commonwealth of fear is universal.

Recently there appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald Outlook a challenging, although I hope not too prophetic, article entitled "Death of Earth, Seen from A. D. 45000." It purported to be a review written of a singularly important set of volumes which was the report of a select exploratory mission from another planet. The volumes were entitled "The Rise and Annihilation of Earth Life."

For years there had apparently been some doubt on this other planet as to what had occurred on earth. This mission determined once and for all how death came but admitted that it was at an utter loss to discover why the destructive event was allowed to happen. What was this event? According to the mission, it was 240 simultaneous or near-simultaneous giant nuclear reactions.

Fortunately, the mission discovered a time capsule which gave much information about mankind. With regard to man's physical structure and appearance, they thought it rather bizarre. It was their conclusion, however, that he was equipped with a superb brain. Psychically, according to the mission, man stood apart. He was possessed of a nobility of aspiration, a cosmic as well as inner awareness, a respect for life, a feeling for beauty, and in his honoring of God and good, he was utterly unmatched, let alone surpassed elsewhere in the planetary system.

All the people of the earth save for some few harmless anachronisms in out-of-the-way places were roughly similar. Values cherished differed more in formal trappings than in their essence. They hoped the same hopes, were animated by the same basic forces and drives. Although many spoke different languages, interpretation was universal, and their knowledge of each other far exceeded the areas in which there was substantial lack of information.

According to the mission, the planet shrank and apparently man's mastery of nuclear energy meant that economic scarcity,

which had been a cause of countless conflicts, was no longer a major factor. The mission said that the reason for self-destruction defied speculation and that its imagination was not equal to the difficulty of postulating an issue over which people so far advanced would exterminate themselves.

The war when it came must have been quickly finished. Carnage at the blast site was immense, but man survived long enough to let fly a total of 240 nuclear weapons which the mission totaled in its inspection of the planet. Said the report, "On the site of one large city the ruins included a huge fallen obelisk and indicated it had been an important seat of government." And it continued, "The ruins of a capitol were found far inland on earth's largest continent." Thus apparently did the report allude to the once great capital cities of Washington, D. C., and Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Though hundreds of millions were killed outright, the majority, approximately 2 billion, died in the next few weeks or days as the heavily poisoned atmosphere was carried by wind and currents around the globe.

The volumes told how man had apparently made slow but steady progress against the elements and then concluded by saying, "But in one incredible moment he renounced his goal, mocked the flowering promise ahead of him, considered the ooze he had worked a billion or 2 years to escape, and embraced it."

When Winston Churchill was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, he wrote, "Since Alfred Nobel died in 1896, we have entered an age of storm and tragedy. The power of man has grown in every sphere except over himself. Never in the field of action have events seemed so harshly to dwarf personalities."

"The fearful question confronts us: Have our problems got beyond our control? Undoubtedly, we are passing through a phase where this may be so. Well may we humble ourselves and seek for guidance and mercy."

It is to avoid such a cataclysm as was described in the report of the select exploratory mission—to preserve mankind from extinction—that in my opinion represents the greatest challenge Christian civilization has ever faced. It seems appropriate this morning to take a few minutes to discuss this problem for several reasons. First, it was 10 years ago this week that man terrified himself by winning a monumental scientific victory. In our race with the Nazi scientists, fortunately the United States came in first. For 5 years we had exclusive possession. But atoms bear no imprint "Made in America," and no one expected this mastery of atomic power to remain solely ours. Thus it was not unexpected when Russia eventually announced it too had atom bombs but there was an element of surprise in the speed Soviet scientists exhibited in narrowing our lead.

Secondly, this last week Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher and mathematician, released a statement signed by Albert Einstein and several other prominent scientists in which they asked that mankind abolish war or face the risk of extinction by slow torture from radioactive dust and rain.

We are now in the year 10 of the atomic age, and great progress has been made in devising ingenious engines of destruction. For several years after the first atomic device was exploded, there was some doubt about the development of any great variety of these weapons. But time has wrought vast changes in our thinking on this subject. Nuclear fission explosions ranging from a few kilotons to perhaps as many as a hundred kilotons have been detonated at the proving ground in my own State, according to newspaper reports. At Eniwetok proving grounds in the Pacific presumably even larger detonations have occurred. These, of course, are the mere conventional fission explosions—little things measured against the

H-bomb, which has been said by one grim joker, to come in three sizes—big, bigger, and where is everybody.

Preliminary tests of the 1952 thermonuclear weapon using a device much smaller than the 1954 weapon, resulted in the virtual obliteration of an island of the Bikini atoll leaving a crater a mile wide and 175 feet deep in the ocean. But it was the 1954 test with its potential for raining down lethal radioactive fallout on 7,000 square miles which cause the greatest concern and has helped bring this problem into focus.

Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago and one of the principal architects of the atomic bomb, has estimated, according to one newspaper reporter, that 400 one-ton deuterium-cobalt bombs would release enough radioactivity to extinguish all life on earth. Bertrand Russell said there is credible authority to the effect that we can produce bombs 2,500 times as powerful as that which created the baleful light over Hiroshima.

In talking about the cobalt bomb, nuclear scientists sometimes quote an entry in the *Journal of the Goncourt Brothers* of April 7, 1869, exactly 86 years ago. The entry describes a conversation between leading scientists of the day in which they predicted that in a hundred years "Men would know of what the atom is constituted and would be able to create life (synthetically) in competition with God."

"We have a feeling," the *Goncourt Journal* states, "that when that time comes to science, God with His white beard will come down to earth swinging a bunch of keys and will say to humanity what they say at 5 o'clock in the saloon: 'Closing time, gentlemen!'"

It used to be a favorite device of clergymen to conjure up a vivid picture of the tortures and horrors of hell awaiting the sinner and the fallen for unworthy conduct here on earth. With the development of nuclear power, it no longer requires the eloquence and fervor of a Dante to portray a tale of woe and horror. A brief statement of scientifically accepted facts will suffice as well—and we need not wait till the hereafter for proof of what is said.

The question that comes to our mind is this: Is there anything that can be done to prevent this holocaust or is it the inexorable will of God?

In my opinion, there is much that can be done and herein lies the greatest challenge that we, as Christians, have ever faced.

I do not think that God has placed us here on earth to have us wiped out in one hideous moment. The Bible tells us that He so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son to the end that all that believe in him should not perish but have everlasting life.

Nor do I think that our future is determined only by chance. As one famous scientist said, "Our God is not a dice-playing God." I do not subscribe to the thoughts of the poet who said, "All nature is but art unknown to thee. All chance, direction, which thou canst not see."

I believe "There is a divinity that shapes our ends roughhew them how we will." Christianity with its exalting of the individual, with its emphasis on his dignity and development and promise of immortality contains more to it, in my opinion, than that we must play some part here on earth in a predetermined script.

Life is a challenge; we should accept it willingly and gladly, treating the obstacles not as barriers but as steppingstones to ever-greater achievement. Not long ago I read in the paper where a Mrs. Fugal, a grandmother from Utah, was selected as mother of the year. Her life had not been easy. Hardship and work were her constant companions. She said, however, that she didn't want to live without troubles and problems because they make us strong. The

problems and conflicts of life can have a similar effect on us as nations and peoples.

In this weary, atom-blessed world, what is the nature of the problem that presents this supreme challenge? With typical American tendency for oversimplification, may I suggest that the problem is twofold, consisting first of technology and, secondly, totalitarianism with a new face called communism. Either, taken alone, would present an enormous problem; but taken together they offer a challenge of the highest magnitude and one which we dare not ignore if we hope to survive.

Next comes the question: What can we, as a Christian nation, do? One possibility would be to engage in a preventive war to destroy the latter threat with the hope we could then control the former. This, however, is repugnant to Christian concepts. I am confident we will never debase ourselves as a nation to achieve this end—an end which would certainly prove to be highly elusive.

Secondly, there is the possibility of following a policy of pacifism. This is consistent with many of our Christian concepts and principles but, in my opinion, Christian doctrine does not inflexibly require its adoption. To do so would inevitably result in our domination by an ideology and godless outlawry that has neither sympathy nor respect for Christian principles and peoples. Christianity would doubtless survive this ordeal but, understandably, there is little likelihood of popular support for such a policy even with the grim prospects of the atomic age.

Thirdly, we can maintain a posture of strength while we work with diligence and energy to promote Christianity both at home and abroad. The Bible reminds us, "When a strong man armed keepeth his court, those things are in peace which he possesseth." My 6-year-old son occasionally sings a verse from the ballad about Davy Crockett's gun Betsy which goes:

"The only time I draw my gun,  
Believe me it is not in fun,  
I shoot it for defending me,  
I shoot for life and liberty."

It seems to me that we, as a nation, can do likewise without violating essential precepts of Christian living. This, to me, is the most realistic approach because it offers real hope and is capable of receiving widespread public support which is so necessary in our form of government.

In my opinion, the easiest problem to overcome will be that of communism. In the ideological conflict which now rages between Christianity and the doctrines of Marx, Christianity is bound to prevail. To build a country on Communist doctrine is to be like the foolish man in the Bible who built his house upon the sand, and the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon the house, and it fell and great was the fall of it. As the old hymn tells us, "Crowns and thrones may perish, kingdoms rise and wane, but the Church of Jesus constant will remain."

A far more difficult problem, to my way of thinking, than emerging triumphant in our contest with communism will be that of bringing about an understanding and trust among the nations of the world that will permit eventual disarmament with effective controls. Those who recall the Kellogg peace renunciation will perhaps feel little reason for optimism. So often it seems that those who least intend to keep such a pact are the first to favor its adoption. Perhaps the grim specter of what can happen to us in a nuclear war will soften the prejudices, the antipathies, and the antagonisms. War can be declared; peace cannot. It must emerge from causes which give rise to its development. Peace is not found in conferences or



laboratories but in the hearts of men. Perhaps out of the good will of the future will come enlightenment and intelligence which will create the restraints which are necessary to our existence in an atomic age.

As a nation, we, of course, are not fully responsible for what other countries and peoples do but we cannot avoid our obligations as a nation of convincing people of the world of our sincere good will and desire for peace. I believe it was Van Dyke who once said with regard to a man, "Four things a man must do if he would keep his record true: Learn to think without confusion clearly. Act from honest motive purely. Love his fellowmen sincerely. Trust in heaven and God securely." If we could do the same thing as a nation and convince others of it, we would have made great progress toward our end of convincing other people of our sincere desire for peace.

Our past record as a nation is not without blemish although we have in recent years demonstrated a generosity without parallel in the history of the world and during a time when our military strength was supreme.

We must show the world we are genuinely concerned about the welfare of others; we must back this up with deeds, as well as words. And in a world where mass communications are so highly developed and our enemies resort to every device to deceive and distort, it is essential that we make our position clearly understood. As the Bible tells us, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

We have been derelict in our responsibility to missionary services abroad. It has been reported that when General MacArthur was in Japan, he asked for several thousand missionaries. We sent him instead a few hundred. Our United States Information Agency has done an excellent job in many respects but its staff is limited and appropriations inadequate. Its work should be broadened and accelerated to the end that the lies and distortions of our enemies may be unmasked and that our good work and intentions are clearly presented to peoples throughout the world who are looking for leadership, friendship, and good will.

Emerson once said that peace can only come if there is a triumph of principles. It is also true that no one can live in peace longer than his neighbors permit. It is essential, therefore, in our dealing with other countries that we endeavor to understand their problems, their aspirations and goals. We should not be like Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, who lived next to each other. One day Mr. Jones sent a note to Mr. Smith which went somewhat as follows: "Mr. Jones sends his compliments and requests that Mr. Smith poison his dog because it barks at night and keeps the Jones family awake." Next day there came a note from Mr. Smith to Mr. Jones which went somewhat as follows: "Mr. Smith is delighted to return Mr. Jones' compliments and beg to inform him that he will be glad to poison his dog if Mr. Jones will shoot his daughter and destroy her piano."

There is a Mexican legend which illustrates the importance of a good neighbor. It concerns one San Ysido who was plowing in his field when an angel of the Lord appeared and requested that San Ysido accompany him back to the Lord. San Ysido refused. The second time the angel spoke, "If you do not come, the Lord will send you a sandstorm and a drought." San Ysido persisted in his refusal and said that he had withstood sandstorms before and when a drought came, he had obtained water from the river. Again the angel came and said, "If you do not return with me this time, the Lord will send you a bad neighbor." San Ysido put down his plow and said, "I will go with you. I can stand anything except a bad neighbor."

Our individual conduct is also extremely important in showing that we are a Christian nation and dedicated to the realization of the goals of the man who gave us the Sermon on the Mount. According to one observer, as Christians, our attitude toward our country should be like that of a good wife to her husband. She will do anything for him except stop criticizing and trying to improve him.

We must bear in mind that God works His will to some extent through us as His instruments. As a poet expressed it, "Christ has no hands but our hands to do His work today. He has no feet but our feet to lead men in His Way. He has no tongue but our tongues to tell men how He died. He has no help but our help to bring men to His side."

Small deeds and individual action have had profound effects on the history of our country. One of the great Baptist leaders of England during the last century was Charles Spurgeon. He was motivated to take up the life of a religious leader by the remarks of an itinerant minister. The transient preacher almost decided not to speak that night because of the smallness of the crowd. He never again saw Charles Spurgeon and never knew that his evening's work had kindled an outstanding religious career.

Several weeks ago when I was in Nevada delivering a commencement address in my hometown, I was talking to my aunt, who is a devoted Christian. She showed me a page from the Christian Advocate which, as I recall, was either written by or was about our colleague CHARLES BENNETT. She was quite impressed with its contents and the story of Charlie's life. I told her that we, too, were impressed with his life and good work, and I proceeded to amplify the story from my recollections of remarks he made as a discussion leader here a year or so ago.

Thus we never know just how far will be the effect of something we may do. As a poet expressed it, "Do a deed of simple kindness, though its end you may not see; it may reach like widening ripples down a long eternity."

And, of course, in this field, as in many others, actions always speak louder than words. I recall a verse written by Edgar Guest: "I'd rather see a sermon than hear one any day; I'd rather one should walk with me than merely tell the way; the eye's a better pupil and more willing than the ear; fine counsel is confusing but examples always clear; and the best of all the preachers are the men who live their creeds; for to see good put in action is what everybody needs."

And in this period of peril and uncertainty it is important that we, as Christians, pray wholeheartedly for guidance and strength, not only for ourselves but also for our leaders and the leaders of other countries in the world. In some respects we are like the little boy who was of the habit of going to sleep each night with the lights on. At last his father thought the time had come for him to turn off the lights when he went to bed, and he made this suggestion to the little boy. The little fellow replied that, if such were the case, he wanted to get up and say his prayers again because he had left out several words. Perhaps we are in somewhat the same position as this little boy. Unfortunately, too many people do not realize the gravity of the situation we face. For if they did, they, too, might say their prayers again. In the words of Churchill, "Well may we humble ourselves and seek for guidance and mercy."

In the year 451 the most fearful of all barbarians threatened to swallow up the dying Roman empire. The Huns were marching on Rome, ravishing and destroying everything in their path. They were led by Attila, king of the Huns, a short, squat, swarthy man known as the Scourge of God, who in-

spired his savage followers with such enthusiasm that it enflamed their natural lust for destroying, burnishing, and ravishing.

In the terrible battle he was repulsed but did not give up his plans for conquering the world. The very next spring he set out again, ravishing and destroying. Everywhere people fled.

While the Romans trained a second army for defense, Leo the aged Bishop of Rome, trusting only in God, put on his stateliest robes and went forth to meet the wolf who threatened the precious flock. Harmless in his simplicity, venerable in his gray hair, he stood before the grim Hun and pleaded so bravely for mercy that Attila, deeply impressed, withdrew his hoard from Italy without attacking Rome. This was his last attempt at conquering the world.

Attila the Hun is dead but there are other Attilas the Hun, two of which I have referred to this morning. The one is in the form of military technological progress which, if not controlled, endangers our very existence. The other appears as totalitarianism in the form of communism, which also threatens to engulf civilization.

Our best and perhaps our last hope for salvation and triumph over these threats lies in following the principles of the wisest of men who died that we might live and spreading them throughout the globe. And then in the words of our text today, "Thou shall show us wonderful things in Thy righteousness O God of our salvation, Thou that art the hope of all the ends of the earth and them that remain in the broad sea."

In the discussion group which followed, BROOKS HAYS contributed the following quotations from Lincoln which I feel are quite appropriate to the situation we now face, and I am taking the liberty of including them:

"Lincoln felt that the dangers of disunity had to be presented factually to his people. He put it in eloquent language: 'The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our task is new, we must think anew, and we must act anew. The dogmas of the quiet past are not adequate for the stormy present. The fiery trial through which we pass will weigh us down with honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We may meanly lose or nobly save the last best hope of earth.'

"In another mood, Lincoln spoke of this process of using faith and good will and love. It is beautifully stated in the address at his second inauguration: 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, and with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we have begun, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who has borne the battle, his widow and his orphan, and to do all things that will achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all the nations of the earth.'"

## Anniversary of Swiss Independence

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on the night of August 1, fires glow in the Alps in celebration of the anniversary of Swiss independence. They shine through the night like the spirit of Swiss democracy which has stood through the centuries as a beacon

to guide mankind toward freedom and democracy. Today, Swiss independence serves as a flaming symbol of man's struggle toward freedom and democracy. It illuminates the political night which has fallen upon the many nations that have lost their independence.

Nearly 7 centuries ago, on August 1, 1291, Switzerland threw off the oppressive yoke of monarchist tyranny, gladdening the hearts of all who yearned for liberty much as our own people did on our first July 4.

Throughout the centuries that followed, the Swiss nation broadened the base of its liberties, developed education, science, the arts, and crafts. And its people, of German, French, and Italian ancestry learned, as did the American people, to live in peace and harmony together, solving their problems in the open forum that only democracy provides.

It is no wonder, then, that so many of the far-seeing projects of our time have been originated or made their homes in Switzerland such as the Red Cross, the League of Nations, and the World Health Organization. Perhaps the greatest tribute to Switzerland is the fact that through the decades, other nations so often call upon the Swiss to provide the site for great international conferences. It is tribute to the impartiality and justice which characterize the country.

The Swiss have addressed themselves equally successfully to more material matters. Like America, they have a prosperous, clean, and healthy land with a standard of living with few equals in the world. In a mutuality of trade, both of our economies have prospered, each supplying the other with those goods insuring comfort and well-being for our peoples. America and Switzerland have proved throughout their history that industrious men have nothing to fear from competition, but are only stimulated by it toward new and greater accomplishments.

But last summer, a blemish developed to mar this fine record. For it was then, on July 27, that the administration approved a 50-percent increase in the Swiss watch tariff. This shortsighted development was brought about by a small group of fearful men, trying to protect us from free competition. Let us hope that our President will soon be reminded of his fine statement "the free world alliance will be most firmly cemented when its association is based on flourishing mutual trade," and that the United States once more assumes the role of champion of increasing international trade.

### The Farm Program in Missouri

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, there appeared in the RECORD of July 29, several remarks of the Senators from

Missouri that I can construe only as political ones. Not being completely aware of the situation that exists in that State, but being cognizant that what they complain of now was accepted as proper during the New Deal days, I appealed to a Congressman from that State for an appraisal of the complaints. His remarks were very concisely put, in my opinion, in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD for the edification of those who might be intrigued with the arguments offered by the Democrats of Missouri.

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

AUGUST 2, 1955.

HON. EZRA TAFT BENSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 29, 1955, from pages 12049 to 12059 there appears with the heading "Political Manipulation in the Farm Program in Missouri" a series of statements by Senators SYMINGTON and HENNING, both from Missouri, along with insert of letters and other material. Mr. HUMPHREY, a Senator from Minnesota, enters the discussion and among other things he states: "I wish to assure the Senator from Missouri that it is my intention, as chairman of the subcommittee, to come into his area. I shall notify the respective Senators and the other Members of the congressional delegation, and I shall hold whatever hearings may be necessary."

Now, I know it has been your intention, Mr. Secretary, to so run the Department of Agriculture that partisan politics would be kept out of the administration. It is your belief, as it is my belief, that the best politics is to run a good and efficient organization. It is also your belief, as I understand it, and again it is mine, that there are basic policy decisions to be made in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress and in running any department. These policy decisions in many instances properly give rise to honest political differences which may and should be openly discussed, not by those who are employees of your Department, but by those who are the people's representatives and, indeed, by the people themselves.

Now, almost from the time that the Eisenhower administration took office the two Senators from Missouri, Senator SYMINGTON and Senator HENNING, have been making general charges of political manipulation of the farm program in Missouri. Congressman PAUL JONES also has been making general charges, in the beginning on the floor of the House, but I am happy to state not on the floor of the House since I challenged him to either back up his charges with details or desist. Most of the charges made have been ex parte in political speeches and in releases to the newspapers. Seldom have the charges been made on the floor of the House or the Senate where they were subject to rebuttal. The statements appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 29, 1955, were essentially insertions in the RECORD and not matters openly expressed upon the floor of the Senate. It is a well recognized device and all too frequently used by Senators and Congressmen to insert material in the RECORD as if it had been presented orally on the floor. The only proper technique to use when attacking a program, or a policy, or a man, or a group of men is to notify ahead of time those you know take a contrary position to yours, that you intend to take the floor at such and such a time, and discuss the matter. I have many times used this technique in launching an attack on something I thought was wrong or improper. The failure of any Senator or Congressman

to employ this technique leaves open to question by fair minded people the sincerity and accuracy of their charges.

There are no Republican Senators from Missouri who could have taken the floor to challenge Messrs. SYMINGTON's and HENNING's charges; however, there are many Senators who would have undertaken to defend the Missouri situation had the two Missouri Senators notified anyone that they planned to make such an attack. It is obvious, from the reading of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that Mr. HUMPHREY, the Senator from Minnesota, a fellow partisan of Senators SYMINGTON and HENNING, was notified and well prepared to participate in this discussion.

Under the rules of the Congress, I, as a Member of the House, am not permitted to challenge the statements of Members of the Senate on the floor of the House. Accordingly, I have to resort to other means to challenge their statements, as I do. One means I intend to use is to publicize this letter I am writing to you. Another means I intend to use is to publicly challenge either Senator SYMINGTON or Senator HENNING, or both together, to appear in public debate on these issues at any time or place in Missouri of their choosing.

Just last year and the year before, Missouri, along with other parts of the Nation, was in the grip of a devastating drought. The two Senators from Missouri—SYMINGTON and HENNING—went up and down the State making untrue and unsubstantiated charges about the administration of the drought-relief program. Time and again I publicly challenged the statements of both these men and offered to appear in public debate to refute what I felt were their unfounded charges. By good luck, twice I was able to appear on the same program with Senator SYMINGTON. The first time in St. Louis County, in October 1953, at the Creve Coeur Farm Bureau meeting. I spoke first and challenged him to answer a series of specific questions about the Federal drought-relief program which he had been castigating around the State. Mr. SYMINGTON's reply in essence was he had not expected to have to debate the matter and had left his notes at home. He answered none of the questions. The second time was in 1954 in Jefferson City, before the Missouri Farm Bureau State meeting. Mr. SYMINGTON requested to speak first, and did speak first. Before he spoke he asked me whether I intended to take issue with him on the Federal drought-relief program. I stated I certainly did intend to, and stated that he still had not answered the questions I posed to him at the Creve Coeur meeting. I further stated, and still state, that he and Senator HENNING deliberately misrepresented the Federal drought-relief program, repeated unsubstantiated charges which reflected on the integrity of certain individuals, and thereby were guilty of trying to use the terrible drought disaster for partisan purposes.

Now, to get at the issue at hand, the alleged political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri. The charges to date and the RECORD of July 29, 1955, reflect the type and nature of these charges, follows exactly the same pattern as the general charges directed by Senators SYMINGTON and HENNING against the administration of the Federal drought-relief program in Missouri.

If you will refer to the July 29, 1955, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD you will notice that with very few exceptions each charge made "begs the question"; in other words, it merely states the charge sought to be proved, that there has been political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri. I shall take up a little later the few instances of specific details alleged and discuss them. Of course, it is specific detail alone that can substantiate a general charge and the absence of specific detail in itself demonstrates the falseness of the general charges.



However, I want to point out one very obvious general fact. If Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS were truly anxious to keep the Missouri farm program in Missouri out of politics why have they resorted to the press and political speeches to try to correct errors they thought existed before they referred the alleged instances of improper administration to the Department of Agriculture for correction? For 2½ years now the tactics have been the same, make public charges first, then, if at all, refer the matter to the Department. Furthermore, even when the specific charges have been proven false, Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS have never cleared the record by admitting their information was false. Quite the contrary, by back reference they try to capitalize on the publicity given the original charge knowing that newspapers tend to prominently print charges (and people remember charges) and rather inconspicuously print the retraction.

Furthermore, I think it is important to point out the strangeness of the claim for lack of bias in all the letters and statements of Missourians placed in the RECORD by Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS, which alleged political manipulation in the farm program. Why were these letters and statements written or made to Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS instead of the Department of Agriculture if the purpose and intent of the authors was to get and keep the farm program out of partisan politics?

Indeed, why weren't letters of allegations of improprieties written to me or DEWEY SHORT or the other two Republican Congressmen from Missouri (in the 83d Cong.), complaining about the situation—if the purpose was really to try to correct it? To date I have received no letter of complaint from any Democrat or Republican.

I believe, at least I certainly hope, I have a reputation for fairness and a desire to see partisan politics kept out of any Federal programs. Why was not my assistance sought if there were really a concern about the allegations that the Eisenhower administration had put the farm program in Missouri into politics?

The answer is quite clear to me. Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS aren't interested in getting the farm program out of politics, they want to put it into politics. For twenty-odd years it was difficult, if not impossible, for a person who happened to be a Republican to either be federally employed in Missouri in the first instance or be promoted because of merit. My Democrat friends have become so accustomed to this situation that they call it politics when the present administration states that it is no longer policy that a Republican is a pariah.

Let's take one of the specific cases referred to by Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS, that of Callaway County. What was one of the basic issues in the removal of the county committee? A statement by the committee that the only county manager they would employ would be a Democrat. At least they were frank about it and to support their position they pointed out, rightly, that Callaway County was 10 to 1 Democrat politically. The issue was, however, if the best qualified applicant for county manager happened to be a Republican, then he should be appointed. In a 10-to-1 Democrat county it would seem that the odds would also be 10 to 1 that the best qualified man would be a Democrat, but that was no justification under proper administration to rule out the 1-in-10 chance for a Republican or an Independent.

Senator SYMINGTON starts his accusations against Republican administration by referring to a letter (which he inserts in toto) by the Republican State chairman Perry Compton to all Republican county chairmen in which he urges the Republican county chairmen to look for and encourage qualified Republicans to apply for these agricul-

tural jobs. Frankly, I think that was a fine letter and one that should improve the agricultural program. Why? Because it would increase the number of applicants for particular jobs and so give a wider choice to the administration.

The first test of good and proper employment practices is whether or not the best qualified person is selected. I only hope both Democrat and Republican Parties will compete on the basis of trying to beat the other out on a job by putting up a better qualified candidate.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Since the Republicans have taken over in Missouri 70 percent of the county managers have bachelor of science degrees in agriculture. This is probably a higher percentage of quality along that particular line than any other State in the Union and certainly it is a tremendous change from what existed under the Democrat rule in Missouri.

The next test of good and proper employment practices is whether the person selected tends to his knitting and applies his qualifications to getting a good job done without regard to partisanship. On this score the Missouri administration obviously rates high because not one of the complaints registered by the Missouri Senators even imply that the men appointed as county managers are not doing a good job or have carried out their jobs in a partisan fashion.

No, the charges seem to be centered around (1) removal of committee and county managers; (2) insistence upon getting the best qualified man as county manager; (3) upon the Republican Party making a real campaign to get the people of Republican faith who are highly qualified to apply for the jobs.

Let's examine the first charge—removal of county committees and county managers. Murray Colbert, the chairman of the Missouri State committee, stated to me, when I asked him at a meeting on July 15, 1955, of many heads of the Department of Agriculture and some lower official specifically charged with the Missouri program, that there was no instance of any removal or suspension of a committee or county manager for political reasons; that in all instances they were suspended or removed for cause. He asked if anyone in the room cared to challenge that statement and no one did. The person or persons whom Senator HUMPHREY refers to when he says (p. 12056): "I have discussed the situation with representatives from the Department of Agriculture, and believe the testimony to date will reveal that they recognize the fact that there is a very unfortunate, or I might use a more blunt word and say incredible situation in the ASA program in the State of Missouri," must have been at the July 15 meeting. Evidently Senator HUMPHREY has misunderstood their position.

The occasion for this July 15 meeting was to discuss certain complaints which had been made in regard to the suspension of the Mississippi county committee. I had been asked by the Republican State chairman to check into the allegations of politics in this suspension which he, the State chairman, stated were false. The evidence indicated that the suspensions were entirely based upon cause and had nothing whatsoever to do with politics. The Mississippi committee had been forced by the State ASC committee to remove a totally incompetent county manager a few months before. I trust that if this is the pressure the State committee exerts on the county committee that this kind of pressure along with that to get highly qualified county managers continues. The county committee then connived with their former employee to falsify his sick-leave payments after his removal. Among pending detailed charges against the Mississippi county committee which seem substantiated by records one involves possible criminal culpability.

Now, Mr. Secretary, let me refer to the 10 pages of allegations of political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri set forth by Senators SYMINGTON, HENNINGS, and HUMPHREY, to see what specific allegations there may be to support these serious general charges. First, I properly eliminate all restatement of the general charges as begging the question.

It is alleged (1) "in many counties, where the farmers did not elect ASC committees willing to take dictatorship from the State committee, the State committee moved in with suspension and dismissals."

Alleged proof: (a) "Texas County ASC chairman and then the entire committee were summarily dismissed." Answer, the word "summarily" begs the question. The records clearly show the removal was for cause. Do Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS want to debate the details of this removal?

(b) "In Greene County, the county ASC chairman was dismissed." Answer: Well so what? Is it charged that the dismissal was not for proper cause? Do Senator SYMINGTON and HENNINGS want to debate the details of this removal?

(c) "In Callaway County, the entire ASC committee was dismissed." An editorial in the Springfield News Leader is then set out as proof, I suppose, of improper dismissal. (Springfield is in Greene County 100 miles away from Callaway County.) One aspect of the Callaway County committee's dismissal has already been pointed out. The committee insisted on the right to appoint a Democrat county manager. This, of course, was not their right. Indeed, it was highly improper and really goes to show how brazen the Democrats in certain sections of Missouri had become.

The Springfield News Leader editorial deals mostly in generalities. It is in error in implying that State ASC Chairman Colbert fired these men "for noncooperating. Just that and nothing more." Even though Colbert may have been correctly quoted as saying that, the records clearly show that there was a great deal more to it.

(d) The "unhung picture" case. This is trivia on its face and yet it too reveals the arrogance of certain Democrat politicians in Missouri who refused to recognize that the Eisenhower administration meant what it said about "cleaning up the mess" and getting partisan politics out of the farm program. Imagine, a fight over hanging the picture of the President of the United States in an office of a Federal agency. This same county committee had had the picture of President Truman in its office when he was President and this point is conveniently forgotten by the partisan Senators from Missouri. Instead of trying to blow this case up as an example of Republican politics in Missouri, I would think they would have written the county committee and said, "For heaven's sake, how far do you want to let partisan politics go." I might add that if I had been the State committee I would have made no issue of the matter, knowing full well that men with such narrow and small minds as they had exhibited by not putting the picture of the President of the United States in the office, would be guilty of similar small mindedness particularly in carrying out their duties as committee members. However, I notice in spite of the picture episode the committee was not fired.

It is alleged (2) for 2½ years the Department of Agriculture and its Secretary have been repeatedly requested to take the necessary steps to correct the abuses in the ASC program in Missouri.

Answer and query: What abuses? This begs the question. The issue is, Were there abuses? Then just what documentation have Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS to substantiate their charges that repeated requests were made? It would be interesting to see what letters were written by them

to the Department of Agriculture, and what details, if any, were set out in the letters. The repeated requests referred to probably were no more than newspaper statements setting forth unsubstantiated generalities such as appear in the July 29, 1955, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A letter of January 4, 1954, by Mr. R. D. Cummins, chairman of Newton County, Mo., PMA, to Senator SYMINGTON is set forth as an example of the Department of Agriculture not taking action on complaints. First, I would comment that the letter of Mr. Cummins does not contain specific charges of anything. Second, it was written to Senator SYMINGTON, not the Department of Agriculture. On the face of it, it appears that the State ASC committee were within their rights in discharging Mr. Cummins for making unsubstantiated charges against the ASC administration, when the gentleman, upon request, refused and failed to back up his charges by supplying details. Furthermore, Mr. Cummins himself was obviously guilty of interjecting partisan politics into the matter by referring his complaint to a United States Senator rather than the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cummins' affidavit itself makes it clear that he was neither willing nor ready to carry out policy properly decided by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. His charges of "politics being played" remain solely in the realm of unproven generalities, and the tone of his letters and statements indicate that he is intent upon "playing politics."

Senator SYMINGTON states that the case of Mr. Cummins is not an isolated case. I wonder if all his other cases are likewise matters of unproven generalities. The real questions are, Does Newton County have a qualified county manager? Was the most qualified applicant selected? Is the program being administered properly? Furthermore, Mr. Cummins himself is alleged to have admitted that some of the charges in his letter to Senator SYMINGTON were false, and he even refused to retract the statements that he admitted to be false.

The case of Benton County is referred to as follows: "In Benton County several qualified applicants for office manager were turned down because the State ASC committee insisted on a local mechanic." The whole issue is one of qualifications and it helps nothing for Senator SYMINGTON to simply state the applicants were qualified without setting forth some detail. Furthermore, being a local mechanic does not of itself either qualify or disqualify a man.

I have previously commented upon the Callaway County situation. Senator SYMINGTON's statement of general conclusions does not jibe with the detailed facts in the case. He supplies no details so it is difficult to reach any conclusions.

The charges in regard to Franklin County are mere generalities with no indication whatever of who made the charges or how the charges could be substantiated. The charges are false. The Franklin County committee has not been removed. The position of office manager is vacant. The allegations in regard to Greene County have already been discussed. The chairman was removed for making political speeches.

The statement in regard to Howard County is false. The county committee fired the county manager for cause. The position of county manager is open. The allegation in regard to Lewis County is false. The audit was a bad audit, not a good audit as Senator SYMINGTON alleges. The audit is available for anyone to see. It contained false statements and the office manager resigned voluntarily rather than appear before the State committee to explain the basis for his false reports.

The Madison County case is rather apparent on the face of it. Getting into further details will demonstrate that the em-

ployee fired had not limited her campaigning to driving a car to work with a Democrat campaign sticker on it.

The charges in regard to Saline County are false. The employee was discharged for loafing on the job over a period of time and bragging about the fact that because of his influence with the vice chairman he didn't have to work if he didn't want to. The vice chairman tried to hold him in his job. These facts can be readily ascertained.

The Barton County case referred to in Senator HENNINGS' remarks becomes quite apparent just reading the case that Senator HENNINGS presents. The committee just didn't want an office manager that would carry out the policy set by the Department of Agriculture in Washington and I understand there are still difficulties in Barton County.

I am happy to note that the Senators no longer are complaining about the situation in Iron County where the chairman of the county committee who was removed has now been sentenced to the penitentiary by the Federal district court.

I personally have checked the detailed charges involved in the removal of the committee in the Mississippi County case, and if their removal is an example of what Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS regard as politics, I can unequivocally state they are in error. I would be happy to debate this or any of the cases publicly with the Senators.

The character assassination referred to by Senator SYMINGTON is most interesting in view of the fact that the Senator is the one who is dragging all this matter out in the press. Men could be removed from office without embarrassment to themselves if each time there was a removal Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS, without any knowledge of the facts, did not run to the press with charges of politics.

Indeed, the proper way to proceed—and the two Senators know it—is to ask the Department of Agriculture for information concerning the removal of any person. Then, if the files reveal there was not proper grounds for removal, some public oratory would not be out of line. I do not believe in any instance, the two Senators have followed this course. They were perfectly willing to further embarrass an incompetent committee member or manager by crying politics and calling the public's attention to the matter, only later to learn that there were ample and good grounds for the removal.

Nothing can possibly be served by having a subcommittee of the Senate headed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] come to Missouri unless he changes his approach. Senator HUMPHREY has already disqualified himself as an impartial observer by stating his conclusions ahead of time, based upon half-baked generalities advanced ex parte.

Mr. HUMPHREY's remarks, including page 12058, "I do not trust the Secretary of Agriculture," obviously mark him as prejudiced and partisan. It is difficult to perceive how any hearing or investigation he conducted would be objective.

Senator HENNINGS' charges consist of several letters written to him by Missouri people. Senator HENNINGS is presently engaged in doing a subcommittee study of the dangers existing in the country to our civil liberties. He is an attorney, and he has many times expressed his interest in proper procedures to protect our citizens from false and unsupported accusations. Yet he is perfectly willing to set forth in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD letters which make serious but unsubstantiated charges against those in charge of the Missouri ASC program. Is this his idea of correct and fair procedure? Wasn't he interested in obtaining the statements from the other parties involved? Senator HENNINGS states, "My files are replete with irate letters from Missouri farm-

ers." I wonder if the few he plucked out to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are typical? I wonder what he has done to try to test the accuracy of the charges of the irate farmers?

Furthermore, I wonder if Senator HENNINGS approves the procedure of writing up these general charges and merely inserting the material into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD without subjecting himself to cross-examination or rebuttal. I wonder if he will not agree with me that the correct procedure on matters of this nature, which is observed by many Senators and Congressmen, to notify those who might disagree with him that he plans to take the floor to set forth certain charges. Furthermore, what has Senator HENNINGS done in the Department of Agriculture or with representatives of the Eisenhower administration to stop the practice he alleges exists other than to publicize charges he apparently has never investigated or verified?

Now, I am contacting my Republican colleagues in the Senate to do what I can to assure that any investigation or hearing conducted in Missouri on this subject be conducted in a fair and nonpartisan manner. A fair, impartial investigation is welcome and is needed to separate slander from facts.

If there is any basis to the general charges made by Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS, we want to get to the bottom of them and correct the situation. To date there have been little details set forth upon which to investigate the accuracy of the general charges. In the few instances where details are given it becomes quite apparent that they are incomplete and untrue.

To conclude and restate the case, Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS' charges that there is political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri, are general, unchecked, unsubstantiated by detail and made without reference to specific denials by those against whom the charges are directed. There has been no real attempt to present these charges to the Department of Agriculture for substantiation and correction. The primary efforts seem to be devoted to conducting a political publicity campaign, and having, as it does, a subject involving other men's integrity, a "smear campaign."

The fact remains that no charges have been made that the county managers are not administering a good program without partisanship. No charges, except the one of Benton County, which is unsubstantiated, have been made that the best applicant for county manager was not chosen. In contrast we have an encouraging picture of 70 percent of the county managers being appointed holding bachelor of science degrees in agriculture.

The extent of the charges center around removals of county committees and office managers. The State ASC chairman has made the challenge that there has been no removal in Missouri for other than cause. The files are available to be checked. In consideration of the people removed the checking should be done quietly and without publicity. I would be happy to go over any case in detail with Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS to check whether, indeed, in their opinions, the removal was not in the best interests of good administration. If the matter is one in which there is real disagreement, then the matter should be publicized (regrettable for the individual), but necessarily in order for the public to exercise their judgment of whether the procedures followed have been fair and just.

And now, Mr. Secretary, I wish to state that I am making this letter public. I want everyone in Missouri who has heard the general charges of political manipulation in the farm program being made to understand the matter, and understand that these charges are denied, that they are unproven, and in



the opinion of the State ASC committee cannot be proved because they are untrue. If any person can throw light on any specific case I would be happy to have their name and statement. I want no partisanship interfering with our Missouri farm program, whether it be in administration of the program or in making false accusations against its administration.

Let Senators SYMINGTON and HENNINGS agree to resolve this issue. Let's have the charges and countercharges investigated by a group of impartial Missouri citizens or a congressional committee that comes in to review the situation without bias and prejudice.

My interest, I might add, comes from several sources: As a Missouri citizen, as one of the two Republican Congressmen from Missouri (and I might add my colleague, Congressman SHORT, has asked me to undertake the chore for both of us) and by specific request of the Republican State chairman and, finally, as one who believes in honesty and fairness in political matters.

I have great faith in your integrity and abilities, sir. I think the Department of Agriculture under your administration has been excellent. I feel certain that the administration of your Department in Missouri merits your complete confidence. I want the matter fully and impartially investigated. I want partisan politics out of the administration of the agriculture programs. There is plenty of room to draw up political sides on the policy questions without resorting to mudslinging.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

#### ASC county committee expenses

Program	Fiscal year		Increase (+), decrease (-), 1954 over 1953
	1953	1954	
I. STATE OF MISSOURI			
Agricultural conservation and farmland restoration.....	\$829,760	\$718,435	-\$111,325
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	190,202	950,214	+760,012
Loans and purchase agreements.....	131,622	134,054	+2,432
Crop insurance.....	44,208	14,913	-29,295
CCC (other than grain storage structures).....	105,566	824,000	+718,434
Reimbursements.....	16,516	15,338	-1,178
Total.....	1,317,874	2,656,954	+1,339,080
II. TOTAL ASC COUNTY COMMITTEES FOR ALL STATES			
Agricultural conservation and farmland restoration.....	20,977,502	18,156,348	-2,821,154
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	8,627,680	33,869,387	+25,241,707
Sugar.....	285,000	318,108	+33,108
Loans and purchase agreements.....	4,298,236	5,505,107	+1,206,871
Crop insurance.....	1,992,075	545,988	-1,446,087
CCC (other than grain storage structures).....	7,606,404	10,019,297	+2,412,893
Reimbursements.....	493,660	549,129	+55,469
Total.....	44,280,557	68,963,364	+24,682,807

Analysis of these figures indicates that for the only program where the workload was relatively stable, agricultural conservation, the expenditures decreased in 1954.

The increase in expenses for the agricultural-adjustment programs was due to the imposition of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, cotton, and corn in 1954, which were not in effect for 1953.

The increase in expenses for the sugar program was caused by the imposition in 1954 of proportionate shares on sugarcane.

An increase in the number and amount of CCC loans in 1954 accounts for increased expenses in that year.

The decrease in crop insurance expenses in 1954 reflects primarily the decrease in workload.

The emergency feed program, which was particularly heavy in Missouri, accounts for the increase in CCC programs other than grain storage structures.

The wide fluctuations of workloads makes it extremely difficult to segregate savings due

REMARKS OF THOMAS B. CURTIS, OF MISSOURI, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 2, 1955

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in the July 29, 1955, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 12049-12059, there appear certain charges that there has been political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri. Under the rules of the House which do not permit criticism to be directed against Members of the other body, it is awkward to refute the charges in detail on the floor of the House. However, it is proper to state that any charges that there has been political manipulation by the Eisenhower administration in the farm program in Missouri are incapable of proof because they are untrue. I have written a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, which I have made public, setting forth in detail a refutation of the charges made with comment as to what the situation actually is.

Certain charges were also made about the large increase in expenses in the ASC program, exclusive of CCC grain storage structures. The following statement shows conclusively that expenses in the ASC county offices have decreased with respect to programs where the workload is the same or has declined and has increased only in those cases where there has been additional workload. It demonstrates that the total increases in county expenses is attributable in its entirety to workload rather than the method of operation.

The statement which follows shows the program breakdown of ASC county committee expenses for the State of Missouri and in total for all States for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954:

for the agricultural-conservation program increased in 1954 and that there was no drought emergency program in Oregon in that year:

#### Oregon ASC county committee expenses

Program	Fiscal year		Increase (+) decrease (-) 1954 over 1953
	1953	1954	
Agricultural conservation.....	\$213,619	\$230,390	+\$16,771
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	52,991	157,380	+104,389
Sugar.....	5,513	4,936	-577
Loans and purchase agreements.....	87,641	76,343	-11,298
Crop insurance.....	19,098	8,610	-10,488
CCC (other than grain storage structures).....	93,688	68,717	-24,971
Reimbursements.....	4,911	6,324	+1,413
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>477,461</b>	<b>552,700</b>	<b>+75,239</b>

There was further criticism on the change in the farmer committee system and the establishment of county office managers. The following, I believe, is a statement that accurately presents the Department of Agriculture's position on this matter and the reasons for the changes.

Early in this administration, it became apparent from the department's studies that several changes were needed to strengthen the farmer committee system. The Department was aware of the splendid contribution these committees had made in the past, and determined to make the best possible use of their services in administering farm programs. This committee structure, composed of community and county committees elected by farmers, and the State committees appointed by the Secretary, is responsible for the local administration of the agricultural conservation, acreage allotment and marketing quota, price support, and sugar programs. Formerly known as production and marketing administration committees, these committees are now known as agricultural stabilization and conservation committees to conform with internal reorganizations made in the Department.

The first changes were made in March 1953. These were for the purpose of increasing efficiency, promoting economy, and attracting more competent farmers to serve in committee positions. The principal change made at that time was to separate the policymaking and policy-executing functions of State and county offices. The policymaking functions were assigned to farmer committees. The committees now operate in much the same manner as a board of directors. They make the policies of the office and hire trained employees appointed by and responsible to them to carry out the committee's decisions and to be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the office. This method of operation has enabled both the farmer committeemen and their hired employees to perform the functions which each is best qualified to undertake. A second change was to employ committeemen on a part-time and when-actually-needed basis, rather than full time. This change not only reduced costs, but enabled the Department of Agriculture to attract many capable and interested farmers to serve in these positions who otherwise would have been unwilling or unable to serve.

These first two changes affected primarily the Midwest States. Most of the other States were already operating on this basis. The good experience gained from the operation in most of the States, convinced the Department that this system should be used nationwide.

Third, a rotation system was established for State committees under which a member is replaced each year. This has brought fresh and wider viewpoints to bear on farm problems in the State, and at the same time

to changes of methods of operations, but the agricultural-conservation program, the only program with a relatively stable workload, does show a significant decrease.

Analysis of expenditures for county committeemen, office manager, and chief clerks' salaries in the fiscal years 1953 and 1954 indicated (1) that about \$1,200,000 was saved in 1954 over 1953 in the 10 States which had no office managers in 1953, and (2) that about \$1,300,000 was saved in county committee salaries in 1954 over 1953, although the agricultural adjustment programs required nearly 400 man-years of additional work.

A comparison of 1954 expenses with those for 1953 in a State where there was no change in the method of operations proves conclusively that increased expenses in 1954 were due primarily to increases in workload chiefly the agricultural-production programs and the drought emergency programs. This is evident in the statement for Oregon, shown below. It should be noted that expenses

insured stability and continuity of policy by retaining experienced members of the committees from one year to the next.

Early in the Eisenhower administration it was determined that county committees should continue to choose their own personnel. It was felt that the local farmers had generally done a good job in selecting employees, and that an important part of the new grassroots approach should be to keep these committees functioning with a maximum of local responsibility. However, in order to attract capable people, the Department published minimum standards which employees were required to meet. The enforcement of these national standards, or such higher standards for the State as the State ASC committee elected to use, was delegated to the State committee. It was emphasized that these standards were to be used to get qualified employees and not to substitute the judgment of the State committee for that of the county committee where the employee selected by the county committee met the qualification standards. The Department also established for the first time a national scale of salaries for these employees which provides flexibility to meet varied situations in different States and counties.

Last year the Department made additional changes in the committee system, all designed to strengthen and improve it, and necessary to supplement the several improvement actions taken previously. These changes place the election machinery in the hands of an independent group of farmers to insure fairness in the conduct of committee elections, tighten eligibility requirements for committeemen to exclude persons with conflicting interests, and simplify the election procedure. One of the most frequent criticisms of the farmer committee system in the past has been that some committees were using the election machinery to perpetuate themselves in office. This is not a valid criticism under today's operations because the Department has moved to make committeemen as representative as possible of the farmers they are selected to serve.

It has been, and continues to be, the Department's policy to free the farmer committee system of partisan politics. The Department has stated on many occasions that these committees can serve their cause and their country best in an atmosphere which is as devoid as humanly possible from partisan considerations.

## The Nation's Medical and Scientific Needs

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. IRWIN D. DAVIDSON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced 3 bills dealing with the medical and scientific needs of the country. These measures are the result of prolonged study and many conferences.

In essence, the 3 bills would:

One. Provide \$250,000 to cover the cost of preparation, publication, and distribution of science teaching manual supplements for public, elementary, and secondary schoolteachers which would be prepared by qualified private science teaching groups.

Two. Institute a national program of 10 college scholarships per State each year for students who qualify in a nationwide mental examination.

Three. (a) Provide \$20 million of Federal funds for use on a matching basis to aid the States in the construction of psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric rehabilitation centers; and (b) provide \$5 million of United States funds for aid to the States on a matching basis for use in building narcotic addict hospitals and narcotic addict treatment and rehabilitation clinics.

It is my firm conviction that our national medical and scientific research activities are in need of great augmentation. However, it is recognized that before any large-scale expansion can be undertaken, many more thousands of trained scientific personnel are needed. Yet, while this need is clear, American schools graduate fewer and fewer trained personnel each year. The gravity of the situation is well demonstrated in an excellent article which appeared in the magazine section of the New York Times this past Sunday. The author of that article is Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation. He has stated the case with great directness and clarity. Dr. Waterman cited these startling statistics in his presentation:

#### Engineering graduates

	1950	1954
Soviet Russia.....	28,000	54,000
United States.....	52,000	22,000

He said, "The fact is that there are not going to be enough teachers and experienced research investigators to train the coming generation of scientists and engineers when the youngsters resulting from the high birthrates of the forties enter college in a few years."

This shortage is apparent today on the elementary and secondary school level.

Dr. Waterman set forth four basic steps to help reverse this shocking trend by "increasing the broad base of our educated population from which scientists and leaders in other fields must come; locating and attracting into the sciences youngsters with special aptitudes in that direction; improving the quality of instruction in the secondary schools; developing an appreciation of pure research as the foundation of our strength in science. Above all, we must strive for a climate of opinion that will be favorable to our intellectual as well as creative activities," he said.

I believe that two of the bills which I have introduced will help to meet the needs outlined by Dr. Waterman.

The first would provide funds to enable private groups to prepare, publish, and distribute, without charge, supplementary science teaching manuals to public elementary and secondary schoolteachers throughout the country.

Such manuals would fill the long gap which exists between publication of regular editions of such grade- and high-school works. It has been found that revisions of such standard works are not economically feasible more frequently than every 7 to 10 years. As a result, classroom work can be seriously retarded, particularly when science courses in our crowded schools have to be taught by substitute teachers, not especially trained in the sciences.

These manuals would include text material to the extent that new topics come up that are deemed of interest to students and have not been treated in the materials that are available. Similarly, they would include laboratory exercises that involve subject matter and skills so recently developed that they are not included in the current laboratory exercises. The material would be distributed through national science-teaching societies and organizations. The established publishing houses could produce such manuals on a straight contract or other reimbursement basis. As is the case with the traditional preparation of manuscripts, science teachers and professors in teacher-training universities would produce the materials. Coordination of topics could be accomplished through a national science-teachers organization such as the Future Scientists of America Foundation of the National Science Teachers Association. Such an organization, a division of the National Education Association, would be eminently qualified to conduct the entire program and could be authorized to do so under my bill.

The cost of such a program is modest indeed when compared with the benefits to be derived. A typical booklet could be produced and a copy sent to each of the Nation's 28,000 high schools for approximately \$5,000. There are in the United States approximately 70,000 teachers who have assignments involving one or more sciences. A worthwhile manual could be prepared for them at a cost of only about \$1 per teacher, including the cost of development, production, and distribution.

The second bill which I introduced would carry on the training process at the college and graduate-school levels. In 1950, according to Dr. Waterman, we had 59,000 graduates in the natural sciences. Four years later, in 1954, we had only 29,000. He pointed out that the record total of graduates in 1950 was largely due to the GI bill of rights. He said:

It shows what we can do. The substantially lower figures for the years that follow represent a serious handicap to the full development of our national strength.

My bill would increase college enrollments, principally at the land-grant colleges, by about 500 students each year. They would be eligible for both undergraduate and graduate work.

In February of this year, the Health Resources Advisory Committee under the able chairmanship of Dr. Howard A. Rusk, reported on the serious and increasing national shortage of trained health personnel. This report dealt essentially with physicians, dentists, and nurses but is a clear indication of the situation regarding all our scientific personnel. Dr. Rusk reported:

We have a tight supply situation in the three major health professions—medicine, dentistry, and nursing. The supply both of physicians and dentists has not increased as fast as the population, in the period since the beginning of World War II. . . . There is little prospect for improvement in the total situation in this decade.

This report went on to point out the serious shortage of faculty members



on the staffs of medical schools and that at least 30 million Americans live in areas without organized health departments. The report concluded that a civilian disaster of the magnitude possible today could put an incredible load on civilian health personnel.

Last year the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of this House reported that—

An adequate number of well-trained scientists is the most important single factor in determining whether or not progress is made over the years to come in the fight against disease. Money and facilities are needed urgently, but they will not of themselves produce the knowledge we need so urgently. The crucial factor is the intelligence of adequately trained dedicated men and women who will, if given the opportunity, explore new avenues of science and thus bring us to our desired goal.

The bill I propose would give that opportunity to hundreds of Americans. It would give that opportunity to individuals capable of contributing to and strengthening our Nation. It would utilize the talents and intelligence of those who, through lack of encouragement or lack of funds, have been unable to contribute to our general well-being in the fashion they would like or to the full extent of their capabilities.

The third measure which I have introduced would expand the Hospital Survey and Construction Act to include psychiatric hospital and rehabilitation facilities and narcotic-addict hospitals and treatment and rehabilitation clinics. The most critical health problem confronting the Nation today is in the field of mental health. Dr. Jonas E. Salk pointed this out immediately after the announcement of his success in culminating the conquest of poliomyelitis.

Today there is an estimated shortage of 5.3 hospital beds per thousand population in all categories of hospitals. This is a shortage of about 500,000 beds. Among the categories of hospitals, need—as measured by additional beds required to meet minimum standards—is most acute in the mental-care field. The rate of additional beds needed per 1,000 population for mental care is 2.2; for general hospital care, 1.2; for chronic illness, 1.7; and for tuberculosis, 0.13.

At the present rate of illness, 1 out of every 12 children born will spend some time in a mental hospital. The number of patients in institutions for the care of the mentally ill is increasing steadily at the rate of approximately 10,000 per year. In addition, the number of non-institutionalized cases have been estimated at 9 million people. That is almost 6 percent of the total United States population. Only 10 percent of these are thought to need hospital care. Thus, the urgent need for psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric rehabilitation facilities for ambulatory patients is clear. Advances in treatment have made it possible to provide increased care for the mentally ill outside of hospitals. It has become increasingly apparent that psychiatric clinics—usually defined as having a psychiatrist in attendance at regularly scheduled hours—can be of great assistance in relieving overcrowd-

ed mental hospitals. They serve as the center for the often neglected but urgently necessary followup care or rehabilitation of patients who have been hospitalized and have recovered sufficiently to return to their homes. Several States have already instituted outpatient clinics and rehabilitation facilities for the care of mental patients. I have been told that the average cost of treating a patient in one of the clinics now in operation in Michigan costs about \$39 per adult as compared with \$1,124 for a patient in a traditional State institution.

Despite the excellent advances which have been made under the Mental Health Act of 1946, it has been estimated that there is at present a need for more than 800 additional psychiatric clinics.

The need for similar facilities for narcotic addicts is even greater today. There are virtually no narcotic addict rehabilitation facilities in the country. In essence all of our efforts have been concentrated upon the two Federal hospitals for addicts located at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. There have been a very few State projects such as the Riverside Hospital in New York City. Dr. Isidor Chein of the Research Center for Human Relations at New York University, Dr. Solomon Kohn of the Chicago Area Project, the Provident Hospital and Training School in Chicago, and Dr. Ralph W. Fisher of the Los Angeles Youth Committee have been virtually alone in their activities with narcotic addict rehabilitation and treatment clinics.

In view of the apparent inability of the Federal narcotic agents to stem the tide of habit-forming drugs which is flooding the country, the only solution to this virtually insoluble problem of dope addiction must lie in the cure of addicts and their rehabilitation and restoration to a useful place in society. A fully integrated program of hospital treatment and postcustodial care at rehabilitation clinics must be established at once. One example of the growing curse of addiction, and many, many more could be given, is the fact that in New York City in 1954, more boys and girls under the age of 21 were arrested for narcotic violations than the total of all narcotic arrests of adults and teenagers combined in 1946.

There is at present a waiting list of over 500 persons seeking voluntary admission to the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals. Based upon the operating record established at these two institutions, it will take approximately 40 more years to treat the present estimate of 60,000 addicts in the United States. In addition, adequate and extensive rehabilitation facilities would serve to greatly reduce the large number of repeat admissions which prevail today as a result of back-sliding addicts.

Increased hospital custodial treatment and a sound nationwide program of rehabilitation and postcustodial care is essential.

Mr. Speaker, I offer these three bills now in the hope that during the recess the appropriate administrative agencies and professional groups may be able to study my proposals and that when the

Congress reconvenes we may be able to hold public hearings promptly and enact some helpful remedial legislation. I do not claim these measures as the final word, but offer them as my own thought on the subject, in the hope that discussion and study may produce additional proposals and professional suggestions which may be adopted to help alleviate the critical conditions which exist in these scientific fields.

With your permission, I would like to include here with my remarks analyses of the three bills which I have introduced:

#### ANALYSIS OF THE DAVIDSON BILL TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN FINANCING PUBLICATION OF SCIENCE TEACHING MANUALS FOR USE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

##### SCIENCE TEACHING MANUALS

1. Purpose: To promote science education by providing Federal assistance to the Nation's elementary and secondary school science teachers through grants to finance the development, publication, and free distribution of science teaching manuals to supplement standard works.

2. Appropriation: Not more than \$250,000 in any fiscal year.

3. The United States Commissioner of Education is authorized to make grants to finance the preparation, publication, and distribution of such manuals for use in elementary and secondary schools.

4. Grants shall be made only to nonprofit private agencies selected by the Commissioner on the basis of experience in science teaching in the elementary and secondary schools.

5. Grants shall be made under agreements between the Commissioner and such agency providing that the agency will distribute the manuals free (except for distribution costs) to United States elementary and secondary schools which request them.

(a) Manuals in excess of those used to fill such requests may be sold, with proceeds of such sale being divided between the United States and the agency on basis of their respective contribution to cost of manuals.

(b) All such funds paid into the Treasury shall be kept in a separate account available for making additional grants.

(c) The agency shall account to the Commissioner regarding all expenditures.

6. The Government is specifically prohibited from exercising any direction, supervision, or control over the selection of authors or materials or over the personnel, curriculum, or program of any school or school system.

7. Elementary or secondary schools are defined in the bill as those providing such education at public expense and under public supervision and direction.

#### ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM PROPOSED BY CONGRESSMAN IRWIN D. DAVIDSON

The purpose of this act is to promote interest in higher education and give an opportunity to qualified highschool graduates to attend college and graduate schools.

1. Provision is made for the awarding of the following annual scholarships:

(a) Ten to residents of each State.

(b) Five to residents of Hawaii, 5 to residents of Alaska, and 5 to residents of Puerto Rico.

(c) Two to residents of the Canal Zone and 2 to residents of the Virgin Islands.

2. Holders of scholarships shall either attend a land-grant college within their State or such other accredited college or university as the United States Commissioner of Education may designate.

3. The initial award of such a scholarship shall be based upon the results of annual competitive examination to be held throughout the United States.

4. Examinations shall be conducted by the educational testing service of Princeton, N. J. (college boards), pursuant to arrangements with the Commissioner of Education. Any individual who has completed his or her secondary education, or who will do so within 1 year, and who has not commenced education at the college level is eligible to take the examination.

5. Initially, scholarships under this program may only be awarded for first year study at institutions of higher education. However, such scholarships may thereafter be renewed from year to year if the student's progress is satisfactory to the institution he is attending and to the Commissioner, and the student remains at least in the upper quarter of his class.

6. The Commissioner may continue to provide scholarship assistance to students who complete 4 years of undergraduate work under the program, and who he determines are outstandingly qualified to continue their education at the graduate level in the students' major field of study. The Commissioner may authorize all students to attend institutions of higher education other than those initially designated when such institution does not provide an adequate course of study in the field the individual desires to follow or when continued attendance at such institution is impracticable for other reason.

7. No scholarships may be awarded under this act or renewed under it, if the individual is receiving benefits under the educational provisions of the so-called GI bills or certain other scholarship aid.

8. Payment of scholarship assistance shall be made directly to each individual to meet in part the expenses of such individual's subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment while holding a scholarship and actually enrolled at school.

9. The allowances provided are as follows:

- (a) Each scholarship student, no dependents, \$110 per month;
- (b) Each scholarship student, one dependent, \$135 per month;
- (c) Each scholarship student, more than one dependent, \$160 per month.

10. Holders of such scholarships who are otherwise subject to military service requirements shall be deferred during satisfactory attendance under the program. However, upon completion of studies under the program all former recipients of assistance shall automatically become subject to general military requirements unless, while attending college they pursue a full 4-year Army ROTC, Naval ROTC, or Air Force ROTC program and accepted a commission in one of the services.

11. The United States Commissioner of Education shall administer the program and shall make regular studies, investigations, and reports concerning the scholarship program and shall report annually to the Congress through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. He may employ specialists, experts, and consultants when deemed necessary.

12. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall consult with the heads of other executive departments and Federal agencies with the aim of coordinating all scholarship programs administered by the Federal Government.

13. No Federal department, agency, officer, or employee may exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum or program of any educational institution or over its administration or personnel.

14. Scholarships shall be awarded without regard to sex, creed, race, color, religion or national origin.

#### ANALYSIS OF CONGRESSMAN IRWIN D. DAVIDSON'S BILL TO ASSIST THE STATES ON A PARTNERSHIP BASIS IN BUILDING MUCH-NEEDED NONPROFIT PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND NARCOTIC-ADDICT HOSPITALS AND TREATMENT CLINICS

##### PSYCHIATRIC AND NARCOTIC-ADDICT HOSPITALS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

Title VI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 291) is amended by adding new parts H, I, and J which would assist the States in surveying their needs and in constructing:

##### A. Psychiatric facilities

1. Five hundred thousand dollars is authorized to assist the States to inventory their existing psychiatric facilities, survey the need for additional facilities, and develop programs for the construction of such facilities. The Surgeon General is authorized to use this fund to make payments of not more than 50 percent of the cost of such survey to States applying for assistance; no such allotment to any State may be less than \$25,000.

2. Twenty million dollars is appropriated to aid the States in the construction of non-profit psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation, and treatment facilities. No allotment made to any State under this section may be less than \$100,000.

3. The following types of nonprofit facilities are defined as proper for assistance under this portion of the bill:

(a) Psychiatric hospitals: These are hospitals for the intensive treatment and care of the mentally ill and those afflicted with psychiatric ailments, but not hospitals devoted essentially to providing long-term custodial care;

(b) Psychiatric treatment clinics and rehabilitation facilities: Such facilities are defined as those providing for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of ambulatory patients afflicted with psychiatric ailments, through an integrated program of medical, psychological, social, and vocational evaluation and service which is either operated in connection with a hospital or in which patient care is under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice psychiatry in the State.

##### B. Narcotic-addict facilities

4. \$250,000 is authorized for use in assisting the States to inventory their drug-addict facilities, survey the need for such facilities, and develop programs for the construction of such medical facilities.

5. \$5 million is appropriated to aid the States in the construction of the following types of nonprofit facilities:

(a) Narcotic hospitals to provide suitable custodial care and treatment of narcotic addicts.

(b) Treatment clinics and rehabilitation facilities for the care and treatment of ambulatory patients overcoming narcotic addiction and not in need of custodial care.

Appropriate integrated treatment by competent professional personnel in medical, psychological, social, and vocational fields would be provided at such facilities which are either connected with a hospital or in which the patient care is under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice medicine in the State.

6. The States may submit applications for survey and construction funds for both psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation facilities and narcotic-addict hospitals, treatment centers and rehabilitation clinics as provided in the original Hill-Burton Act.

The act provides for:

(a) A single responsible State agency to administer the States' programs;

(b) A State medical facilities advisory council which includes representatives of nongovernmental groups or provides for consultation with such groups.

(c) State reports to the Surgeon General supplying such information as he shall require, including relative need for such facilities determined in accordance with the Surgeon General's regulations.

(d) State plans for construction of facilities eligible for assistance.

(e) Review of State plans and modification of them from time to time as is necessary.

7. Allotments under both the psychiatric and narcotic-addict portions of the bill are to be made to the States on the same basis as was provided in the 1954 amendments to the Hill-Burton Act, except that the Surgeon General may consider special facts relating to the incidence of narcotic addiction within the States in allotting funds for drug-addict medical facilities construction and surveys.

8. The Federal share of the cost of all projects is to be determined in the same fashion as is provided under existing law in the case of projects covered by the 1954 amendments to title VI. There are three alternatives:

(a) Special standards may be established under the State plan which is approved by the Surgeon General;

(b) In the absence of such standards, an amount to be determined, but not less than one-third nor more than two-thirds of the State's allotment percentage; or

(c) Fifty percent of the cost of construction, if the State so elects.

9. A State may, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General, request that a specified portion of an allotment to it be transferred and added to the corresponding allotment of another State in order to meet a portion of the Federal share of the construction in such other State of psychiatric or narcotic-addict facilities.

10. No application for diagnostic or treatment centers or psychiatric treatment and rehabilitation facilities may be approved unless the applicant is either:

(a) A State, political subdivision, or public agency;

(b) Corporation or association which owns and operates a nonprofit hospital; or

(c) A corporation, association, fund, trust, or foundation organized and operated exclusively for either charitable or educational purposes as described in section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

11. The recapture provisions of existing law are extended to the new act and definitions of "psychiatric hospitals" and "psychiatric treatment and rehabilitation facilities" are added.

#### Harvey Plans Courthouse Visits With Indiana Citizens

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to be of service to the citizens of the 10th District of Indiana, I plan to tour the 10-county area during the period of October 3 to October 14, inclusive. With the cooperation of local officials at county-seat cities, I have been assured courthouse space in which to confer with individuals and groups who feel they have matters to discuss with their Representative in Congress.

It is sincerely hoped constituents will feel free to call on me during the time allotted their community. Whether they



wish to discuss personal problems or national affairs, I shall welcome the opportunity to face them.

No appointments will be necessary for those wishing to spend a few minutes with their Congressman. It will be my intent, aided by staff members, to give attention to all callers.

My itinerary, with the daily conference periods to run from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., local time, is as follows:

October 3, Monday: Greensburg, Decatur County.

October 4, Tuesday: Winchester, Randolph County.

October 5, Wednesday: Shelbyville, Shelby County.

October 6, Thursday: New Castle, Henry County.

October 7, Friday: Muncie, Delaware County.

October 10, Monday: Greenfield, Hancock County.

October 11, Tuesday: Connorsville, Fayette County.

October 12, Wednesday: Liberty, Union County.

October 13, Thursday: Rushville, Rush County.

October 14, Friday: Richmond, Wayne County.

**Address by Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, Before Annual Convention Banquet of the AMVETS, Department of Pennsylvania**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. EDWARD MARTIN**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of an address I delivered at the annual banquet of the AMVETS, Department of Pennsylvania, at Uniontown, Pa., on Saturday, July 30, 1955.

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

We are assembled in a community enriched in history.

Here in Uniontown we are close to many historic shrines which are constant reminders of the courage and valor of the pioneers of American freedom.

In colonial days this region was the scene of many campaigns against the French and Indians which finally established British supremacy on the North American Continent. Battles fought here shaped the course of our history and the destiny of two great European empires.

Fort Necessity, where George Washington first commanded troops under fire, is only 10 miles east of here. Washington knew this entire country. As a young soldier, on his first important military mission, he recognized the strategic value of the point, in the present city of Pittsburgh, where the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio.

Route 40, over which some of you traveled to this convention, has a place of great importance in our history. It recalls the romantic days of our Nation's westward expansion.

First designated as the Cumberland Road, it became known as the National Pike. It was the first road built by the Federal Government. A little more than a century ago it was the principal highway between the East and the West.

Soldiers, statesmen, merchants, educators, preachers, farmers, explorers, and adventurers passed along the National Pike. They traveled on foot, on horseback, and in vehicles of every description. The road was used daily by fast stage coaches and long streams of Conestoga wagon trains. Cattle, sheep, and hogs by the thousands were driven over it to eastern markets.

The road was dotted with inns and taverns to care for the drivers, teams and stock. It was traveled by General Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Henry Clay, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett and many other celebrities of those days. In 1824 General Lafayette passed over it on his triumphal tour of the United States.

Part of the National Pike was cut through the mountain wilderness by General Braddock on his ill-fated advance on Fort Duquesne. The moving of Braddock's forces over the mountains from Cumberland, Md., was a tremendous military operation.

About 15 miles from here, at New Geneva, is Friendship Hill, the home built by Albert Gallatin, a great Secretary of the Treasury, in 1789.

I mention these memorials of our historic past because they are part of our tradition and our way of life. Every Pennsylvania county has its shrines of great interest. They should be revered and studied because the record of the past reveals the real meaning of Americanism.

You are members of a great patriotic organization. You are sincere Americans who have served our country in time of national peril. You are loyal to the one great ideal which is the strong foundation of our system of government.

Let us briefly consider that ideal and what it has accomplished.

In less than 200 years an uncharted wilderness has been transformed into the greatest Nation of all history—a country possessing the most extensive diversity of industry, the most outstanding agricultural production, the finest cultural standards and the highest spiritual level ever attained by any nation.

Many countries of the world possess more abundant natural resources than the United States. Many have soil just as rich as ours. They have people who are willing to work just as hard. They have places of historic pride. They have highly developed culture. They have deep religious beliefs.

Why is it then that we have made such great progress? Why is it that in such a short period of time we have surpassed other nations until we now have the duty of leading the free nations of the world?

The answer can be found in the ideal of freedom upon which the Founding Fathers established the American system of government.

They planned a constitutional republic—not a democracy. For the first time in world history they proclaimed the doctrine of self-government by the people through their elected representatives. Their concept of freedom made the people the master of the government and not the servant.

The whole ideal of our individual freedom is embraced in the sacred words of the Declaration of Independence. The courageous signers of that noble document loved liberty above life itself. They were the first group brave enough to proclaim that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are divine endowments, bestowed upon all mankind by the Creator of the Universe.

We must never forget those brave patriots who met in Independence Hall in the summer of 1776.

They proclaimed the great truth that in the sight of God all men are created equal, with equal opportunity to develop the gifts or talents they may possess. These include the will to work, to be tolerant, to be considerate of the rights of others, to be humble, and to be upright.

The Declaration of Independence meant that every individual is important and that the purpose of government is to give every man an equal opportunity to succeed. Also that every man in America has a right to be rewarded for his industry, thrift, hard work, tolerance, and decency.

After the American colonies gained their independence our forefathers adopted the world's greatest charter of freedom, the Constitution of the United States.

They framed a Bill of Rights to protect individual freedom from our own folly and to safeguard the citizen against oppression by an all-powerful central government.

They established the principle that government has no power over the individual beyond that specifically granted by the people themselves.

The Constitution guarantees human rights and dignity but it also protects the right of every American to acquire and own property.

The right to enjoy the rewards of one's labor and industry is one of the greatest of all human rights. It is the basis of the American system of free competitive private enterprise. It made possible the miracle of American progress and prosperity.

Yes, on this firm foundation of freedom and opportunity our Republic has grown in strength and vigor unparalleled in the history of mankind.

But we must remember the warning sounded by students of history that great republics and democracies of the past have been undermined and destroyed by certain evil conditions.

Among these are moral decay among the people, failure to understand the nature of their government, and emotionalism, generated by false leaders.

Government is weakened when demagogues play upon the emotions of the people, stirring up demands for great variety of functions, services, and payments at public expense. The demagogues cause the people to forget that government has nothing to give except that which it first takes from the people.

In order for a republic or a democracy to survive there must be constant teaching of what it means. The people must understand that they are the government. They must understand that while we have great rights we also have equal obligations to defend those rights.

They must understand that everything the Government gives in the way of grants, aids, or projects must be paid for by the people in direct or hidden taxes.

Hidden taxes are very dangerous. Debt is also dangerous. More nations have fallen as a result of confiscatory taxes and burdensome debt than from invading armies. Public and private debt in America is more than \$600 billion. Even with inflation, it is more than our total wealth.

The greatest responsibility of patriotic American citizenship is to protect our free Government. You men as soldiers fought to defend the ideals of our Republic.

Every soldier, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, assumes an obligation to do everything he can to become a better member of his organization.

After we have served in the uniform we have an equal obligation for faithful and earnest service to see that our Nation may progress and become stronger.

We should all take part in Government because it is our Government. Our forefathers, when they signed the Declaration of Independence, pledged their lives, their fortunes

and their sacred honor. We must do the same thing.

There are enemies abroad and there are enemies within who would destroy our sacred ideals of freedom and independence. To preserve those freedoms, we must be vigilant. Our duty is to be as vigilant as civilians as we were on guard during the war.

At a critical time in the Revolution, General Washington ordered: "Place none but Americans on guard tonight." Real Americans, like yourselves, must be constantly on guard.

America became great as a land of opportunity. To keep it that way, we must have deep patriotism. Let freedom always ring. Let us always associate ourselves with true patriots. Let us fight to preserve this as a land of individual freedom and opportunity.

How can it be done? Everyone must stand up for American ideals.

It has been suggested that true observance of the Golden Rule, that time honored and accepted way of life, would save the ideals of this Republic.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

This would mean less arrogance; it would mean obedience to the law; it would mean leaving out of good society men who do questionable things within the bounds of law; it would mean humility and repentance; and it would mean that everyone of us would strive to make this a better country.

There must be no question about the loyalty of an American. You were loyal to your service unit. Let us give equal loyalty to the township, borough, and city in which we live. Let us take great pride in our counties and in our States.

This will build a stronger America. It will preserve for future generations the great blessing of freedom—freedom of the individual and freedom of opportunity.

### Congressman Jerry Ford's Schedule for His Mobile Office

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have a very strong contention that each Member of this great deliberative body, the Congress of the United States, should make every effort within his power and ability to bring Government closer to the people he represents in our Nation's Capital. In an effort to do just that, Mr. Speaker, I plan to tour my district this fall with a mobile office. I am doing this because I hope that my meeting face-to-face more of the people I represent, I will be not only better qualified to represent their interests but will also help to extend the knowledge that our great Government has a personal concern in the welfare of each citizen.

I am planning to locate this "mobile office" in the nature of a house trailer in 26 communities of Ottawa and Kent Counties, Mich. Members of my staff and I will be in the office from 2:30 until 8 on the afternoon and evening of the day indicated.

Congressman JERRY FORD's schedule for his "mobile office," 2:30-8 p. m., on day indicated: Friday, September 16,

Hudsonville; Monday, September 19, Zeeland; Tuesday, September 20, West Olive; Wednesday, September 21, Alendale; Thursday, September 22, Robinson Township; Friday, September 23, Ferrysburg; Monday, September 26, Nunica; Tuesday, September 27, Coopersville; Wednesday, September 28, Conklin; Monday, October 3, Marne; Tuesday, October 4, Sparta; Wednesday, October 5, Kent City; Thursday, October 6, Sand Lake; Monday, October 10, Cedar Springs; Tuesday, October 11, Rockford; Wednesday, October 12, Belmont; Thursday, October 13, Harvard; Friday, October 14, Grattan; Monday, October 17, Cannonsburg; Wednesday, October 19, Alton; Thursday, October 20, Lowell; Monday, October 24, Cascade; Thursday, October 27, Bowne Center and Alto; Friday, October 28, Caledonia; Monday, October 31, Byron Center; Tuesday, November 1, Jamestown.

### Services by DAV to Disabled Veterans

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LAURENCE CURTIS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, seeing the full-page advertisement in the April 18, 1955, issue of Life magazine, featuring the Skrambelgram puzzle contest—including objects to be identified by words formed out of sets of scrambled letters and inserting admissible words, of high letter-point value, into the interconnecting horizontal and vertical letter paths of the puzzle pattern—I am impelled to state that, during the past 10 years or so, I have served as one of the 13 trustees of the sponsor of this intriguing puzzle contest, the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation, which, incidentally, has its offices at 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Judging by my own observations during the past 7 years, I am sure that these annual puzzle contests are conducted by the DAV Service Foundation with complete fairness. Several hundreds of contestants have, during that time, been awarded prizes by the DAV Service Foundation totaling \$568,333.38. The top winner in the current Skrambelgram contest may win as much as \$28,600.

The primary purpose of conducting these annual puzzle contests is to acquire substantial net income therefrom, to be held in trust, for subsequent appropriation to the beneficiary of its trust, the 36-year-old service-giving congressionally chartered Disabled American Veterans, to which the DAV Service Foundation has so appropriated the aggregate sum of \$2,490,000 during the last 6 years. Such sum has been used by the DAV toward the maintenance of its nationwide service activities—of great benefit each year to scores of thousands of disabled veterans and their dependents.

Because I have so firmly believed that America owes a primary obligation to its disabled defenders, and their dependents—to enable them to live in the American way, for which they sacrificed so much of their bodies or their health—I have long been associated as a life member of the DAV. Moreover, I am a member of all of the other veteran organizations to which I am eligible, and am also associated with many other fraternal, patriotic, and civic organizations.

Only through their support of various private organizations can American citizens help to mobilize their mutual desires, abilities, and objectives for various constructive purposes. Every American ought to be a member of at least one or more of our Nation's many social, fraternal, patriotic, political, and civic organizations. Moreover, every veteran who has served our country in its Armed Forces, in peacetime or in wartime, ought to be actively affiliated with at least one of the national veteran organizations which contribute so much to this country, locally and nationally.

Every war-wounded and disabled veteran ought first to be a member of the only congressionally chartered veteran organization composed exclusively of those Americans who were either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by reason of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or of some country allied with it, during time of war—namely, the Disabled American Veterans. In addition to his membership in the DAV, he ought also to be an active member of at least one other congressionally chartered veteran organization, to give his support to its broader activities and objectives.

The DAV is a patriotic, noncompetitive, service-giving veteran organization, dedicated to the important objective of extending much-needed service to, for, and by America's disabled defenders. To that end, it has, during most of the 36 years of its existence, maintained a larger staff of full-time national service officers in the district, central, and regional offices of the Veterans' Administration than any other veteran organization.

The DAV specializes in service to distressed disabled veterans, and their dependents. The DAV is a one-purpose organization—to protect and to promote the welfare of America's disabled war veterans, and their dependents.

The DAV is presently headed up by a badly wounded veteran of World War II, Judge Alfred L. English, of Shelbyville, Tenn. Its national adjutant—who has served the outfit for more than 27 years—is a wounded marine of World War I, Mr. Vivian D. Corby, who maintains his offices at the DAV national headquarters at 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati 13, Ohio.

The DAV's chief fund-raising project—sending out miniature automobile license tags to automobile owners—comes under the overall supervision of its national adjutant. By reason of this nationwide key insurance, some 115,000 sets of lost keys are each year returned to their owners, without regard to whether the owners may previously have



made any contribution for their Identito Tags.

Only about 20 percent, unfortunately, of the recipients of such key insurance Identito Tags send back donations to the DAV. Those who have done so have enabled the DAV to maintain some 300 to 600 employees, mostly disabled veterans and their dependents, and to have a very substantial net income each year, which is used by the DAV in the maintenance of its nationwide setup of full-time national service officers. The DAV itself owns and operates this Identito-Tag project.

If every recipient of a DAV Identito Tag were to respond with a \$1 donation, its net income from its serviceable Identito-Tag project would then enable the DAV to employ additional very much needed full-time national service officers in all of the some 166 hospitals maintained by the Veterans' Administration throughout the country, to advise, counsel, and assist their patients, first, to establish, technically, their entitlement to those governmental benefits to which they may be lawfully and equitably entitled; second, to guide them toward physical restoration and vocational rehabilitation; and third, to assist them toward self-sustainment as self-respecting American citizens, through useful, suitable employment which utilizes their remaining abilities.

Some Americans, if not most of them, have the erroneous idea that governmental benefits to disabled veterans are automatically awarded. Such an assumption is entirely wrong.

More claims are denied by the Veterans' Administration than are allowed. It is more difficult, ordinarily, for a disabled veteran to prove factual and technical entitlement to the benefits to which he may be equitably entitled, than is the case as to an able-bodied veteran who may be entitled to some benefits under the so-called GI bill of rights, by reason of having actively served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the period of World War II or in the Korean war.

Official records too frequently fail to substantiate the disabled veteran's claim that his disability originated in military service, whereupon he must positively prove that contention, by detailed specific fact-giving affidavit evidence. Too frequently, that becomes exceedingly difficult if not impossible to do, because of loss of memories with the passage of time, inability to get in touch with former buddies, inexperience in preparing specific factual affidavits which actually do set forth all of the pertinent facts, and so forth. Too many equitable claims are ruined because of inadequate careless preparation of the substantiating evidence.

The average disabled veteran claimant needs the expert advice of an experienced service officer, one who knows what is required by the Veterans' Administration, to justify favorable adjudication of the claim, if the facts which would substantiate it, can be brought to light, by digging into the memories of those who originally observed the pertinent facts, and then persuading them to set forth

such facts convincingly and in sufficient detail.

This is the task which cannot be properly performed by an employee of the United States Veterans' Administration, which, in the final analysis, must act as the judge and jury and, as defendant, must pay the damages to the claimant, in the form of disability compensation, vocational training, medical treatment, and so forth, if the claim is awarded.

More than a thousand laws are being administered by the Veterans' Administration pertaining to disabled veterans and their dependents, many of them complicated and technical, making it even more advisable for a disabled veteran to have the helping-hand advice of an expert national service officer than for a businessman to employ an expert in the preparation of his Federal income tax report.

Because the average disabled veteran does not bother to try to avail himself of the laws which have been passed for his protection until driven by economic necessity to do so, claims of disabled veterans will continue to come up for consideration for many years in the future, probably following the pattern as to World War I veterans, for whom service-connections of disability were still being legally established by the DAV, more than 35 years following their active military service.

It will therefore undoubtedly be necessary for the DAV to continue to maintain a large staff of full-time national service officers for many years into the future. Adequate provisions for the disabled of America's wars is a must, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but to equalize the burdens that would otherwise have to be assumed by relatives and friends, and by local communities.

Even more important it is that America's possible future veterans will have been impressed by the fact that our country does not permit the disabled veterans to become mere forgotten heroes—to be relegated to the economic scrap pile. The future welfare of our country is inevitably linked with the welfare of its disabled war veterans.

Americans who help to extend the opportunity for security to America's disabled defenders thereby help to fortify the future of our beloved country.

The nationwide service officer setup of the DAV is supervised by the DAV's national director of claims, Capt. Cicero F. Hogan, who maintains his offices in the DAV's national service headquarters at 1701 18th Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. Some 200 full-time national service officers serve under him.

Also located at national headquarters is DAV's national director of legislation, Maj. Omer W. Clark, former Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and his able assistant, Col. Charles Foster.

A very important aspect of the services rendered by the DAV comes under the jurisdiction of its national director of employment, John W. Burris, who is also the organization's national civil service officer.

A complete account of all of the DAV's activities, including a detailed audited statement of its receipts and disburse-

ments, appears in the proceedings of the DAV's annual conventions, which are reported to the United States Congress and then printed as a separate House document by the United States Government Printing Office. Also included in such document is the annual report of the DAV's incorporated trustee, the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation.

The foundation's activities are under the supervision of its 13 trustees, 10 of whom each serve for 5-year periods, with 2 expiring each succeeding year, whereas the remaining 3 consist of the incumbent national commander and chairman of the national finance committee of the DAV and one other elected for a 1-year term.

The foundation's president is Miles H. Draper, Esq., a prominent attorney and friend of mine, from Tampa, Fla., with John L. Golob, of Hibbing, Minn., a past national commander of the DAV, as vice chairman, and with Mr. Lewis L. Clarke, former president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York City, trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, as chairman of the foundation's finance and budget committee. Serving with him on such committee are Arthur W. Procter, Esq., a New York attorney, and Maple T. Harl, Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington, D. C.

The president of the American Security & Trust Co. in Washington, D. C., Mr. Daniel W. Bell, is the chairman of the foundation's trust fund investment committee. Serving with him on such committee are Maple T. Harl and Boniface R. Maile, a past national commander of the DAV and a prominent attorney in Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Lewis L. Clarke.

Other trustees include Gen. Charles Hines, who succeeded his older brother, Gen. Frank T. Hines, former Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Gen. George C. Kenny, United States Army, retired; James L. Monnahan, DAV past national commander and presently the national service officer and department adjutant of the DAV at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Mr. Thomas Savage, of Rome, N. Y., as chairman of the DAV national finance committee; and Judge Alfred L. English, as DAV national commander; I, myself, constitute the 13th member. It has been my pleasure to so serve during the last 10 years.

What is the purpose, one might ask, of the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation, as a separately incorporated trustee for the congressionally chartered DAV? The foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio on May 16, 1931, with the specific prior authorization and subsequent approval of national conventions of the DAV, primarily thus, through the overlapping terms of the trustees, to be able to extend assurance to potential donors of a continuity of policy as to the conservation and investment of donated funds and as to their judicious subsequent appropriation to the DAV toward the end of helping it to maintain its invaluable nationwide service setup.

The DAV Service Foundation has also raised money for the DAV. Under the terms of the foundation's charter and

its trust agreement with the DAV, these funds can be appropriated by the trustees for the rehabilitation program of the DAV and for its work on behalf of disabled veterans, their widows and orphans.

One of the most successful fund-raising efforts of the foundation was a series of puzzle contests. These were conducted with the utmost scrupulousness, and a board of nationally well-known scholars and experts was secured to pass on questions as to the propriety of the words used in the contest. Following the success of the first contest, other organizations tried the same methods of fund raising, and the foundation ran into the law of diminishing returns.

There have also been other fund-raising projects, which taken all together, have brought in several million dollars for the charitable purposes of the foundation. This has enabled the foundation to appropriate to the DAV during the last 6 years the sum of \$2,490,000 in addition to smaller amounts appropriated to State departments and DAV chapters which had made their contributions to some of the fund-raising efforts. The foundation still has over a million dollars in cash and Government securities on hand.

But for these appropriations from the foundation, it would have been impossible for the DAV to maintain its most valuable work in which its members take the greatest pride, namely, its national service officers program.

These service officers are maintained in many of the Veterans' Administration offices and hospitals where the Government furnishes them with desk space. They have been specially trained for this work. Many are graduates of a special course arranged for by the DAV at American University, where their schooling was largely paid for from educational benefits available under the GI bill of rights, or similar benefits for disabled veterans. The cost of maintaining this skilled group of approximately 200 service officers throughout the United States is in the vicinity of a million dollars a year.

Designations in insurance policies, assignments of stock and bonds and other property to the DAV Service Foundation, by disabled veterans, and by social-minded Americans, are greatly needed and highly justifiable, and will be reflected in continuance of valuable service each year to scores of thousands of distressed disabled veterans.

Special trust funds, designed to contribute toward the solution of some phase of the problems of disabled veterans, are particularly desirable, but would be feasible only on the part of other foundations or wealthy individuals. The foundation has one special trust fund, for example, the Irving J. Phillipson Rehabilitation Fund, which has been earmarked toward the support of activities sponsored by the Disabled Veterans Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

During the past several years, such special trust fund has paid for the expense of printing some 350,000 attrac-

tive calendar cards, which each year have been distributed among the Nation of the Veterans' Employment Service, its State veterans' employment representatives, and the cooperating local officers of the respective State employment services throughout the country. Employers, and others, interested in the employment of the physically handicapped, might well wish to make contributions toward this special trust fund, toward the perpetuation of such special activities in future years.

Many other types of special trust funds might well be established by large donors or bequests: First, maintenance of full-time DAV national service officers in certain States or in certain hospitals; second, maintenance of all or a part of the national service staff of the DAV in Washington, D. C.; third, special travel allowances for DAV national service officers to enable them to visit disabled veterans in local communities; fourth, maintenance of secretarial staff of DAV national service officers; fifth, establishment and maintenance of part-time and/or full-time DAV national service officers in all or some of the 166 hospitals of the Veterans' Administration; sixth, expenses for special surveys pertaining to various phases of problems of disabled veterans in this country, and/or in other countries, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, Americans who are grateful for the sacrifices made by America's disabled defenders, of parts of their bodies or of their health, by reason of their special services to our country in time of war, will generously support the vitally important service activities maintained by the DAV and sponsored by the DAV Service Foundation.

### Atheist Attempt To Deceive the Public

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Congress to a disgraceful attempt of two members of the National Liberal League to falsely use the name of George Washington to forward their base plan of denouncing a new series of "In God We Trust" stamps.

The two individuals, John L. Manners, 44, and Walter B. Stevens, 25, both of New York City, are members of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism. I am informed they are attempting to send envelopes through the mail with a red-lettered inscription which quotes George Washington as saying that "The Government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion."

This is a most flagrant misquotation for evil purposes. Research I have conducted shows that the quotation did not come from George Washington at all.

It first appeared in an English translation of a treaty between the United States and Tripoli, executed in 1797, and signed by John Adams. It has been accepted as authentic to this treaty for years, but in fact the statement came from nowhere but the imagination of the translator, a latter day bureaucrat named Joel Barlow, who had the position of Consul General at Algiers.

The history of the statement is rather interesting. This 1797 treaty, like the treaty with the Dey of Algiers of 1795, had been bought, and the procedure of its execution was quite unusual. The treaty was written in the Arabic language, and any original English text on which it may have been based no longer exists. The price paid for the treaty is recorded as 40,000 royal duros, 13 watches, 5 seal rings, 140 ells of cloth, and 4 garments. Another section listed the Americans as still obliged to pay such things as 25 barrels of pitch and 4 anchors. Final adjustment on this matter was not completed until April 10, 1799, when the United States paid the equivalent of \$18,000.

Four documents are in the Department of State file of this treaty. The first is the original treaty in Arabic. The other three are translations, each different. One of these, the Barlow translation, is extremely erroneous, but it has stupidly been trustfully and universally accepted as the just equivalent of the Arabic, and it is printed in the Statutes at Large and in treaty collections generally. This has been done even though evidence of the erroneous character of the Barlow translation has been in the archives of the Department of State since around 1800.

The article of dispute is Barlow's No. 11, which reads:

As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquillity of Musselmen—and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mehomitan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

Now what is most extraordinary and wholly unexplained is the fact that this statement does not exist at all in the Arabic text, and therefore in the treaty. The eleventh article of the Barlow translation has no equivalent whatever in the Arabic, but apparently no one knew better at the time. In fact the Arabic text opposite that article is a letter, crude, flamboyant, and unimportant, from Hassan Pasha of Algiers to Yussuf Pasha of Tripoli.

As hostilities were begun by Tripoli in May, 1801, after threats for a year, the actual terms of the treaty became of little importance. But the fictional Barlow translation has remained to blur the record and provide atheists with a quotation to use for their ignoble purposes. The attempt of these atheists of the National Liberal League to tie this absurd quotation to the great George Washington simply demonstrates how desperate their movement has become.

At the present time Manners and Stevens are suing Postmaster General



Arthur Summerfield and District of Columbia Postmaster Roy M. North because the Post Office Department has barred such foul material from the mails. I predict that their suit will get nowhere now that the mendacious nature of their quotation has been revealed. We must guard against attempts to abuse the great men of American history.

### Federal Home Loan Bank

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES B. UTT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the titles to the homes of many thousands of California families, including many of my own constituents, have been clouded and reclouded, and bounced in and out of courts for the last several years, as a result of two major factors:

First. A Federal agency, the then Home Loan Bank Commissioner, acted in a vindictive and capricious manner. Such conduct resulted in very grave and irreparable injury to citizens of California.

Second. The courts failed in their function to grant protection to citizens who had been the victims of the bank commissioner's diabolical scheme.

The bank commissioner's capricious scheme was made possible through the abuse and misapplication of powers granted Federal agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and the Home Owners' Loan Act.

Under the claimed authority of these acts, the then bank commissioner seized, without trial, notice, or hearing, two solvent and prosperous financial institutions. The lack of merit and capriciousness of such seizures were conclusively brought to light in two subsequent congressional hearings, by the sworn testimony of a host of witnesses and documentary evidence.

The United States district court has however, thus far been precluded from trying the charges of fraud against the seizing Government officials, by a series of United States circuit appellate court decisions. These appellate court decisions are based upon purely technical grounds, denying the United States courts jurisdiction to hear the complaints and claims of injury of our victimized citizens.

Congress enacted these laws as a protection for its citizens and to aid in stabilizing our national economy at a time when it was sorely needed. Under these enactments, over \$28 billion savings deposits have been built up by over 16 million people.

When the congressional enactments were abused by the home loan bank officials, the circuit court blamed Congress by holding the United States district court without jurisdiction, and said:

The simplest kind of an amendment [by Congress] would have achieved such a result.

It should have been obvious Congress never intended these abuses, and certainly did not intend to deprive its citizens of the protection of the courts. To make its intention crystal clear, Congress did correct the law by enacting the 1954 Housing Act.

By such act, Congress wiped out the excuses of the United States circuit appellate court for its failure to properly function. Such court had previously held the following:

First. Home Loan Bank Board was not sueable.

Second. That exhaustion of administrative remedies was a prerequisite for citizens to judicially regain their property seized from them by force and duress.

Third. Lack of jurisdiction in the United States courts of the "subject matter," of the claims of the citizens.

Fourth. Absence of Government defendants from the jurisdiction of the United States district court precluded the courts from functioning.

None of these appellate court excuses went to the merits of the injustices perpetrated upon our citizens.

Congress in its 1954 Housing Act was plain and forceful in its language and intent when it repudiated the United States Circuit Appellate Court's contention by adopting a law which: (a) Made the Home Loan Bank Board a sueable entity; (b) authorized direct jurisdiction by the local United States district court to hear and grant relief to its citizens, without the prior necessity of administrative process; (c) committed to the local United States district court jurisdiction to review all acts of the Home Loan Bank Board embracing the whole gamut of the subject matter of such board's functions; (d) provided a definite and specific manner of serving process on the Home Loan Bank Board and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; (e) after consideration of the specific litigation pending—for example, Long Beach Federal Savings cases—Congress refused to limit its enactments to future matters. All of its citizens are entitled to equal protection against fraud and corruption of Government officials.

Notwithstanding the plain intent of Congress, evidenced by the legislative history as well as the clear and concise wording of the act, the United States Circuit Appellate Court, by its ruling in July 1955, still precludes the United States district court from exercising the jurisdiction specifically granted by Congress.

There has been no prior trial on the merits of the issues. There can be no res judicata of something never tried. The Congressional enactments are procedural and remedial. Such a conflict of the United States Circuit Appellate Court rulings and congressional enactments, are unwarranted and unjustified. With the heavy and burdensome workload of Congress, it should not be subjected to criticism which follows as a result of the failure of our courts to protect its citizens against capricious acts and abuse of power of Government officials.

These United States circuit appellate courts are experimental creatures of Congress, intended to serve a useful purpose. However, if the experiment proves a burden rather than an asset, Congress has the responsibility of correcting the evil in the courts, as well as in the agencies.

In such United States circuit court's latest decision, it nullifies a California State law granting our citizens a right "to quiet titles" to their homes against allegedly false and fraudulent claims of people and agencies with whom they have had no dealings. Such nullification and encroachment into State law was necessary, to sustain the appellate court's erroneous rulings which are in conflict with the congressional act.

What ultimate damage to Government and citizens alike will result as a consequence of the United States appellate courts flaunting of congressional enactment, is impossible to estimate. The damages thus far reaches into many millions, in addition to the unwarranted heartaches and hardships already thrust upon thousands of our citizens.

Congress has the responsibility to correct abuse of its enactments, or face a growing host of injured citizens, who have been deprived of their homes and property, without trial, hearing, or right of redress, because of the failure of the courts to properly function.

### Operation Brave

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be associated with my distinguished colleagues in this statement commending Mr. George W. Brazier, Jr., on the proposal he has so appropriately called Operation Brave.

At a time when a real hope for a just peace is being cautiously nurtured by thinking men around the free world, it is good to know that individual citizens like Mr. Brazier are giving of their personal efforts to so noble and unselfish a cause.

It is significant, I think, that the President reserved his greatest optimism in his report to the people on the meeting at Geneva for the hope that a better understanding between nations can be achieved by closer contacts between people.

He said:

But the subject that took most of our attention in this regard was the possibility of increased visits by the citizens of one country into the territory of another, doing this in such a way as to give the fullest possible opportunity to learn about the people of the other nation. In this particular subject there was the greatest possible degree of agreement. As a matter of fact, it was agreement often repeated enthusiastically and supported by the words of the Members of each side.

I can think of no better group of American citizens to explain the desire of the President and the Nation to achieve this understanding than the men who fought in Korea. They best exemplify our deepest aspirations for a just peace and our firm determination that it shall be an honorable peace in which justice and freedom are the essential ingredients.

The men who held the line of freedom in Korea know that the ideal of human freedom is not cheaply held. In the truest sense, they represent the spirit that has made our country great and I think Mr. Brazier has made a happy choice in calling his proposal Operation Brave.

Courage is universally admired among freemen and the bond of comradeship stealed on the shell-torn hills of Korea can yet be a real force for peace. There is no firmer respect than that born out of common suffering for a just cause and this is surely a good foundation for cooperation between freemen. We are the strongest of the free nations and the task of leadership has fallen to us. It is fitting, therefore, that in an effort like this we should again take the first step in keeping alive the great potential for mutual understanding that began in Korea.

Sending 22 American veterans to visit their comrades in 22 nations is surely no grandiose stunt or pompous propaganda maneuver; it is a simple and modest effort to renew an area of understanding between men who already share an unforgettable experience in the never-ending struggle to preserve freedom.

It is especially noteworthy that this is the idea of a private citizen who is determined that every step shall be taken to avoid the necessity of other citizens again fighting that kind of war. He is asking the veterans of that struggle to make the same sacrifice for peace in their own countries, to take up different weapons to preserve the same ideals.

The American veterans would again assure their comrades that the effort is not unnecessary or meaningless but that our military strength is a symbol of our firm purpose to preserve the freedom which is at once our real strength and our hope for other men.

I also want to join in personally commending Mr. Brazier for his unselfish contribution of time and talents to a cause in which he believes so firmly.

#### Farm Income

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. RALPH HARVEY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, in the issue of August 5 of the U. S. News & World Report appears a statement which is untrue and which if not corrected will certainly be misleading. The mag-

azine in question occupies a very high position as to its quality and veracity among readers throughout the Nation and in fact all over the world; it is for this reason that the statement should not be permitted to go unchallenged. On page 9 near the center of the page appears the following statement which I quote:

Farmers aren't doing so well, it's true. Farm owners, however, have only 11 billions out of a national income of 320 billions. That's under 4 percent, so that if farm income goes down 25 percent for owners, barely 1 percent of national income is involved. Planners in Government are not so concerned about troubles on the farm as they were in the past.

The farm income—gross—in 1954 was near 34 billion and the figure of 11 billion must have been the estimated net farm income which is quite different. Historically there has been a direct relationship between farm and total national income of about 1 to 7. At present the farm income is about 1 to 10 or 11. This does not represent a healthy condition for if the economic history continues as it has, then the total national income will come down or the farm income will go up or both will happen.

While this magazine does not state directly that their philosophy is the same as the quotation it would leave the inference that they do believe the figures quoted substantiate the conclusion that farm income is of little importance to our national economy.

This is not a sound conclusion, for farmers are consumers of all the products of our factories only when their net income will permit them to be. But the total economy of our Nation can only result from the processing, distribution, and selling of the raw products of our Nation. Since the percentage of raw products from within our own boundaries is the highest of any major nation, it follows that our total income can only be a multiple of the value of our raw products. From 1929 to 1953 the proportion of raw material income to total national income was 1 to 5. Agricultural products constitute almost two-thirds of the value of all raw products fed into our economic stream. If agriculture or farm values are permitted to continue to slide, it will eventually be reflected in our total national income.

While deploring the inaccuracy of the statement, this in itself would not be so dangerous were it not for the fact that this will be accepted as a fact by the readers and the conclusion which is derived, namely, "that the farm income is of no real importance to national welfare" could have serious repercussions. Farmers are having a tougher time each year to show a profit in the price squeeze in which they find themselves; their lowering net income is reflected directly in the stores and factories of the Nation.

Unfortunately there is a tendency on the part of those who are not interested in the welfare of agriculture to minimize its importance and to conclude that we could very well do without a prosperous farm economy. Such a viewpoint was freely expressed in the late twenties. Only when the effects of a failing agri-

culture were felt in the whole economy was the effort made to correct the trend; but it was too late. My concern is that we may make the same mistake until we again find trouble too far reaching to correct.

#### Pornographic Materials and Juvenile Delinquency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. ESTES KEFAUVER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a brief summary of the hearings and the results of the investigation by the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the relationship of pornographic materials to juvenile delinquency.

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

Recently the Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency held hearings on the relationship of pornographic materials to juvenile delinquency.

One of the most shocking discoveries we made was the fact that the pornography business in the United States grosses nearly half a billion dollars each year. We found that much of this business flourishes because of inadequate Federal legislation.

The ease with which pornography is reaching children was brought home to us time and again. Business lists taken from convicted pornographers demonstrated that their nasty trade flourishes in every section of the country. These men, who operate virtually as traveling salesmen in filth, take advantage of certain loopholes in Federal law, as well as weak enforcement of existing laws by some local communities, to run small sums of money into large profits.

In Los Angeles, one candid witness told us she made \$1 million from a \$600 investment. All of this money was amassed by sending lewd pictures through the mails.

Even if convicted, most of these pornographers have little to fear. Penalties are so light that they can be written off as overhead.

The Post Office Department prepared a display for our Washington hearing which illustrated the wide extent and the character of the mail-order operation in pornography. The subcommittee learned that a good deal of this material is sent through the mails to children. Letters from worried and indignant parents pour into our office daily, complaining about material and advertisements sent to their homes through the mails. The Post Office Department also receives thousands of complaints about this situation.

Post-office authorities are vigilant in their efforts to stop the pornographer's operations. When they detect an individual sending obscene material through the mails, his mail can be stopped. However, the operators of this business told us themselves, that they merely go out of business at one address and start up again at another address under a different name. Then the entire process must start over again. After the pornographer's operations from a new address are detected and halted, he merely moves to a new location.

At our New York and Washington hearings, post-office officials indicated to us that



tighter Federal laws are needed by them to curtail the sending of lewd matter through the mail. Therefore, after study of the problem, the subcommittee recommends that the first of the two bills I am introducing today be adopted.

Under this measure, the Postmaster General could detain, for 10 days, the mail of persons suspected of violating existing Federal laws against sending lewd and obscene matter through the mails. This bill spells out in detail the safeguards necessary to protect the civil liberties of those concerned. No mail may be detained for more than 10 days without action being taken under existing law. Only if a petition is filed by the Post Office Department can the restraining order be continued.

The second bill provides graduated penalties for convicted pornographers, which are considerably more severe than under existing statutes. For example, under the new bill, a convicted second offender faces a prison term of not less than 3 years. Under existing law, a prison term is not mandatory.

This measure also tightens the law on pornography for the District of Columbia, and penalties are made more stringent. It also affords the judge in the District of Columbia the choice of applying either a more severe fine or a longer prison sentence than heretofore. This was recommended to us by those who administer the law in the District of Columbia.

A good illustration of the necessity for these more severe penalties is provided by the case of a pornographer who was apprehended in Washington with 80,000 feet of negative and positive film in his possession. He was freed on \$300 bail. Naturally, he did not return to face trial. His film can be used over and over again and to produce other prints. His total operation can run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Had he been convicted, his fine would not have been in keeping with the size and nature of his operations. The small fine of the present law is no deterrent to a man with so large a business.

The public demand for congressional action is great. I hope we can act on these bills this session.

### The Story of TVA: More Abundant Life at the Expense of the Taxpayers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the House a recent publication, the 1955 Tennessee Valley Yearbook, which contains features of special interest to the Members, and to the public in general, in light of current discussions of public versus private power development in this area.

The yearbook is obviously designed to extoll life in the Tennessee Valley and to lure new industries to the region.

With that purpose I certainly have no quarrel.

Nor do I have any objections whatsoever to a desire on the part of the citizens of the Tennessee Valley to enjoy a more abundant life. That is the common goal of every American.

But I am getting a little fed up with the methods that are being used to expand the advantages of the Tennessee

Valley at the expense of the rest of the country, including the taxpayers of the Second Congressional District of Indiana, in whose welfare I have a special interest.

We have heard a lot of irresponsible talk about the Dixon-Yates contract including shameful attempts to cast reflections on the integrity of the President of the United States in connection with this program to build a \$100 million powerplant with private instead of public funds.

The President has now ordered the contract canceled for the good and simple reason that the city of Memphis has agreed to build the needed plant itself. Had such assurances been given earlier, there would have been no necessity for the Dixon-Yates arrangement, and contract termination expenses, whatever they may be, would have been spared the Federal Government.

Meanwhile, however, a desperate attempt is being made by public-power advocates, an attempt generated, if I may use that term, by extreme TVA partisans, to create the impression that there was something dishonorable about the Government's dealings with the Dixon-Yates group.

The purpose of these efforts is to create, if possible, a political issue by discrediting President Eisenhower and the Republican administration.

The attempt is doomed to failure. The Dixon-Yates contract was a good one, honestly arrived at, which would have benefited the Government, the people of the Tennessee Valley, and the taxpayers of the whole country.

If there is an issue at all, it is that the trend toward the socialization of electric power in this country has been halted under a Republican administration and that the demands for further subsidization of one small segment of our population at the expense of the rest of our people have been successfully resisted.

The Congress has refused, and rightly so, to spend another \$100 million of public funds to build a new steam generating plant at Fulton, Tenn., which would further subsidize the production of low-cost electric power, about which the 1955 Tennessee Valley yearbook speaks in such glowing terms.

So far, the Congress has invested \$1.5 billion for the development of this vast power empire. This money is either collected from taxpayers all over the country, or it is borrowed.

Three percent interest on \$1.5 billion is \$45 million a year, a further subsidy of the TVA being borne by all our taxpayers.

Interest on the proposed \$100 million steam plant at Fulton would be another \$3 million a year.

That means a cost of \$48 million annually to the Nation's taxpayers, in addition to the money invested.

No wonder the Tennessee Valley can offer power benefits to business, industry, agriculture, and homeowners far beyond benefits available to the rest of the country.

The first advertisement in the yearbook, a full-page affair, should be of particular interest to sections of the Nation

which have lost industries in recent years.

Sponsored by the industrial committee of 100, Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, the ad indicates that 7 new industries have invested \$127 million in that community since 1948 and have invested \$57 million in industrial expansions during the same period.

The advertisement is an invitation to other industries to avail themselves of the benefits of low-cost power—subsidized by the Nation's taxpayers.

A second full-page advertisement further extols the virtues and benefits of life in Chattanooga, although the sponsorship of the advertisement is not listed.

The city is described as "the Electrical Center of the South," with "the highest average annual kilowatt-hour residential consumption—9,050 kilowatt-hours—of any city of equal size or larger in the world."

The advertisement goes on to point out that—

Power, low-cost power and plenty of it is what the people of Chattanooga demanded in 1939 when they established the publicly owned electric power board of Chattanooga.

The following statement will be interesting to the rest of the taxpayers of the country who have helped to foot the bill for this low-cost power:

Through 1954 our customers have saved \$96,191,795 (based on private power rates in 1939) in electricity costs with rates that are less than half the national average. They have used this power to enjoy better living on farms, in homes, to increase production in business and industry.

Who do you suppose made it possible for the customers of the electric power board of Chattanooga to save more than \$96 million on their electric bills?

It was the taxpayers of the entire country, who supplied the \$1.5 billion invested by the Congress to develop first hydroelectric power and then steam-generated power as the demand grew for cheap, subsidized electricity.

I must say the copywriters were a bit loose with the facts in another part of the advertisement when they state that "all appropriations for electric-power development are repaid to the National Government with a 6-percent-interest payment."

TVA pays no interest to the Federal Government and it does not pay normal taxes.

In fact, the editor of the Yearbook, in a presentation on page 35 of the publication, states that TVA has paid to the Federal Treasury \$123 million on the original investment.

Compare that with the \$1.5 billion of public money which the Federal Government has invested in TVA to date.

According to another full page advertisement sponsored by the electric power board of the city of Nashville:

More than 22,000 homes are heated solely by electricity in the Nashville-Davidson County area—largest unit of electrically heated homes in America.

Nashville folks live better with cheap, abundant electric power—

Says the advertisement.

Life in Nashville is lighter and brighter because of cheap, convenient electric power.

We earnestly advise any industry considering the establishment of a new southern factory branch, plant, or distribution warehouse to come to Nashville, where you will receive the finest electric service in the entire Nation.

The advertisement concludes with this slogan:

In Nashville we say "Electricity: Biggest bargain in your budget."

It should be, with the rest of the Nation helping to pay for it.

I want to give credit where credit is due.

Not all of the people of the Tennessee Valley area are happy about relying on Federal handouts.

Following a recent appearance which I made on television to explain the background of the TVA development and the administration's policy with regard to further expansion of power facilities in that area, I received a number of letters and telegrams from all over the country from people who agreed with that policy.

Some of these communications were from the Tennessee Valley region. One, postmarked from Knoxville, comments in part:

I heartily agree with your views on TVA on Today program this morning. All honest people agree with you. \* \* \* I buy my own shoes with no help from 41 States.

Even the editor of the 1955 Tennessee Valley Yearbook recognizes that a situation exists which should not continue, pointing out on page 37 of the publication that—

Sooner or later we must live within our income; we should repay to the United States Treasury the full cost of TVA for the good of our souls.

Cutting through the smokescreen of misrepresentations, innuendoes, false charges, and sly insinuations, the issue can be defined as whether the taxpayers of the country are going to be required to underwrite the continued expansion of public power for a favored section of the country, whether that expansion shall continue until we have completely socialized the power industry in America, or whether we are going to realize that "cheap" public power is a myth, an illusion created by the fact that many are paying for the benefits of a few.

It is time we heeded the logic of President Eisenhower who wrote, in a letter to the Honorable STERLING COLE, of New York, at that time chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

My general thinking on the subject is this: It seems to me that all arguments for the construction by the Federal Government for the additional steam plant ignore this one and very important truth. If the Federal Government assumes responsibility in perpetuity for providing the TVA area with all the power it can accept, generated by any other means whatsoever, it has a similar responsibility with respect to every other area and region and corner of the United States of America.

No one quarrels with the original purpose of the TVA: to promote flood control, navigation and recreation in the area and to dispose of the surplus power generated incidentally.

But we have now arrived at the point where more than twice as much power

is being generated by auxiliary steam plants as is being generated by the hydroelectric installations.

President Eisenhower also wisely pointed out in his budget message earlier this year that—

To the greatest extent possible, the responsibility for resource development, and its cost, should be borne by those who receive the benefits.

The President has also suggested that studies be made looking to legislation which will provide "that an adequate rate of interest be paid to the Treasury on appropriated funds invested in power facilities in the Tennessee Valley Authority."

I think that proposal is sound.

It is time that TVA stands on its own feet.

It is time that the people of this region show an appreciation of the advantages already given them, meeting their obligations to the rest of the Nation's taxpayers by reimbursing the United States Treasury at an equitable rate.

I am glad the people of Memphis have decided to proceed with the construction of a powerplant to supply their own needs.

As long as they are willing to invest their own money, pay interest on the funds they borrow, pay back the principal and work out the manifold problems of such an enterprise without coming to the Federal Government for subsidies, I say more power to them.

### A Tribute to Free Enterprise in Behalf of Its Obligation to the Community

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BECKER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, most of my colleagues will agree with me that we, and Congress, are called upon from time to time to lend our high offices to the furtherance of various projects which are at best highly commercial in nature.

However, when a large commercial organization shows a consistent policy of engaging in civic activities designed for the general public's good, I think we would be derelict, to say the least, were we to ignore such an organization purely because it is of a commercial nature. I refer specifically at this time to another of the fine examples of public service carried out by the P. Ballantine & Sons Breweries, of Newark, N. J.

My colleagues may remember that 5 years ago, when each of us was concerned with the vast and disturbing problem of civilian defense in our various constituencies, P. Ballantine & Sons were quick to evolve a program of mobile emergency disaster relief in the area surrounding the company's home office in Newark, N. J. They may recall that this became a model for other large organizations to follow, and that

we took cognizance here in Congress of that public mindedness. At the time, this organization outfitted fleets of trucks as emergency disaster units, manned by drivers trained for civilian defense work, and placed them at the call of the New Jersey Civil Defense Director. It was, perhaps, as I suggest, a venture in the commercial interest; but it was also a gesture of invaluable aid to the community, and one which we here in Congress should have and did laud.

Several years later, in 1953 to be exact, when the National Symphony Orchestra, here in Washington, was in danger of having to be disbanded because of the lack of public support, P. Ballantine again rushed into the breach and rendered incalculable assistance in the preservation of this admittedly fine musical organization. By presenting a successful summer musical festival here in Washington, this company contributed to saving the National Symphony Orchestra and continuing its excellent concert programs. I submit that this was a public service of a type which, although admittedly containing its commercial overtones, was not duplicated by any of the many private interests also concerned with the welfare of the National Symphony.

Now, once again, my attention has been called to another public-spirited gesture on the part of Ballantine. I refer to the Membership Drive now being conducted on behalf of the American Legion.

I am sure I do not have to remind my colleagues of the necessity for maintaining a strong and virile veterans' organization such as the Legion. For many ex-servicemen it is their one link with their Government in matters concerning our national defense and the creation of a vigorous and always prepared America.

And now, in furtherance of that aim, the American Legion has instituted a vast membership drive. American Legion members have been engaged in signing up new members for their organization, including renewals of memberships which may have become inactive, through the stimulus of a contest supported by the Ballantine Co.

As I am an active member of the American Legion, I think it is not outside our province to give due recognition to the advantages to be gained from such gestures, and to extend our thanks to P. Ballantine & Sons, as well as to any other organization similarly motivated.

### Our Water Resources

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1955, the 42d annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was held at the



Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. The highlight of the convention was a banquet with representatives from 46 of the 48 States of the Union present and representatives from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. At this session was read a most interesting and important message from the President of the United States, dealing with the utilization of our water resources. Under unanimous consent, I reproduce this message herein for the information of the Members of this Congress:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, May 27, 1955.

The Honorable OVERTON BROOKS,  
President, National Rivers and Harbors  
Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR OVERTON: I should prefer to convey personally to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress my congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of its 42d annual convention. Since, however, I cannot be there, I have asked my Secretary, Mr. Shanley, to bring my cordial greetings to everyone in attendance.

The problem of assuring our people of adequate water has become of utmost importance to every one of us. In my remarks to your group a year ago, I mentioned that the administration was embarking upon an effort to coordinate and increase the efficiency of the many Federal activities which impinge upon this problem. Since then a special advisory committee on water-resources policy has been hard at work, and I have received regular reports on its progress. I am satisfied that its recommendations—soon to become publicly available—will constitute a valuable basis for the improvement of our national water resources policy. While many improvements can be made by administrative action, major changes will, of course, require congressional action. There will thus be ample opportunity for public review of basic revisions in national policy.

The tremendous proportions of this task are well known to your congress. No organization at any level of government or outside the Government can perform the task alone. The best efforts of all groups, at the local, State, and Federal levels, working in harmony toward the common goal, will be required. I know that in this undertaking the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will continue to play a significant and valuable role.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

### Averaging Taxable Income

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill, H. R. 7837, to provide greater equity in our tax structure by permitting the averaging of taxable income by individuals over a 6-year period.

It has long been recognized that the bunching of income creates one of the most serious inequities under our present tax system. Individuals who expe-

rience a concentration, or bunching, of income in 1 year are taxed much more heavily than those who receive the same income over a period of years.

Our tax rates are generally based on the principle of ability to pay. But this basic principle is violated when an individual is subjected to rates, ranging as high as 91 percent, which bear no relation to his ability to pay if that ability were determined realistically over a period longer than 1 year.

This injustice is prevalent throughout the American economy. The farmer who struggles along on a small income for many years and then has one big crop is taxed in the good year as if he had been earning that level of income consistently. The same is true of the small-business man whose enterprise suddenly becomes successful. It also applies to the professional man, the performing artists, the writer, or the employee whose efforts over many years are rewarded with increased compensation.

In planning our tax laws, we should recognize that our economic system is highly dynamic. Our tax structure should take account of this fundamental fact and allow an appropriate adjustment to those whose income fluctuates sharply from year to year. The present rate structure more or less assumes a static level of income and penalizes those who, by their extra efforts, increase their income at a sharply accelerated pace. In many areas of business enterprise, the effect of the present system may be to act as a deterrent to increased output within a single year because of the extra heavy taxes which will be incurred.

The problem of averaging income has been approached tentatively at several points in the Internal Revenue Code but there is no overall provision which is generally applicable. For example, sections 1301-1304 allow an individual who performs services over a period of 36 months or more to spread the income received therefrom over the 36-month period. These provisions, however, apply only if 80 percent or more of the income is attributable to the services received in 1 taxable year.

Another averaging provision, section 72 (e) (3), applies to the proceeds of endowment policies or face amount certificates which are paid off in 1 year. The recipient of the income may spread it over a 3-year period.

The 1954 code added section 481 (b), relating to inventory adjustments, which permits the amount of the adjustment to be included in the taxable income of the year of receipt and the 2 preceding taxable years.

The new estates and trusts subchapter of the 1954 code contains a so-called 5-year throwback rule in section 666, which has some of the characteristics of averaging with respect to the recipient of a distribution of accumulated income.

This brief summary by no means covers all of the provisions of existing law which attempt in some fashion to ameliorate the rigidity of the annual accounting concept. There are many

other provisions, such as the installment-sales provisions and the capital-gains sections, which are concerned in part with the same problem.

However, all of the present provisions are geared to one or more specific situations. There is a fundamental need, as I have indicated, for a provision which is applicable to all taxpayers regardless of their occupation and the source of their income.

Many leading tax writers and practitioners have recognized the inequity and gone on record in favor of the principle of tax averaging. The main obstacle has been the lack of any sound, workable proposal which would permit averaging of income without causing excessive administrative complexities.

The bill which I have submitted, and which is intended primarily as a basis for study and analysis, provides a very simple form of averaging. An individual who has a substantial increase in income in any one year would be allowed to spread the increase over the taxable year and the 5 preceding years. His tax on the increase would be computed on the lower rates applicable to the preceding years.

The bill limits the adjustment to cases in which there is an increase of more than 50 percent over the income of the past 5 years. Minor fluctuations in income do not need or warrant the adjustment.

As an illustration, assume that a small-business man averages \$5,000 for 5 years and in the 6th year has a \$20,000 income. He would qualify for the adjustment with respect to the excess of \$20,000 over \$7,500—150 percent of the average income for the past 5 years. The \$12,500 would be spread over a 6-year period for the purpose of computing the maximum tax in the year of receipt.

A tax averaging proposal of the type which I have described is both simple and flexible. The 5-year period moves forward constantly. Any individual who has a marked increase in taxable income would be able to qualify for the adjustment by reference to the 5 prior years of income experience.

I should like to emphasize that the proposal does not exempt any portion of taxable income or allow a preferential rate to any individual or group. It simply provides for a more realistic application of the progressive rate structure to irregular fluctuating incomes.

The proposal for tax averaging would be of benefit to millions of farmers and small-business men. It would remove some of the penalties of our present rate structure for entertainers, athletes, and others whose income characteristically fluctuates widely from year to year. The adjustment would tend to equalize the tax burden of those with irregular and those with stable incomes and provide greater incentive for maximum contribution to the economy. It would also reduce the constant pressure for many special tax relief provisions.

**Voting and Attendance Record of Hon.  
Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.  
OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955**

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a re-

port of my voting and attendance record during the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; no attempt has been made to describe the bills completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages

of the RECORD. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

It will be noted that out of a total of 147 rollcalls I missed on only two occasions for an attendance record of 99.3 percent. The footnotes at the end of the compilation will indicate the reason for the absences and how I would have voted if present.

*Voting and attendance record, Representative GERALD R. FORD, JR., 5th District of Michigan, 84th Cong., 1st sess.*

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 5	Quorum call	Present.
2	do.	Election of the Speaker (Rayburn; 226; Martin, 198)	Martin.
3	Jan. 25	H. J. Res. 159: Authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting Formosa, etc. (Passed 409 to 3.)	Yes.
4	Jan. 27	H. R. 587: To provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veteran Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. (Passed 366 to 0.)	Yes.
5	Feb. 8	H. R. 3005: To Extend Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents' Assistance Act for 4 years. (Passed 394 to 4.)	Yes.
6	Feb. 16	H. R. 3828: To adjust legislative and judicial salaries; Congressmen to receive \$22,500 plus \$2,500 for expenses. (Passed 283 to 118.)	Yes.
7	Feb. 17	Quorum call	Present.
8	do.	H. Res. 142: Motion to stop further debate on the question of a closed rule on H. R. 1. (Defeated 207 to 178.)	Yes.
9	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: To permit 5 hours of debate and amendments from the floor on H. R. 1. (Defeated 193 to 191.)	No.
10	do.	H. Res. 142: Closed rule on H. R. 1 to prohibit amendments from the floor. (Passed 193 to 192.)	Yes.
11	Feb. 18	H. R. 1: To recommit to Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to amend to require the President to comply with recommendations of the Tariff Commission except when national security is involved. (Defeated 206 to 199.)	No.
12	do.	H. R. 1: Final passage to extend the authority of the President for 3 years to enter into trade agreements for reduction of tariffs. (Passed 295 to 110.)	Yes.
13	Feb. 23	Quorum call	Present.
14	Feb. 24	Quorum call	Present.
15	Feb. 25	H. R. 4295: To recommit to Committee on Ways and Means in order to delete provision calling for a \$20 credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption in tax year 1955. (Defeated 210 to 205.)	Yes.
16	do.	H. R. 4592: Extending existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise-tax rates and providing \$20 credit against individual income taxes for each personal exemption. (Passed 242 to 175.)	No.
17	Mar. 1	H. R. 3828: An adoption of conference report setting judicial and legislative salaries: Congressmen to receive \$22,500. (Passed 223 to 113.)	Yes.
18	Mar. 10	Quorum call	Present.
19	do.	H. R. 4720: To increase the compensation of members of the Armed Forces. (Passed 399 to 1.)	Yes.
20	Mar. 16	Quorum call	Present.
21	Mar. 18	H. R. 4903: Amendment to restore \$4 million for the United Nations technical-assistance program which had been deleted by a point of order. (Passed 174 to 107.)	Yes.
22	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Present.
23	do.	H. R. 4646: To suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing postal employees' salaries on an average of 7.5 percent. (Defeated 302 to 120.)	Yes.
24	do.	Quorum call	Present.
25	do.	H. R. 4957: To suspend the rules and pass the bill directing a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56. (Defeated 260 yeas to 151 nays, a 2/3 majority being necessary.)	Not voting. <sup>1</sup>
26	Mar. 22	Quorum call	Present.
27	do.	H. Res. 170: To disapprove of the disposal of some of the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants. (Defeated 283 to 132.) (Effect of my vote: Permits sale of plants to private companies.)	No.
28	Mar. 23	Quorum call	Present.
29	do.	H. Res. 171: To disapprove of the disposal of some of the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants. (Defeated 276 to 137.) (Effect of my vote: Permits sale of plants to private companies.)	No.
30	Mar. 24	Quorum call	Present.
31	Mar. 28	Quorum call	Present.
32	Mar. 29	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 30	H. R. 4295: To accept conference report extending corporate and excise taxes for 1 year and deleting the \$20 income tax credit for each taxpayer and his dependents. (Passed 386 to 8.)	Yes.
34	do.	H. R. 5240: Amendment to restore a provision limiting to \$1 per month the fee to educational institutions for reports on veterans. (Defeated 226 to 156.)	Yes.
35	Apr. 13	Quorum call	Present.
36	Apr. 20	Quorum call	Present.
37	do.	H. R. 4644: Amendment to the postal pay raise which would increase the annual rate for certain classes of employees; raised the overall increase from 7.5 to 8.2 percent. (Passed 224 to 189.)	No.
38	do.	H. R. 4644: Motion to recommit to Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. (Defeated 287 to 125.)	Yes.
39	do.	H. R. 4644: On final passage of the bill as amended to grant a postal pay raise of about 8.2 percent. (Passed 324 to 85.)	No.
40	Apr. 21	Quorum call	Present.
41	do.	H. R. 4393: To provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels; calls for a \$1.3 billion, 4-year navy shipbuilding program. (Passed 373 to 3.)	Yes.
42	Apr. 27	Quorum call	Present.
43	May 3	Quorum call	Present.
44	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
45	May 5	Quorum call	Present.
46	do.	H. R. 12: Amendment to remove peanuts as one of the basic commodities in the farm price-support program. (Defeated 215 to 193.)	Yes.
47	do.	H. R. 12: To recommit to Committee on Agriculture. (Defeated 212 to 199.)	Yes.
48	do.	H. R. 12: To restore the 90 percent of parity supports on 5 basic crops and fix the minimum level for support of dairy products at 80 percent of parity. Final passage. (Passed 206 to 201.)	No.
49	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
50	do.	S. 1 and H. R. 4644: To recommit the conference report on the postal pay raise bills (8.8 percent increase) to the conference committee. (Defeated 275 to 118.)	Yes.
51	do.	S. 1 and H. R. 4644: On final passage of conference report on postal pay raise bills (8.8 percent). (Passed 328 to 66.)	No.
52	do.	H. Res. 223: To authorize consideration of the bill to permit statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (Passed 322 to 66.)	Yes.
53	do.	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
55	do.	Quorum call	Present.
56	do.	Quorum call	Present.
57	do.	H. R. 2535: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (Passed 218 to 170.)	No.
58	May 11	Quorum call	Present.
59	do.	Quorum call	Present.
60	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
61	do.	Quorum call	Present.
62	do.	H. R. 6042 (Department of Defense appropriations): To strike out provisions requiring approval by congressional committee before the armed services may move any permanent facility. (Defeated 202 to 184.)	No.
63	do.	H. R. 6042: Final passage of defense appropriations bill. (Passed 382 to 0.)	Yes.
64	May 17	Quorum call	Present.
65	May 18	Quorum call	Present.

<sup>1</sup> En route to Michigan to keep an appointment. If present, would have voted "no."



Voting and attendance record, Representative GERALD R. FORD, JR., 5th District of Michigan, 84th Cong., 1st sess.—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
66	May 19	Quorum call.	Present.
67	do	Quorum call.	Present.
68	do	Quorum call.	Present.
69	May 23	S. 727: To increase the salaries of judges for the District of Columbia. (Passed 282 to 32.)	Yes.
70	May 25	Quorum call.	Present.
71	do	H. Res. 224: To create a select committee to investigate the White County (Ind.) Bridge Commission. (Passed 205 to 166.)	No.
72	do	H. R. 2851: To make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to needy persons in areas of acute distress. (Passed 343 to 1.)	Yes.
73	May 26	Quorum call.	Present.
74	do	S. 727: To recommit to conference committee a bill which would raise salaries of District of Columbia judges to an amount greater than previously voted by the House. (Passed 170 to 165.)	Yes.
75	do	Quorum call.	Present.
76	do	H. R. 5881: To recommit to committee the bill which provided for Federal compensation in non-Federal reclamation projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal reclamation projects in order to limit the scope of the bill to 17 Western States instead of all 48 States. (Defeated 229 to 62.)	No.
77	June 1	Quorum call.	Present.
78	do	H. R. 3990: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate projects for conservation, development, utilization of the water resources of Alaska. Motion to recommit bill to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (Defeated 278 to 79.)	Yes.
79	June 7	S. 2061: To increase salaries in the postal service by an average of 8 percent and to provide for reclassification. (Passed 409 to 1.)	Yes.
80	June 8	H. R. 5923: To authorize an appropriation of \$57,730,000 to complete the Inter-American Highway. (Passed 353 to 13.)	Yes.
81	June 13	Quorum call.	Present.
82	June 14	Quorum call.	Present.
83	do	H. R. 1: On acceptance of conference report on the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. (Passed 347 to 54.)	Yes.
84	do	H. R. 6227: To provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies. (Passed 371 to 24.)	Not voting. <sup>1</sup>
85	June 15	Quorum call.	Present.
86	do	H. Res. 210: To authorize an investigation of the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board. (Defeated 214 to 178.)	No.
87	June 16	Quorum call.	Present.
88	June 20	S. 67: To increase salaries of civil-service employees by about 7.5 percent. (Passed 370 to 3.)	Yes.
89	do	H. Con. Res. 109: Authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference. (Passed 338 to 31.)	Yes.
90	do	H. R. 6295: To raise the per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses for Federal employees from \$9 to \$13. (Passed 320 to 41.)	Yes.
91	June 21	H. R. 4663: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, and to authorize an appropriation of \$225 million therefor. (Passed 230 to 153.)	Yes.
92	June 22	Quorum call.	Present.
93	do	H. R. 6040: To recommit to committee the customs simplification bill with instructions to strike out sec. 2, which would make export value the primary basis for assessing ad valorem duties. (Defeated 232 to 143.)	Yes.
94	June 23	H. Con. Res. 149: Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. (Passed 367 to 0.)	Yes.
95	June 27	H. R. 6992: To extend for 1 year the existing temporary ceiling on the public debt of \$281 billion. (Passed 267 to 56.)	Yes.
96	do	Quorum call.	Present.
97	do	H. R. 6829: To authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations. (Passed 316 to 2.)	Yes.
98	June 28	Quorum call.	Present.
99	do	H. R. 3005: To recommit the conference report to committee. (Defeated 171 to 221.)	No.
100	do	H. R. 3005: To extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years and to extend for 2 years the Doctors-Dentists Draft Act. (Passed 388 to 5.)	Yes.
101	do	Quorum call.	Present.
102	June 29	Quorum call.	Present.
103	do	S. 727: To recommit the conference report on the bill which adjusts the salaries of the judges of the courts of the District of Columbia. (Defeated 157 to 227.)	No.
104	June 30	Quorum call.	Present.
105	do	S. 2090: To authorize appropriations totaling \$3,285,800,000 for carrying forward the mutual security program. (Passed 273 to 128.)	Yes.
106	July 1	Quorum call.	Present.
107	do	Quorum call.	Present.
108	July 5	Quorum call.	Present.
109	July 6	H. R. 3210: To recommit the bill which would authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. (Defeated 74 to 316.)	Yes.
110	July 7	S. 2090: To adopt conference report authorizing \$3,285,800,000 for the mutual security program. (Passed 262 to 120.)	Yes.
111	July 11	Quorum call.	Present.
112	do	H. R. 7224: Appropriating \$2,638,741,750 for mutual security during the fiscal year 1956. (Passed 251 to 123.)	Yes.
113	July 12	Quorum call.	Present.
114	July 13	H. R. 6766: Conference report making appropriations for the AEC, TVA, and certain agencies of the Departments of Interior and the Army. (Passed 315 to 92.)	No.
115	do	H. Res. 295: To provide for the consideration of H. R. 7089, a bill to provide benefits for the survivors of servicemen and veterans. (Passed 376 to 24.)	Yes.
116	do	Quorum call.	Present.
117	July 14	Quorum call.	Present.
118	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
119	do	H. R. 7225: To amend the Social Security Act to extend coverage to certain disabled persons who are at least 50 years old, to women at 62 years of age, and to certain disabled children over 18 years old, and to certain occupational groups. (Passed 372 to 31.)	Yes.
120	do	Quorum call.	Present.
121	do	Quorum call.	Present.
122	July 19	Quorum call.	Present.
123	do	Quorum call.	Present.
124	July 20	Quorum call.	Present.
125	do	H. R. 7214: To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage \$1 an hour effective Mar. 1, 1956.	Yes.
126	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
127	do	Quorum call.	Present.
128	do	Quorum call.	Present.
129	do	H. R. 7000: To agree to the conference report on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. (Passed 315 to 78.)	Yes.
130	July 26	H. Res. 314: To provide for 3 hours debate on H. R. 7474, the Federal-State highway construction bill. (Passed 274 to 128.)	Yes.
131	July 27	Quorum call.	Present.
132	do	H. R. 7474: To recommit this highway bill to committee and to substitute therefor the administration bond financing proposal for highway construction. (Defeated 193 to 221.)	Yes.
133	do	H. R. 7474: Final passage on the highway construction bill increasing certain taxes. (Defeated 123 to 292.)	No.
134	July 28	Quorum call.	Present.
135	do	H. Res. 317: To provide for 3 hours of general debate on H. R. 6645, to amend the Natural Gas Act. (Passed 272 to 135.)	Yes.
136	do	Quorum call.	Present.
137	do	H. R. 6645: To recommit to committee the amendment to the Natural Gas Act. (Defeated 203 to 210.)	Yes.
138	do	H. R. 6645: The Harris bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to remove from control of the Federal Power Commission natural gas producers and gatherers. (Passed 209 to 203.)	No.
139	July 29	Quorum call.	Present.
140	do	S. 2126: To adopt the Wolcott substitute for the Senate housing bill. (Passed 217 to 188.)	Yes.
141	do	S. 2126: Final passage with the Wolcott substitute inserted in the housing bill. (Passed 396 to 3.)	Yes.
142	Aug. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
143	do	H. Res. 299: To grant to the Small Business Committee an additional \$35,000 for operating expenses. (Passed 231 to 134.)	No.
144	do	S. 2576: To strengthen the power of the District Commissioners in relation to the Capital Transit Co. and to authorize repeal of the franchise of the company. (Defeated 215 to 150, a 3/4 majority being required to suspend the rules.)	No.
145	do	Quorum call.	Present.
146	Aug. 2	Quorum call.	Present.
147	do	S. 2126: To adopt conference report on Housing Act of 1955. (Passed 187 to 168.)	No.

<sup>1</sup> En route to Michigan to keep a speaking engagement. If present would have voted "yes."

**Results of Questionnaire Mailed by Hon. John F. Baldwin, of California, to Residents of the California Sixth District**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. JOHN F. BALDWIN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, this spring I issued a questionnaire to each family of registered voters in my district. The response to this questionnaire was tremendous, and the replies have been most helpful to me. The tabulation of the questionnaire is summarized below:

1. Are you in favor of the United States defending: (1) Formosa and the Pescadores Islands? Yes, 79 percent; no, 15.2 percent; no opinion, 5.8 percent. (2) The islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the coast of China? Yes, 45.5 percent; no, 41 percent; no opinion, 13.5 percent.

2. Should we grant more foreign aid, 10.5 percent; less foreign aid, 49 percent; or the same amount as during the past year, 30.4 percent? No opinion, 10.1 percent.

3. Should there be an expanded program of Federal aid for school construction? Yes, 76.9 percent; no, 19.5 percent; no opinion, 3.6 percent.

4. Do you favor the military reserve program recommended by the President to supplement the present selective-service program? Yes, 73.7 percent; no, 16.5 percent; no opinion, 9.8 percent.

5. In view of the Post Office Department deficit:

(a) Do you favor raising the first-class postal rate to 4 cents? Yes, 50 percent; no, 42.4 percent; no opinion, 7.6 percent.

(b) Do you favor raising the air-mail postal rate to 7 cents? Yes, 58 percent; no, 34.5 percent; no opinion, 7.5 percent.

(c) Do you favor raising second- and third-class postal rates? Yes, 68.4 percent; no, 25.7 percent; no opinion, 5.9 percent.

6. Should Communist China be admitted to the United Nations? Yes, 15.3 percent; no, 78.5 percent; no opinion, 6.2 percent.

7. (a) Should Alaska be granted statehood? Yes, 81.6 percent; no, 13.7 percent; no opinion, 4.7 percent.

(b) Should Hawaii be granted statehood? Yes, 82.1 percent; no, 13.3 percent; no opinion, 4.6 percent.

8. Do you favor the President's recommendation that the Federal Government reinsure private and nonprofit health insurance plans? Yes, 57 percent; no, 30.9 percent; no opinion, 12.1 percent.

9. Should the minimum wage be increased to 90 cents, 21.8 percent; \$1, 34.6 percent; \$1.25, 21.1 percent; or left at 75 cents, 17.9 percent? No opinion, 4.6 percent.

10. Should the Taft-Hartley Act be amended, 38.3 percent; repealed, 14.2 percent; or left as is, 39.4 percent? No opinion, 8.1 percent.

11. Should the Federal Government put the Dixon-Yates contract into effect, 25.8 percent; or cancel it, 26.9 percent; or do you have no preference on it, 47.3 percent?

12. Although the budget is not balanced, do you believe there should be a cut in income taxes this year? Yes, 28.9 percent; no, 68.1 percent; no opinion, 3 percent.

13. Should the voting age be lowered from 21 to 18 years? Yes, 36.8 percent; no, 60.6 percent; no opinion, 2.6 percent.

14. What type of farm-price supports do you favor? Flexible (75 percent to 90 percent), 59.2 percent; rigid (90 percent), 7.3

percent; none, 25 percent? No opinion, 8.5 percent.

15. If you are a Federal Government civilian employee, do you favor extension of social-security coverage to all Federal Government employees? Yes, 24.3 percent; no, 10.7 percent; no opinion, 65 percent.<sup>1</sup>

16. Should tariffs be lowered, 32.5 percent; raised, 10.4 percent; or left as they are, 42.6 percent? No opinion, 14.5 percent.

**Increased Rates of Compensation for Veterans and Reinstatement of National Service or Government Life Insurance**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

**OF**

**HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of increased rates of compensation for dependents of veterans with service-connected disability and reinstatement of national service or Government life insurance. You will note that eligibility requirements have already been decreased from 60 percent to 50 percent disability by Public Law 339, 81st Congress, Sixty-third Statutes, chapter 900, section 4.

H. R. 5574 would enable some to obtain national service life insurance. It should be pointed out that under its provisions they would have to pass a health test. It is doubtful if veterans with 50 percent or more disability could pass such test. I, therefore, endorse H. R. 3664 under which such veterans would not be subject to a health test.

THE DISABLED VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS—ARE THEY ON EQUAL FOOTING WITH THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS?

Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to a situation concerning our disabled veterans which is deplorable. Every man wants to see that his wife and children do not lack the necessities of life and that they have all of the good things which he can secure for them. Yet our totally disabled veterans lie in hospitals faced with the knowledge that they can do little or nothing to provide their families with even the bare necessities of life. Still other veterans with 50 percent or more disability find that they can only work part time at only the lowest paid jobs and are hardly able to provide even the necessities let alone the one or two small luxuries which we all expect as a matter of course.

In 1948 with the enactment of Public Law 877, 80th Congress, Congress recognized that the veteran with 60 percent or more disability needed help in supporting his family and provided additional compensation for his dependents as follows for totally disabled veterans with a proportion of the amounts for the par-

tially disabled with 60 percent or more disability:

Wife, no child.....	\$21.00
Wife, 1 child.....	35.00
Wife, 2 children.....	45.50
Wife, 3 or more children.....	56.00
No wife, 1 child.....	14.00
No wife, 2 children.....	24.50
No wife, 3 or more children.....	35.00
Each dependent parent.....	17.50

On October 10, 1949, in Public Law 339, 81st Congress, the Congress included veterans with 50 percent or more disability.

Having recognized the principle that the seriously disabled veteran needs and deserves help in supporting his family, we have promptly forgotten it. In spite of the fact that the cost of living has increased year by year, these rates have not been increased. It is true that for the veteran himself we have passed increased pensions, now amounting to \$181 as compared to \$115 at the end of World War II. But Mr. Speaker, it is now time to step back and take a look at the whole situation which includes the veteran and his family. While we have been preoccupied with increasing his pension, he has been forced to devote an increasing amount to the support of his loved ones. By failing to increase the rates for his dependents since 1948 we have actually failed of accomplishment of our objective, that is, to place our disabled veteran in the same competitive position with respect to his fellow citizens, as if he too had not been called upon to make the sacrifice he did make in the service of his country.

At this point I am going to quote from a letter I received from a disabled veteran in my district. I am sure each of you gentlemen have received from time to time many letters of a similar nature. I quote:

I have been more than "considerably under the weather" for some time which necessitated another stomach operation during the latter part of March, performed in the veterans' hospital in Erie. That was the third such operation, all service-connected, of course, from World War II.

Fourteen dollars a month is hardly sufficient to buy the milk for one child. In my case, my wife and I are separated, my children are with my father and I get the amount of \$24.50 for 2 children. The rent (excluding clothing, allowances, medical or dental bills and miscellaneous) is \$70 per month—and I receive but \$24.50. Both are in school, so you can see what it does to my check. This is a general problem and certainly not confined to the undersigned.

Our disabled veterans are proud men. They do not want a handout. They only want to compete on an equal footing with their fellow citizens. We must see to it that inadequate aid for his dependents does not rob the veteran of the benefits more generously provided by the Congress for the veteran himself.

DISABLED VETERANS—REINSTATEMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE AND GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE LOST THROUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN

Mr. Speaker, I have already made a statement respecting the need to increase the rates for dependents of our disabled veterans with 50 percent or more disability. There is one more aspect of the

<sup>1</sup> Question not applicable because of non-Federal employment.



disabled veterans' problem to which I wish to call your attention.

Veterans with 50 percent or more disability have a very hard struggle, because of their disability, to find and keep steady employment. Every one of them at times finds himself faced with unemployment, either because he is unable by reason of his disability to obtain other than a temporary or part-time job or because of the necessity of further hospitalization. Mr. Speaker, during those periods of unemployment, our seriously disabled veterans and particularly those with families and dependents find that it takes every penny that they can scrape together and more to keep going and to keep their families going. As a result many of our disabled veterans have been forced to give up their national service life insurance for the simple reason that they just did not have the money to continue the premiums and still continue to furnish their families with the necessities of life.

I have, as I am sure you have also, received letters from disabled veterans in my district who would like the chance to obtain this insurance again. They, however, are prevented from applying by the provisions of section 619 of the National Service Life Insurance Act, see United States Code, section 38, page 820, which prohibits the issuance of such insurance after April 25, 1951. I feel that this section should be amended to give our disabled veterans, who have lost their insurance through sheer necessity and through no fault of their own, another opportunity to obtain such insurance. In addition, I feel that our veterans who have suffered disabilities in our country's cause should not be discriminated against in obtaining such insurance by being required to pass a health test.

Undoubtedly, some of our veterans whose disabilities are slight could pass such a test. Those, however, who have suffered most, whose disabilities are the greatest, could not possibly pass such test. They would be precluded by the very sacrifice which they have made for their country from obtaining the insurance. I therefore feel that section 619 should be amended in such a way that the disabled veteran would not be penalized by his disability. I therefore endorse H. R. 3664.

### Refugee Relief Act Amendments

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HUGH SCOTT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable that the Democrat leadership of both Houses of Congress—in control of all committees—completely ignored the President's request for vitally important amendments to the Refugee Act of 1953, notwithstanding pledges of the Democrat Party to make needed revisions in the laws concerning admission of qualified persons. Both the Senate and

House majority leaders failed to act, notwithstanding the efforts of Senator WATKINS to get action in the Senate and of Mr. CRETELLA, of Connecticut, and of myself in the House.

The President asked for these essential revisions on May 27 last. I introduced a revision bill on January 5, 1955, and I later introduced H. R. 6733, which specifically provided for carrying out the President's request by amendment of the act in order to permit the entry of bona fide immigrants. I requested a hearing on H. R. 6733 from subcommittee No. 1 of the House Judiciary Committee and was advised on June 10 that my bill was before this subcommittee. On July 5 the subcommittee chairman notified me:

We have not scheduled any hearings on legislation designed to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

The reason given was that Senator WATKINS' bill would be brought before the full Senate Judiciary Committee. However, Senator WATKINS' efforts to carry out the President's wishes were whipsawed in the Senate, as were mine in the House, by the Democrat leadership in both bodies.

The difficulties which will face bona fide qualified applicants in the future will continue, thanks to the broken promises of a Democrat Congress, which also failed to keep its promises on education, health, and labor legislation. All of these measures to help people had been urged by the President, and all are very much in accord with the President's middle-of-the-road policy.

### One-thousandth Anniversary of the Christianization of the Ukraine: A Tribute

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions Canadians and Americans join in mutual celebrations of events important to both nations. It is fitting that they should do so particularly on this celebration commemorating the Christianization of the Ukraine 1,000 years ago, because both nations have substantial numbers of their citizens whose ancestry is traced back to the Ukraine.

In the history of the world the acceptance of Christianity by what is now called the Ukrainian people has had the greatest significance. Christianization of the Ukraine had a two-fold effect upon the Ukrainians: It brought them into the Christian family; and secondly, it created a bridgehead for the dissemination of Byzantine culture into the heartlands and distant borders of Eastern Europe. With its Cathedral of St. Sofia, Kiev, the capital of ancient Ukraine, became a religious and cultural center, rich in art, architecture, and literature. Within a relatively short time Kiev became one of the most prom-

inent outposts of Byzantine civilization. From this medieval Kievan state Christianity spread throughout the vast areas east of what is called today the borderlands of Western Europe, and as the eastern branch of Christianity enveloped this area, it diffused with it the Byzantine civilization in all its brilliance and grandeur. In this manner the entire area, formerly inhabited by pagan barbarians, was brought into the Christian family and into the Byzantine civilization.

The 1,000th anniversary commemorating the Christianization of the Ukraine takes on a special meaning today when one calls to mind the unfortunate fact that the Ukrainian people have been overwhelmed and suppressed by one of the greatest pagan forces of the age, Russian communism. However dismal the future prospects of Ukrainians may seem, it ought to be the hope of every freedom-loving person that in this 20th Century as in the 10th a new movement will take root in the depths of the Ukrainian soul which with equal force and influence will spread eventually throughout the Soviet empire, a movement which will bring to the Ukrainian people a new era of religious, cultural, economic, and political freedom. A people who have done so much for the betterment of humanity deserve nothing less than that.

### The Small-Farm Family

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CLIFFORD G. MCINTIRE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, the low income farm family is again largely forgotten by Congress. They are being denied even the small fund requested by the Secretary of Agriculture to help get the new rural-development program under way.

April 27 President Eisenhower sent to Congress the study and recommendations showing how low income farm families can be helped. He said:

We must open wider the doors of opportunity to our million and a half farm families with extremely low incomes—for their own well-being and for the good of our country and all our people.

To implement the program Congress was asked to appropriate \$3 million and to provide \$30 million for additional loans to small farmers.

Congress would have gone home denying any of this help for the small family farm had not Senator AIKEN and Senator THYE spoken out in protest. As a result, there will be \$15 million additional to loan to small farmers. All the rest was denied.

Senator AIKEN said:

I believe it will be too bad if the Congress does not go along with the President's proposal and undertake by legislative action to afford needed relief to the million and one-

half families—comprising probably 6 million or 7 million persons—who today are living on farms, but do not have the means of a decent livelihood, and in many cases do not have educational opportunities, particularly vocational-education opportunities. If they leave the farms and find work elsewhere, they cannot command high wages, because they are not trained. They are trying to make a living on farms which are so small that even if they received 300 or 400 percent of parity for the crops they produce, they still would be unable to make a decent living.

So, Mr. President, I should like to see the Senate today vote to restore the cuts in the appropriation which were made originally by the House, and subsequently agreed to by the Senate committee.

June 7 and 8, leaders from 27 States met in Memphis, Tenn., to plan how best to push forward with the new rural-development program for low-income farmers. They are moving ahead with plans, hoping Congress would provide the funds to get at least 60 pilot operations going in the 1,000 counties where low income farm families are concentrated. Now they must be told Congress would not make this possible. The low income farm families have again been largely forgotten.

### The Meaning of One Word, "And"

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, for some years I have opposed giving any American assistance to Marshal Tito's Communist regime in Yugoslavia. I have opposed such aid when both the authorization and appropriations bills were being considered by the House. The reason I took this action was because of my firm conviction that Tito is and remains nothing more than a Russian stooge, and that he will never be an asset to the free world because of his complete dedication to the cause of international communism. My efforts in the past have met with little success because Congress did authorize and did appropriate large sums of money and assistance to the Communist dictator Tito.

This year when the authorization legislation was in the Committee of the Whole, there was a great deal of talk about Marshal Tito refusing to allow American inspection over the manner in which he was utilizing American assistance in Yugoslavia. The opinion was generally held that Tito refused to allow us complete inspection opportunities, but most everyone hesitated to speak out on this matter because the Republican administration had put itself so strongly on record favoring aid to the Communist dictator, Tito.

I became particularly disturbed when I heard from reliable sources that Tito was allowing the Russians to ship military equipment and supplies across Yugoslavia and into Albania. There

were also stories going about relating to the prospect of the Russians canceling all of Tito's debts to them previously incurred, and that Tito was negotiating with the Kremlin for the manufacture of MIG jet fighters in the industrial establishments of Yugoslavia, many of which were put on their feet by American assistance. These circumstances caused me to offer an amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1954, chapter 4, section 142 (70). That subsection provided that no assistance could be furnished to any nation unless such nation agreed to allow "continuous observation and review by United States representatives of programs of assistance authorized under this title, including the utilization of any such assistance, or provide the United States with full and complete information with respect to these matters, as the President may require."

Now, it will be noted that under the 1954 act this subsection did not make mandatory continuous observation and review by United States representatives because the alternative was allowed for some nations to simply provide reports on how our assistance was being utilized. It was this escape clause which permitted the United States representatives to give Tito assistance even though he refused to permit continuous observation and review by them of the manner in which our assistance was utilized. I later learned that our military representatives in Yugoslavia had not been permitted complete freedom to inspect the military installations, airfields, defense highways, and other public roads, and railroad lines. Consequently, rather than offering an amendment to prevent any assistance to Yugoslavia which appeared certain of defeat in light of the Republican administration's support for aid to Tito, I offered an amendment simply to delete the word "or" and substitute the word "and." By the change of this one word Tito now must permit continuous observation and review of all programs of any such United States assistance, including the utilization of any such assistance, by representatives of our Government.

Shortly after the adoption of this amendment by Congress and the passage of the Mutual Security Act of 1955, a disagreement between the Dictator Tito and representatives of the United States was revealed in the press. While State Department sources denied the disagreement was over the new requirement that Tito permit observation and review by United States representatives or no assistance could be given him, it is clear that this is an issue which has not been resolved. Shortly thereafter stories appeared in the Yugoslav press about Tito negotiating with the Kremlin for the manufacture of Russian MIG fighter planes. This means that the factories of Yugoslavia would be tooled up to support the Russian Communist war machine in the event of a shooting war with the free world. In the last few days stories have been appearing to the effect that Tito finds himself in an excellent bargaining position between United States interests and the Kremlin. In effect, he is telling us that unless we

give him what he wants, and under such conditions as he alone determines, he will simply turn to his Russian brothers for assistance and military support. This form of blackmail is even cruder than that employed by Hitler.

This latest maneuver by Tito should cause us to take the position that if he accepts one single bit of military assistance, whether in the form of contracts with the Kremlin or as outright gifts from Moscow, United States aid should be terminated completely and abruptly. It also demonstrates the absolute necessity for the United States to secure the right to, and to enforce continuous observation and review of all those programs in Yugoslavia having to do with military defense because if we support any phase of their defense program, it is necessary for us to know every phase of such program.

There should be no doubt as to the congressional intent with respect to the amendment to section 142 (10) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, which was adopted. That amendment was directed at correcting the scandalous situation with respect to our dealings with the big faker Tito, but it should likewise be applied to all nations who receive any form of assistance from the United States.

When this matter comes before Congress next year, we will expect a full report on all United States assistance to Yugoslavia, including what sort of business he is doing with the Kremlin and what he has done with any United States assistance granted to him under the conditions imposed by section 142, subsection (10) of chapter 4, title 1.

Any assistance given to Tito without first securing the right to continuous observation and review or failure on the part of any United States representatives to fully carry out these requirements will constitute a flagrant violation of the law. Congress will want to know whether or not this law has been violated. In order to avoid misunderstanding when this matter arises again next year, the full impact of this law, as amended, should be impressed upon each and every American representative assigned to Yugoslavia.

Hon. John Patrick Higgins, Chief Justice  
of the Massachusetts Superior Court

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret to learn of the passing of Chief Justice John Patrick Higgins.

Born in Boston in 1893, educated at Harvard, Boston University, and Northeastern College of Law, he was destined to serve his State and the Nation, in the Navy during World War I; in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1929 to 1934; in the Congress of the United States from 1935 to 1937, and as



chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts to which high office he was appointed in 1937.

He had a distinguished career.

He also had great human qualities.

He will be greatly missed by his wide circle of friends.

I have personally valued his unflinching friendship over the years since we served together in the Congress.

I join in the heartfelt sympathy to all those close to him.

### A Better Record

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this session of the Congress is about over and we have made the record as complete as we can for this year. The end of the session always is of great interest to the public and comment in the press is always considerable. Having read many of the editorials appearing in various papers in the past few days, I think I can safely say that the Nation's editors regard this session as being unusually productive, both as far as useful legislation is concerned and in respect to the degree of cooperation between the White House and the Congress.

It was predicted by many of these same editors before the session got under way that the Democratic Congress would not be willing to go along with the President's ideas simply because they would be Republican ideas. As the record clearly shows this has not been the case. Indeed, in many instances, the Democrats have saved measures sponsored by the President when his own party refused to go along. This, it seems to me, is indicative of the best type of responsible party leadership and I feel proud of the record of the Democratic Party in the Congress.

This record has met with grateful response in the Nation's press. I should like to include an editorial from one of the papers in my district as a fine example of this type of comment. The editorial from the July 30, 1955, edition of the *Trentonian* follows:

#### A BETTER RECORD

It may have escaped general attention, but it should be noted that the record of this Congress is pretty good.

Several major measures have been taken care of with reasonable dispatch, particularly the foreign-aid bill, the military Reserves legislation, and the highway construction and housing bills. Also there is the minimum-wage law, a customs simplification act and a military-survivor benefits statute on which progress has been made. Unfortunately, the school construction program ran into a snag but not because there was any difference of opinion on the need for it. In addition, New Jersey is particularly proud of the fact that Congressman FRANK THOMPSON got the ball rolling on a national cultural center in Washington.

So it can safely be said that the accomplishments of this Congress have been many and noteworthy. Some will wonder why so much has been done in contrast to last year. Well, we think one answer is that Members of Congress spent less time investigating and more time legislating.

### Legislation of Interest to Veterans

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, I want to summarize the legislation that is of special interest to the veterans of the United States. The veterans' interests in this 1st session of the 84th Congress have come through in good shape. In the past, as you know, there have at times been difficulties. While we who are especially interested in the welfare of the veteran may never get all of the legislation that we believe should be passed, yet the vigilance of the veterans' organizations such as the VFW, the American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans, coupled with a capable House Veteran Affairs Committee headed by "Tiger" TEAGUE, of Texas, has gone a long way toward fair and commonsense legislation for the veteran which the country as a whole believes is just.

The veterans' housing program is still making great progress but there are all too many localities where the lending institutions will not participate and the veterans in that locality are denied the opportunity of this most worthwhile legislation. While each year we appropriate money for direct loans to the veterans, this money is far short of the needs. The veterans' home-loan program has been of great benefit not only to the veteran, but it has helped him to attain and maintain a stability in the community that makes for good citizenship. In addition this program has not cost the American taxpayer.

There has been racketeering in this field of veterans' loans and there are many cases in which the veteran has not received the proper home for the money that was spent. I am happy to say that the Government has been making progress in the elimination and prosecution of the illegal chiselers who have been defrauding veterans.

Perhaps no phase of veterans' legislation has been of as great a benefit as the GI training. There are untold thousands of our veterans who have taken their place in the business, professional, and agricultural industries because of the GI training. This training would have ceased even for those in service if Congress had not succeeded in extending the GI training for all veterans in service prior to January 31, 1955. However, veterans entering the service after that date will not have the benefit of GI training unless new legislation is

passed. In the early days there was fraud, and in many instances the veteran and the Government did not receive proper benefit for the money spent, but thanks to the constant effort of congressional investigations, the Veterans' Administration, and the Justice Department, most of these wrongs have been stopped.

One of the most critical problems facing the veteran today is the scarcity of veterans' hospital facilities. The Veterans' Administration is operating 176 hospitals. There are many of these hospitals that are of temporary construction and must be replaced in the near future. Applications for hospitalization come in at the rate of more than 2,000 per day. Outpatient care for service-connected cases run approximately 190,000 per month. The Veterans' Administration is presenting to the Bureau of the Budget a plan for the replacement of the temporary hospitals. However, even if all of these temporary hospitals were replaced, it would not take care of veterans' hospitalization needs.

If all the veterans' hospitals were properly located, the situation would not be so critical. Unfortunately many veterans' hospitals have been built at locations where there are not sufficient veterans' hospital needs to justify their location. Other hospitals have been built where there is not sufficient medical personnel to staff them. Today unless the hospital is located in a very large city or is close to a large medical center, the hospital cannot be properly staffed and utilized. I sincerely believe and hope that in the future veterans' hospitals will be located where needed and in the communities that can properly staff these hospitals. In the future we must take heed of the mistakes we have made in the past on veterans' hospitalization.

Indiana is especially short on hospital beds, yet it is one of the fairly few locations in the country where there is adequate medical facilities to staff such a hospital. These facts have been and are continuing to be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Last year Congress insisted that a Veterans' Administration hospital make the most effective use of all available beds and apparently progress is being made in this direction.

The Appropriations Committee this year was apparently fair and reasonable in the veterans' appropriations.

I believe Members of Congress and the public generally are becoming more familiar with the needs of the veteran. The veterans' preference in civil service has remained unchanged in this session of Congress. Legislation was introduced and passed by the Armed Services Committee, giving the veteran the right to an additional copy of a certificate in lieu of discharge if needed by the veteran without extra cost to him. This legislation was blocked before final passage, but I am certain that it will be passed when Congress meets again in January.

Minor changes were made in various regulations of the Veterans' Administration, but there were few individuals involved in these changes. There has been considerable legislation introduced that

will be acted upon when Congress meets for the 2d session of the 84th Congress in January.

We as veterans realize that nothing could injure the veterans' cause more than for demands to be made for the veteran that are unfair. We also realize that the greatest gift our country can give to the veteran, and to all Americans, is peace in a strong America—and an America that preserves the freedom and dignity of man.

### Russians Kidding the United States, Lying in Their Teeth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have pointed out for many years that the fate of Western Europe is being determined in the Far East, the Middle East, and northern Africa. If the Far East, the Middle East, and northern Africa fall to the Communists, Western Europe will go without firing a shot. The Communist plan is to develop the resources and exploit the abundant manpower of Asia. When the Communists fully develop Asia, Western Europe cannot be held by the free world. The odds would simply be too great.

Communist pressure on Greece and Turkey and on Czechoslovakia, the Berlin Air Lift and Western Germany were all part of a carefully laid plan to divert world attention there while they were winning China which was the key to the world situation. The meeting at the summit in Geneva suited Communist plans because it again centered attention on Western Europe while at the same time they are pushing their plans in the Far East. I predict even increased activity in this area. At the very moment of the Geneva Conference, Russia is making rapid strides to achieve supremacy in the air. With air domination over Western Europe, backed by the resources of Asia, there would be no alternative for Western Europe but to remain neutral or capitulate to the Communists.

I hope this administration will give the Far East priority in their programing and thinking. The situation is urgent. We must strengthen our real allies in the Far East such as South Korea, the National Government on Formosa and the Philippines. Japan should be offered every encouragement to fully rearm, build an Air Force, and assume leadership in the Far East. Nothing should be done to weaken the position of our tried and true allies, Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee. Only by these friends in the Far East possessing offensive power can we hope to forestall Communist pressure on Western Europe. If we ever recognize Red China and start uncontrolled free trade with this Communist ally, then the road will be open for

Communist economic domination of Asia and the way open for further infiltration.

I commend to the House the following article by Victor Riesel which appeared in a number of newspapers but which was taken from the Greenville (S. C.) News: RUSSIANS KIDDING THE UNITED STATES—LYING IN THEIR TEETH (By Victor Riesel)

TOKYO, August 2.—Nicolai Lenin, the evil little genius who led the Russian Revolution, once said that communism's road to Paris was through Peiping and Calcutta—capture the Orient and the rest of the world falls.

I've hit that road. What I find proves that the Russians have been kidding us at the summit. Bluntly, they're lying in their teeth. They haven't made one friendly gesture in the Far East. This is still their road to world power—and they are on it.

#### DON'T NEED WAR

They're pouring saboteurs, espionage agents, millions of dollars, and tons of propaganda into every eastern nation to undermine us and tear our oriental allies from us.

Certainly they don't want war. They don't need it. At this rate they'll win without firing a shot.

And they're winning in Japan. Slowly, but most definitely. They dominate the most powerful labor federation, the Sohyo. I've just been to its national convention and I thought I was at an anti-American Communist rally.

Typical is the schoolteachers' union which won't cooperate with the antinarcotics division of the government by directing its members to warn their pupils of the evils of opium. Of course, the opium trade brings the Sovietized Chinese Government in Peiping \$600 million a year.

I've listened to the Japanese counterpart of J. Edgar Hoover. He is Glochiro Fujii, director of Japan's Public Security Investigation Bureau.

He reports that the Japanese Communist Party has 300,000 members and sympathizers and runs a secret army under a central command called the military committee. This is part of a Russian-controlled underground which has 4,500 full-time agents. The Japanese FBI chief just told Cabinet members here that the existence of this underground Communist army gives the living lie to the new Communist tactics of peace and good behavior.

#### REDS ON MARCH

Mr. Fujii warned the government that these new tactics are the most dangerous. Already the Communist underground has succeeded in infiltrating central government offices here, and fully 60 percent of the Communist-dominated Sohyo labor federation are government workers in the most strategic bureaus.

There are 28 Communist Party members in the vital Justice Ministry alone, Mr. Fujii disclosed. He added, "That's few compared to some other offices."

This means that the Communist Party is in a position to know what's happening inside the Japanese police and other governmental divisions—to which we, the United States, confide some of our most important defense secrets. Mr. Fujii sadly warned of the danger of the new Communist respectability—but few are taking all this seriously.

The public sees what I saw at a recent Communist rally here. Some 27,000 Communists poured into the International Stadium in the Ryogoku section. My translator told me that some of the Commie leaders, appearing publicly for the first time in years, said, in effect, that the Communists must take their time. Revolutions aren't made overnight. It all must be carefully planned.

And once more the lead at the rally was taken by the Japanese Communist labor commissar, Ichizo Suzuki.

#### UNITED STATES ARMY BLAMED

Here is as good a place as any to point out that Comrade Suzuki and his people had a wild time of it right after the war. At that time certain of our Army officers permitted the conquered Japanese Government to subsidize the growth of Communist labor unions by paying their organizers and supplying them with office stationery and other operating equipment, which were used to agitate against us.

From that labor base in 1945 sprang the powerful Communist labor machine of today, which is the center of Communist underground strength right now. We have no one but ourselves to blame.

That underground machine is kept oiled by the Russians. Whatever they told us at the summit didn't have any effect on their anti-United States operations here. The Japanese intelligence officers and our State Department know that at least \$650,000 was sent by Moscow into the Japanese undercover Communist movement in the past 4 years. That's what we've traced. Obviously millions of dollars more have slipped in surreptitiously.

Soon all this undercover work will turn the Japanese people against us. Then we'll have to fight to keep our military bases here or we'll have to get out. If we get out, most of the Asian nations will fall to the party. The road to Paris will be open.

So, what happened at the summit?

### Accomplishments of 1st Session of 84th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. SAM RAYBURN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have served in 22 Congresses. In my opinion, this is one of the most fruitful sessions of Congress that I have ever served in.

The work of the 1st session of the 84th Congress has been such that all Democrats in the Congress and outside the Congress should be, and I feel sure are, proud of it.

I also think that the American people are going to endorse and applaud this great record that we have made.

It is a record of constructive legislation, legislation necessary to advance the Nation's welfare. It affects every American and is forward looking to the future of the United States.

The list of accomplishments is long. It represents long and hard work by Members on problems dealing with all the world, this Nation's leadership in global affairs, down to measures lifting burdens on individual citizens.

I am content to rest on this record. If, however, the President's own party had cooperated with him in a better way, then we might have had a greater record.

We Democrats have not hated Eisenhower, as many Republicans and so-called Democrats hated Roosevelt and Truman. The Democrats in this Congress have voted as if a Democrat had been in the White House.



We Democrats did our work as Americans and not as partisans.

We acted as Americans in giving the President power and the legislation he asked to strengthen our foreign policy.

On domestic issues, this session of Congress enacted legislation beneficial to the economy of the country.

President Eisenhower embraced so much of the Roosevelt and Truman programs previously enacted by Democratic Congresses that it was not difficult to expand and renew laws to extend them.

As to certain domestic proposals, this session did not have time to consider a few items. We have another session of the 84th Congress in which to act. We hope by January the President will have his party in line to make our job easier.

We Democrats probably will do many more things the President has overlooked—things that we Democrats believe should be enacted for the betterment of the Nation.

We Democrats gave the Congress an opportunity to vote on the President's highway program. It was rejected. The Republicans in the House did not even vote to get a highway bill to conference with the Senate. If the President will do a little road work with his own party on the highway program during the recess of Congress, his chances of getting a highway bill will be enhanced.

We Democrats had difficulty in getting housing legislation the President requested. Republican opposition made it difficult, and I think the people of the country know it.

On the broad aspects, I feel that the Nation's defense, internal and external, its economy and security were both protected and advanced by this session of Congress. I am proud of the patriotism displayed by the Democratic Party in its consideration of the Republican administration's proposals. Without being boastful, I can say with frankness that it is the opinion of a majority of the thinking people of this country that the Democratic leadership in Congress, even with a Republican administration, conducted itself and the business of the Nation in a masterful manner. I refer not only to the House leadership but also that of Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON and Senator EARLE CLEMENTS in the Senate.

Certainly, the 1954 political campaign claim of the President that a cold war between the Republican administration and a Democratic Congress would begin if the Democrats won Congress, has been belied. If there has been any cold war between Congress and the Republican administration, it has been conducted by Republicans in Congress. A look at the record of Republican votes would convince the most skeptical.

At the outset of this Congress, I said that the Democrats would perform in a patriotic manner; that the Nation's security is paramount with us; that the Democrats always acted first in the interest of the Nation. This we have done. Where we did not agree fully with the administration's proposals, we revised them and sought to enact policies which we believe are the best for most of the people, and not the best for a few of the people.

Frankly, if the Democratic leadership in Congress had experienced less Republican hindrance, I think we could have done a better job with the President's program. Most of the President's program was adopted from the previous Democratic administrations, and that, perhaps, explains the Republican rank and file opposition.

Time and again, we Democrats pulled Mr. Eisenhower's proposals out of the Republican fire. I cite extension of the keystone to the administration's and the Nation's foreign policy—the reciprocal trade program—as one example.

Republicans, in control of the 83d Congress, limited extension of this important program year by year, whereas this Democratic Congress extended the law 3 years and granted additional authority for a 15 percent tariff cut over the period, as the President requested. On a motion in the House to kill the entire program, 119 Republicans voted against the President and but 66 supported him. The Democrats put it over.

For campaign purposes in 1952 and again in 1954, the Republicans alleged the Democrats were soft on Communists. In this Congress, the Democratic Party supported every major proposal the President submitted to protect this Nation from Communist aggression. We authorized the President to use our Armed Forces to protect Formosa against Chinese Communists; the Mutual Security Act was extended; the Southeast Asia Defense Pact was ratified; we approved the freedom of Germany, and enacted other security measures applying externally as well as internally. Congress approved the International Finance Corporation to stimulate foreign trade and bring more friends to this Nation. A comparison of the Democratic votes against the Republican votes on these issues will show who stands where.

Our people want peace and protection. In a period such as this, it is not easy to arouse them to prepare for any eventuality. Thus, this Congress was confronted with new problems of national defense for a period of coming years and a lack of enthusiasm for the steps necessary to secure defense.

Despite Republican isolationist opposition, the Democratic Congress extended the draft of civilians for military service for 4 years; established a long-range, new Reserve system for a ready standby armed force; renewed the Defense Production Act for a reserve of military production capacity; voted more funds for expansion of atomic power, and provided for new atomic warships and new defense construction at home and at our military and naval bases over the world.

On the internal security side, the Democrats pressed to enactment bills aimed at preventing sabotage through the use of atomic power; providing for severe penalties for disloyal and subversive persons and those convicted of seditious conspiracy and advocacy of the overthrow of our Government. We also set up a commission on Government security for the purpose of strengthening our defenses against enemies among us—at the same time preserving our tra-

ditional American freedoms embodied in the Bill of Rights.

Since the Republican administration either deliberately ignored or failed to take notice of the condition of many of our people, we Democrats sought to improve the lot of the low-wage earner, the small-business man and the farmer. The Republican administration opposed the Democratic proposal for a \$20 tax cut for each income taxpayer. Of 194 Republicans voting in the House on this issue, 173 voted against it.

In the face of strong administration opposition, the Democratic effort to supplant the Eisenhower-Benson flexible price-support program for the farmers with a 90-percent-of-parity formula was passed by the House. It is pending in the Senate. However, a bill increasing by \$2 billion the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase farm surpluses was passed, along with bills increasing planting allotments for cotton, durum wheat, and rice, and other bills reducing penalties for overplanting support crops where used for feed and seed. This Democratic Congress also extended emergency loans for drought-stricken cattlemen and secured passage of a bill for processing of surplus grains for use as food in unemployment relief in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other States.

The Democratic proposal for a minimum wage of \$1 an hour prevailed over President Eisenhower's 90-cent-an-hour recommendation. Congress also raised wages of Government employees, including the judiciary and Congress, and increased pay and allowances of members of the armed services. It also raised and broadened veterans' benefits.

Over Republican opposition, the Democratic House passed a bill broadening the social-security laws to provide increased payments, cover more individuals, and to permit women to retire with social security at 62 years of age. It is pending in the Senate.

Disturbed by the growth of big business through mergers, this Congress increased penalties for violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act. It extended the 52-percent corporate income tax, and started studies to help small-business men to stay in business.

The Democrats cut \$1.6 billion from the President's budget request, limiting the appropriations to \$52 billion. Because the Republican administration has failed to carry out its 1952 campaign pledge to balance the budget, Congress was forced to extend the temporary increase in the national debt limit of \$281 billion.

Congress defeated the Eisenhower highway program calling for a bond issue that would have cost the taxpayers \$11 billion in interest. Democrats opposed this program on the ground that it would amount to an increase in the public debt to \$48 billion. Led by Republicans, Congress also defeated the Democratic pay-as-you-go highway program which would have taxed the users of the highways. This proposal would have prevented an increase in the public debt and would have given the Nation a highway program to meet modern demands.

The President has received approval of around threescore of his proposals to the 84th Congress in this single session. I think that he has experienced cooperation from the Democrats in control far beyond expectations. At least, compared with the modicum of success he experienced with the Republican 83d Congress, I should think he would feel gratified. We Democrats know we have done a good job under the circumstances. If Mr. Eisenhower, as party leader, could exercise any control over the Republicans, we could do a better job in the next session.

# **Report of Activities of the Committee on House Administration, 1st Session, 84th Congress**

## **EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

## **HON. OMAR BURLESON**

OF TEXAS

## **IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, during the 1st session of the 84th Congress 161 bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee on House Administration. Hearings were held by the subcommittees on accounts, elections, printing, and library on many of the proposed items of legislation, after which recommendations and reports were submitted to the full committee for consideration and final action.

Funds in the amount of \$1,967,067.46 were approved for the following standing and select committees to conduct studies and investigations authorized by the House:

Standing committees:	Amount approved
Agriculture.....	\$50,000
Armed Services.....	150,000
Banking and Currency.....	75,000
District of Columbia.....	2,000
Education and Labor.....	125,000
Foreign Affairs.....	75,000
Government Operations.....	495,000
House Administration.....	65,000
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	50,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.....	60,000
Judiciary.....	125,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....	50,000
Post Office and Civil Service.....	75,000
Public Works.....	50,000
Un-American Activities.....	225,000
Veterans' Affairs.....	50,000
Ways and Means.....	30,000
Special and select committees:	
Small Business.....	170,000
Survivors' Benefits.....	35,000
White County Bridge Commission.....	10,000

Many resolutions requesting funds for special and select committees necessarily remain on the pending calendar until the House approves legislation authorizing the creation of such committees for the purpose of conducting proposed studies and investigations.

The Committee on House Administration held extensive hearings in connection with proposed legislation to equalize and adjust certain salaries in the House of Representatives. The final bill, H. R. 7440, was reported by the committee on July 10. A rule was granted on July

29, but the bill was not called up by the leadership.

The leadership agreed that the Committee on Appropriations should take over the bill H. R. 7440 and adopt its provisions in conference in the general legislative appropriation bill, H. R. 7117. Subsequent changes were made in the bill in conference outside of any consultation with the Committee on House Administration.

One of the important pieces of legislation reported by the Committee on House Administration was the recommendation for expanding the facilities of the House restaurant. The committee's report to the House resulted in action of both the House and Senate in recommending completion of the east front of the Capitol in accordance with the architectural plans which had been approved many years before. When completed the addition to the Capitol will include ample restaurant facilities for Members and employees of both Senate and House.

Hearings were conducted by the Committee on House administration on proposed legislation to amend the Hatch Act, as a result of which H. R. 3084 was reported to the House.

Hearings were also held on proposed legislation to amend the Corrupt Practices Act, but final action was postponed until the second session.

The committee secured enactment of H. R. 4048, which recommends to the States that certain framework be provided which will permit members of the armed services, their families, and other personnel to exercise their voting franchise while absent from their legal residences.

The committee reported House Concurrent Resolution 94, which recommends to the States possible changes in State election laws which govern voting for President and Vice President.

Twenty-five bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee on House Administration during the last session providing for printing of certain documents. The Subcommittee on Printing has carefully examined each request and recommended passage of only such resolutions as it deemed necessary and in the public interest. The committee has approved the printing of a manuscript entitled "The House of Representatives," the first document of its kind dealing exclusively with the House of Representatives. Copies will be made available to each Member in the near future.

The Committee on House Administration, through its Subcommittee on Printing, is making a study and investigation of the operations of federally operated printing services, the sale and distribution of Government publications, and Government paperwork in general. It is the desire of the committee to reduce to a minimum the expenditures for printing, and to discover where there is overlapping and waste. Upon completion of the study the committee will recommend legislation to correct what is considered waste in Government printing.

Forty-one resolutions and bills which would provide for memorials to outstanding individuals have been referred

to the Committee on House Administration during the first session. The long-established policy of the committee has been to make few recommendations for the spending of Federal funds for such purposes. However, the committee has recommended the acceptance of a gift from the Republic of Venezuela of a statue of the great South American liberator, Simón Bolívar, as reported by the committee in House Joint Resolution 232.

The committee reported legislation which designated the former Arlington House as the Custis-Lee Mansion and dedicated it as a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee—Senate Joint Resolution 62.

Substantially all of the work of the committee for the first session is completed. The committee looks forward to the second session when it plans to recommend the reorganization and creation of a permanent police force for the United States Capitol.

## **Operation Brave**

## **EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

## **HON. ERRETT P. SCRIVNER**

OF KANSAS

## **IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, Operation Brave, a program to bring together those men of the 22 nations who fought and suffered for freedom for the Republic of Korea, is an idea developed and fostered by George W. Brazier, Jr., of my home town of Kansas City, Kans.

Mr. Brazier's proposal is a simple one—one based on friendship and understanding growing out of mutual sacrifice and common cause—stopping Communist aggression.

Operation Brave calls for 22 carefully selected American veterans of the Korean fighting, formed into small teams, visiting their former comrades-in-arms in their home countries, with other teams from other lands visiting comrades here in the United States.

These reunions, or visits of first acquaintances, would provide a grassroots demonstration of the continued desire of this Republic for continued peace and liberty.

While all details are not yet complete, it would appear that the idea and ideal behind this proposal could spread far beyond its present limits.

Mr. Brazier has put time, thought, and his own money into bringing this idea into realization, feeling quite confidently that better understanding and cooperation in peace among those whose joint efforts brought victory in war can lay the foundation for continued friendly, peaceful relations between men and countries.

Such a program deserves a boost, and knowing the enthusiasm and zeal Mr. Brazier has I, for one, am sure he will accomplish his program.

My best goes with this highly idealistic veteran as he turns his efforts from war to peace.



## Age Reduction in Social-Security Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. J. HARRY MCGREGOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, now that the 1st session of the 84th Congress is adjourning and I cannot be accused of playing politics, I want to take this opportunity to thank the Democratic majority leadership, as well as the Republican minority leadership, and the majority Members, as well as the minority Members, for their assistance in making it possible to give the aged people the relief I asked for when I introduced H. R. 5064 on March 18, 1955.

Especially do I appreciate the thoughtful consideration given to the subject by the members of the Ways and Means Committee. I am also grateful for the many telegrams and letters I have received from people all over the country complimenting me on the introduction of this legislation. I am certain their recommendations and suggestions to me, as well as to their Congressmen, played an important part in the granting of the

age reduction from 65 to 60 years to women who desire to receive social-security benefits.

## Report to the People of the Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin—IX

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report to the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin on my voting and attendance record for the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

No attempt has been made to include votes on all of the numerous bills, motions, and amendments, but the report does include all rollcall votes, all quorum calls, and my votes on some other measures on which there was no record taken, but which I believe are of importance and concern to the people of my district. The purpose of this report is to collect

in one place and in concise form information which is scattered through some 11,000 pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It also contains information which is not available from any public record but which I feel should be made available to the people.

The descriptions of the bills and the amendments or motions as contained in the report are for the purposes of identification only; no attempt is made to describe the legislation completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved. I believe this word of caution is advisable in view of the fact that the descriptions used are, for the most part, taken from the official titles of the bills which unfortunately do not always reflect the nature or true purpose of the legislation. Upon request, I will be pleased to furnish more complete information concerning any particular bill, as well as a summary of the issues involved and the reasons for my vote.

The furnishing of this report continues a service I began in the 1st session of the 80th Congress. This is the ninth report of my voting and attendance record. These 9 reports show how I voted on 1,357 questions in the House of Representatives. Based on quorum calls and the record votes, they also show an attendance record of 95 percent.

*Voting and attendance record, Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th District, Wisconsin (84th Cong., 1st sess.)*

Roll-call No.	Date 1955	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 5	Call of the House	Present.
2	Jan. 5	Election of Speaker	Martin.
		H. J. Res. 159, authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area:	
3	Jan. 25	On passage. (Passed 409 to 3.)	Yea.
		H. R. 587, providing that servicemen on duty on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952:	
4	Jan. 27	On passage. (Passed 366 to 0.)	Yea.
		H. R. 3005, extending the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years:	
5	Feb. 8	On passage. (Passed 394 to 4.)	Yea.
		H. R. 3828, adjusting the salaries of judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, and Members of Congress:	
6	Feb. 16	On passage. (Passed 283 to 118.)	Yea.
7	Feb. 17	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. Res. 142, providing for 2 days of debate and prohibiting amendments on H. R. 1, extending authority of the President to enter into trade agreements:	
8	Feb. 17	On motion to end debate and vote on resolution. (Rejected 178 to 207.)	Yea.
9	Feb. 17	On amendment making amendments to H. R. 1 in order and limiting debate to 5 hours. (Rejected 191 to 193.)	Nay.
10	Feb. 17	On passage. (Passed 193 to 192.)	Yea.
		H. R. 1, extending the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements:	
11	Feb. 18	On motion to recommit with instructions to report back with amendment requiring President to comply with recommendations of the Tariff Commission except when national security is involved. (Rejected 199 to 206.)	Yea.
12	Feb. 18	On passage. (Passed 295 to 110.)	Yea.
13	Feb. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
14	Feb. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. R. 4259, providing a 1-year extension of the existing normal corporate tax rate and of certain existing excise tax rates, and providing a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption:	
15	Feb. 25	On motion to recommit, deleting the provision for a \$20 tax credit. (Rejected 205 to 210.)	Yea.
16	Feb. 25	On passage. (Passed 242 to 175.)	Nay.
		H. R. 3828, adjusting the salaries of justices and judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, and Members of Congress:	
17	Mar. 1	On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 223 to 113.)	Yea.
18	Mar. 10	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. R. 4720, providing incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pay and allowances:	
19	Mar. 10	On passage. (Passed 399 to 1.)	Yea.
20	Mar. 16	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. R. 4903, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 (second supplemental appropriation):	
21	Mar. 18	On passage of amendment restoring a provision authorizing transfer of \$4 million of unexpended funds to the United Nations technical assistance program. (Passed 174 to 107.)	Nay.
22	Mar. 21	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. R. 4644, increasing the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service by an average 7.5 percent and eliminating certain salary inequities:	
23	Mar. 21	On motion to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 4644. (Rejected 120 to 302.)	Yea.
24	Mar. 21	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. R. 4951, directing a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year:	
25	Mar. 21	On motion to suspend the rules and pass with committee amendments. (Rejected 260 to 151; a 2/3 majority is necessary for passage under suspension of the rules.)	Yea.
26	Mar. 22	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. Res. 170, declaring that the House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission submitted to Congress on Jan. 24, 1955:	
27	Mar. 22	On passage. (Rejected 132 to 283, thereby approving sale.)	Nay.
28	Mar. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
		H. Res. 171, disapproving proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic-rubber-producing facilities as recommended by Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission:	
29	Mar. 23	On passage. (Rejected 137 to 276, thereby approving sale.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 151, establishing a code of fair practices for conduct of hearings by committees of the House of Representatives:	
30	Mar. 23	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
31	Mar. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
		Quorum call.	Present.

Voting and attendance record, Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th District, Wisconsin (84th Cong., 1st sess.)—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date 1955	Measure, question, and result	Vote
32	Mar. 29	Quorum call	Present.
	Mar. 29	H. R. 3659, increasing criminal penalties under Sherman Anti-Trust Act: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
33	Mar. 30	H. R. 4259, providing a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate and of certain existing excise tax rates: On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 386 to 8.)	Yea.
34	Mar. 30	H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956: On amendment limiting to \$1 per month the fee to be paid to educational institutions for reports on veterans enrolled therein. (Rejected 156 to 226.)	Yea. Present.
35	Apr. 13	Quorum call	Yea.
	Apr. 18	H. R. 5106, authorizing loans to veterans for farm homes under same terms as for residential housing: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	Apr. 19	H. R. 2223, requiring issuance of permanent certificates to local airlines operating under temporary permits: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
36	Apr. 20	Quorum call	Present.
	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644, the postal employees' pay increase and classification adjustment bill: On amendment increasing postal salaries by an average of 8.2 percent in lieu of 7.5 percent as provided by the bill. (Passed 224 to 189.)	Nay.
37	Apr. 20	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 125 to 287.)	Yea.
38	Apr. 20	On passage (8.2 percent increase). (Passed 324 to 85.)	Nay.
39	Apr. 20	Quorum call	Present.
40	Apr. 21	H. R. 4393, providing for the construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels: On passage. (Passed 373 to 3.)	Yea.
41	Apr. 21	H. J. Res. 256, authorizing 3-year \$1.25 million program of Federal aid for nationwide research and reevaluation of problems of mental health: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	Apr. 21	H. R. 4954, granting Federal Government the right of action to recover damages under the antitrust laws, and establishing uniform statute of limitations: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
42	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
	Apr. 27	H. R. 2107, authorizing 3-year program of construction of armories for training of Reserves: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	Apr. 27	H. R. 4904, extending Renegotiation Act for 2 years to Dec. 31, 1956, to provide for recovery of excessive profits from defense contracts: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
43	May 3	Quorum call	Present.
44	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
45	May 5	Quorum call	Present.
	May 5	H. R. 12, amending the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by restoring 90 percent mandatory price supports for wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, and peanuts: On amendment eliminating peanuts from the list of basic commodities. (Rejected 193 to 215.)	Yea.
46	May 5	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 199 to 212.)	Yea.
47	May 5	On passage. (Passed 206 to 201.)	Nay.
48	May 5	Quorum call	Present.
49	May 9	S. 1, the postal employees' pay and classification adjustment bill, providing an average 8.8 percent increase: On motion to recommit. (Rejected 118 to 275.)	Yea.
50	May 9	On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 328 to 66.)	Nay.
51	May 9	H. Res. 223, rule providing 7 hours of debate on, and the limiting of amendments to, H. R. 2535, admitting Alaska and Hawaii into the Union on an equal footing with the original States: On passage. (Passed 322 to 66.)	Yea.
52	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
53	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
55	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
	May 10	H. R. 2535, the Alaska-Hawaiian statehood bill: On motion to recommit. (Passed 218 to 170.)	Nay.
57	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
58	May 11	Quorum call	Present.
59	May 11	Quorum call	Present.
60	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
61	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
	May 12	H. R. 6042, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1956: On amendment deleting language requiring approval of a congressional committee prior to disposal or transfer of work traditionally performed by civilian employees of Department of Defense. (Rejected 184 to 202.)	Yea.
62	May 12	On passage. (Passed 382 to 0.)	Yea.
63	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
64	May 17	Quorum call	Present.
65	May 18	Quorum call	Present.
66	May 19	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 19	Quorum call	Absent.
68	May 19	Quorum call	Absent.
	May 19	S. 727, adjusting the salaries of judges in the District of Columbia: On passage. (Passed 282 to 32.)	Yea.
69	May 23	Quorum call	Absent.
70	May 25	H. Res. 244, creating a select committee to investigate the financial position of the White County Bridge Commission in connection with operation of bridge and approaches near New Harmony, Ind.: On passage. (Passed 205 to 166.)	Nay.
71	May 25	H. R. 2851, making agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to persons in need in areas of acute distress: On passage. (Passed 343 to 1.)	Yea.
72	May 25	Quorum call	Present.
73	May 26	S. 727, adjusting the salaries of judges in the District of Columbia: On motion to recommit to conference committee with instructions to insist on House amendments providing for lower salary increases. (Passed 170 to 165.)	Yea.
74	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
75	May 26	H. R. 5881, supplementing the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects: On motion to recommit designed to limit the scope of the bill to the 17 western reclamation States. (Rejected 62 to 229.)	Nay.
76	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
77	June 1	H. R. 3990, authorizing 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: On motion to recommit. (Rejected 79 to 278.)	Yea.
78	June 1	S. 654, extending to June 30, 1956, Veterans' Administration program for direct loans for purchase or building of homes and authorizing appropriation of \$150 million: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	June 2	S. 2061, increasing the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department: On suspension of rules and passage. (Passed 409 to 1.)	Yea.
79	June 7	H. R. 3882, requiring registration of persons trained in espionage for foreign governments or political parties: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	June 7	H. R. 5923, authorizing the completion within the next 3 years of the construction of the Inter-American Highway: On passage. (Passed 353 to 13.)	Yea.
80	June 8	Quorum call	Present.
81	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
82	June 14	Quorum call	Present.
	June 14	H. R. 1, extending the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements: On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 347 to 34.)	Yea.
83	June 14	H. R. 6227, providing for the control and regulation of bank holding companies: On passage. (Passed 371 to 24.)	Yea.
84	June 14	H. Con. Res. 157, reaffirming desire of people of the United States for an honorable and lasting peace and inviting people of the world to join in effort to attain it: On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.



Voting and attendance record, Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th District, Wisconsin (84th Cong., 1st sess.)—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date 1955	Measure, question, and result	Vote
85	June 15	Quorum call	Present
		H. Res. 210, authorizing Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations, and make inquiries relating to the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board:	
86	June 15	On passage. (Rejected 178 to 214.)	Nay.
87	June 16	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, providing funds for rivers and harbors projects:	
	June 16	On motion to recommit. (Rejected, voice vote.)	Yea.
	June 16	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Nay.
		S. 67, adjusting the rates of basic compensation of Federal employees:	
88	June 20	On passage. (Passed 370 to 3.)	Yea.
		H. Con. Res. 109, authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference:	
89	June 20	On passage. (Passed 337 to 31.)	Yea.
		H. R. 6295, amending the Travel Expense Act of 1949 to provide an increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses:	
90	June 20	On passage. (Passed 320 to 41.)	Yea.
		H. R. 4663, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws:	
91	June 21	On passage. (Passed 231 to 153.)	Yea.
92	June 22	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 6040, amending certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and repealing obsolete provisions of the customs laws:	
93	June 22	On motion to recommit with instructions to delete section making export value the primary basis for assessing duty. (Rejected 143 to 232.)	Nay.
		H. Con. Res. 149, expressing sense of Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism:	
94	June 23	On passage. (Passed 367 to 0.)	Yea.
		H. R. 6992, extending for 1 year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit:	
95	June 27	On passage. (Passed 267 to 56.)	Yea.
96	June 27	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 6820, authorizing certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations:	
97	June 27	On passage. (Passed 316 to 2.)	Yea.
98	June 28	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 3005, extending the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years and extending for 2 years the Doctors-Dentists Draft Act:	
99	June 28	On motion to recommit conference report. (Rejected 171 to 221.)	Nay.
100	June 28	On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 388 to 5.)	Yea.
101	June 28	Quorum call	Present.
102	June 29	Quorum call	Present.
		S. 727, adjusting the salaries of the judges of the courts of the District of Columbia:	
103	June 29	On motion to recommit conference report and insist upon original House amendments. (Rejected 157 to 227.)	Nay.
104	June 30	Quorum call	Present.
		S. 2090, authorizing the mutual security program:	
105	June 30	On passage. (Passed 273 to 128.)	Yea.
106	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
107	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
108	July 5	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 2854, strengthening penalties for seditious conspiracy and for advocacy of overthrow of government:	
	July 5	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
		H. R. 4744, raising limitation on amount of Railroad Retirement annuity to spouses to maximum payable under social security:	
	July 5	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
		H. R. 3210, authorizing the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to increase the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway:	
109	July 6	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 74 to 316.)	Yea.
		S. 600, providing rewards for information on illegal importation, manufacture, or acquisition of nuclear material or atomic weapons:	
	July 6	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
		S. 2090, authorizing the mutual security program:	
110	July 7	On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 262 to 120.)	Yea.
111	July 11	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 7224, making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year 1956:	
112	July 11	On passage. (Passed 251 to 123.)	Yea.
113	July 12	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, providing funds for rivers and harbors projects:	
114	July 13	On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 315 to 92.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 295, providing for consideration of H. R. 7089, providing benefits for the survivors of servicemen and veterans:	
115	July 13	On passage. (Passed 376 to 24.)	Yea.
116	July 13	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 7089, revising and simplifying laws providing for benefit payments to survivors of servicemen and veterans:	
	July 13	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
117	July 14	Quorum call	Present.
		H. Con. Res. 127, expressing sense of the Congress that efforts be made to invite Spain into NATO:	
	July 14	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
118	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 7225, amending the Social Security Act providing disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, reducing to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are paid to certain women, providing for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, extending coverage, and increasing social-security tax:	
119	July 18	On motion to suspend the rules and pass. (Passed 372 to 31.)	Nay.
120	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
121	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 6990, prohibiting Government employment of disloyal persons or those who believe in right to strike against the Government:	
	July 18	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
		H. R. 6243, authorizing construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy:	
	July 18	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
122	July 19	Quorum call	Present.
123	July 19	Quorum call	Present.
124	July 20	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 7214, amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage \$1 an hour effective Mar. 1, 1956:	
	July 20	On amendment to increase minimum wage to 90 cents per hour. (Rejected 145 to 188.)	Yea.
125	July 20	On passage. (Passed 362 to 54.)	Nay.
126	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
127	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
128	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 7000, providing for strengthening of the Reserve Forces:	
129	July 25	On adoption of conference report. (Adopted 315 to 78.)	Yea.
		H. R. 314, providing for 3 hours of debate on H. R. 7474, the Federal-State highway construction bill:	
130	July 26	On passage. (Passed 274 to 129.)	Yea.
131	July 27	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 7474, the Federal-State highway construction bill:	
132	July 27	On motion to recommit to incorporate bonding provisions of Dondero substitute (administration program) into bill. (Rejected 193 to 221.)	Nay.
133	July 27	On passage. (Rejected 123 to 292.)	Nay.
		H. R. 5647, repealing excise tax on motorcycles:	
	July 27	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
134	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
		H. Res. 317, providing for the consideration of H. R. 6645, removing natural gas producers from Federal regulation:	
135	July 28	On passage. (Passed 272 to 135.)	Yea.
136	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
		H. R. 6645, removing natural-gas producers from Federal regulation:	
137	July 28	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 203 to 210.)	Yea.
138	July 28	On passage. (Passed 209 to 203.)	Nay.

Voting and attendance record, Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th District, Wisconsin (84th Cong., 1st sess.)—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date 1955	Measure, question, and result	Vote
139	July 29	Quorum call.....	Present.
140	July 29	S. 2126, the Housing Act of 1955:	
141	July 29	On amendment removing public housing provisions and extending FHA mortgage insurance authority. (Passed 217 to 188.)	Yea.
	July 29	On passage. (Passed 396 to 3.)	Yea.
	July 29	H. R. 7618, adjusting civil-service retirement annuities:	
	July 29	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	July 30	H. R. 7215, extending for 1 year to June 30, 1956, free postal privileges for members of Armed Forces abroad:	
	July 30	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	July 30	H. R. 7030, amending and extending Sugar Act of 1948, fixing domestic and foreign quotas:	
	July 30	On passage. (Passed, division vote, 194 to 44.)	Yea.
	July 30	S. 2253, increasing from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion private sales of surplus agricultural commodities to friendly nations abroad under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954:	
	July 30	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	July 30	H. R. 7470, extending Defense Production Act to June 30, 1956:	
	July 30	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
142	Aug. 1	Quorum call.....	Present.
	Aug. 1	H. Res. 299, providing \$35,000 for further expenses of the Select Committee on Small Business:	
	Aug. 1	On passage. (Passed 231 to 134.)	Nay.
143	Aug. 1	S. 2570, repealing the franchise of Capital Transit Co., operating in the District of Columbia:	
144	Aug. 1	On suspension of rules and passage. (Rejected 215 to 150; a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority is necessary for passage under suspension of rules.)	Nay.
145	Aug. 1	Quorum call.....	Present.
	Aug. 1	H. R. 2552, authorizing the modification of the existing project for the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie (extending St. Lawrence seaway depths to Wisconsin ports):	
	Aug. 1	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
146	Aug. 2	Quorum call.....	Present.
	Aug. 2	S. 2126, the Housing Act of 1955:	
147	Aug. 2	On adoption of conference report providing for construction of 45,000 public housing units in 1 year. (Adopted 187 to 168.)	Nay.
	Aug. 2	S. 2127, authorizing continuance of Small Business Administration to June 30, 1957, and increasing its revolving fund for loans to total \$175 million:	
	Aug. 2	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.
	Aug. 2	S. 756, authorizing Federal aid to States for wildlife restoration projects:	
	Aug. 2	On passage. (Passed, voice vote.)	Yea.

#### AN EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Of necessity the report contains parliamentary and legislative terms with which the reader may not be familiar. An explanation of some of these terms may, therefore, be helpful:

A. A quorum call consists of a calling of the roll of Members to determine whether or not a quorum—a majority of Members—is present. No business may be conducted when it is found that a quorum is not present.

B. Recommittal: Generally, on all important bills, a motion to recommit the bill to a committee, with or without instructions, is voted upon by the House before it votes upon passage of the bill. If such a motion is adopted, it means that the bill will be changed, delayed, or even killed. However, when a motion to recommit is accompanied by instructions, the vote generally indicates whether the Member is in favor of or opposed to the change in the legislation proposed by the instructions and does not necessarily indicate his position on the bill as a whole. A motion to recommit with instructions, if adopted, does not kill the bill.

C. The type of bill can be determined by the letters which precede its number. All bills that originate in the House are designated by an H; those that originate in the Senate by an S. There are four main types:

First. H. R. (S.) designates a bill which, when passed by both Houses in identical form and signed by the President, becomes law.

Second. H. J. Res. (S. J. Res.) designates a joint resolution which must pass both Houses and be signed by the President before becoming law. It is generally used for continuing the life of an existing law, or in submitting to the States a constitutional amendment, in which case it does not require the signature of the President but must be passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses.

Third. H. Con. Res. (S. Con. Res.) designates a concurrent resolution. To become effective it must be passed by both the House and Senate but does not require the President's signature. It is used to take joint action which is purely within the jurisdiction of Congress. Many emergency laws carry the provision that they may be terminated by concurrent resolution, thus eliminating the possibility of a Presidential veto.

Fourth. H. Res. (S. Res.) designates a simple resolution of either body. It does not require approval by the other body nor the signature of the President. It is used to deal with matters that concern one House only, such as changing rules, creating special committees, and so forth.

D. Rule: Important bills, after approval of the committee concerned, go to the House Committee on Rules where a rule, in the form of a House resolution (H. Res.), is granted covering the time allowed for debate, consideration of amendments, and other parliamentary questions.

E. Conference: Representatives from both Houses of Congress meet in conference to work out differences existing in the legislation as passed by the two bodies. Upon conclusion of their conference, a report is submitted to each House setting forth the agreements reached. Each House then must act by way of adopting or rejecting the report in whole or in part.

F. Ordering the previous question: A motion to order the previous question, if adopted, shuts off further debate on the question before the House and prevents further amendments to such proposition.

G. A bill may pass, or be defeated, by one of the following kind of votes:

First. Voice vote: The Speaker first asks all in favor to say "aye" then those opposed to say "nay." If there is no question as to the result, this is sufficient.

Second. Division: If the result of the voice vote is in doubt, the Speaker asks those in favor to stand, then those op-

posed to stand. He counts in each instance and announces the result. If he is in doubt, or if demand is made by one-fifth of a quorum, then—

Third. Tellers are ordered. A Member on each side of the question is appointed as teller, and they take their places at each side of the center aisle. Those in favor walk through and are counted. Those opposed do likewise. The result settles most questions, but any Member, supported by one-fifth of a quorum, can ask for a rollcall. This privilege is guaranteed by the Constitution.

Fourth. Rollcalls place each Member on record on the particular measure involved. Each Member's name is called and his vote recorded. Rollcalls constitute the official voting record of the House.

The outcome of various votes are indicated in parentheses in the record above. In the case of rollcall votes, the actual vote is shown—the yeas first and the nays last.

#### Work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. JAMES P. RICHARDS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, during the 1st session of the 84th Congress, significant contributions have been made by the legislative branch of the Government to the international relations of the United States, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs has played a major role in effecting these contributions.

As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I want to acknowledge the hard work and wholehearted cooperation of each and every member of the



committee, both on the majority and on the minority side, without which all the accomplishments during the 1st session of the 84th Congress would not have been possible. Operating on a bipartisan basis, the committee has added to the strength and unity which the United States presents to the world. It has considered and reported legislation which has made more effective the conduct of foreign affairs by those charged with its conduct—the executive branch of the Government.

There follows a brief summary of the legislation which the committee has reported favorably after careful consideration:

MEASURES REPORTED AND PASSED BY THE HOUSE  
AND THE SENATE  
FORMOSA

Unanimously reported from the committee January 24, 1955; passed House January 25, 1955, by vote of 409 to 3; passed Senate January 28, 1955, by vote of 85 to 3; approved January 29, 1955; Public Law 4: This resolution authorizes the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area.

EXTENSION OF MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

Passed Senate June 2, 1955, by vote of 59 to 18; passed House, amended, June 30, 1955, by vote of 273 to 128; conference report adopted in House July 7, 1955, by vote of 262 to 120; in Senate on July 7, 1955, by voice vote; approved July 8, 1955; Public Law 138: This act extended the mutual security program for another year, authorizing \$2,472,500,000 for military aid, of which \$1,133,000,000 was for military assistance, \$317,200,000 for direct forces support, and \$1,022,300,000 for defense support. It also authorized \$182 million for development assistance; \$172 million for technical co-operation and \$459,300,000 for other programs, including an Asian development fund of \$200 million and a special Presidential fund of \$100 million.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Passed House, amended, June 23, 1955, by voice vote; passed Senate, amended, July 25, 1955, by voice vote; conference report adopted by House July 29, 1955, by voice vote; by Senate August 1, 1955, by voice vote; approved August 9, 1955; Public Law 285: Provides for distribution to American claimants of \$41 million available in the United States for payment of claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, the Soviet Union, and Italy. Utilizes existing claims adjudication organization at no cost to American taxpayer. Administrative expenses are to be met from funds available for distribution.

STRENGTHENING THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Passed Senate June 17, 1955; passed House, amended, by vote of 142 to 27, under suspension of rules, August 1, 1955; Senate agreed to House amendment August 1, 1955; approved August 5, 1955; Public Law 250: This bill increases the number of top-level statutory positions in the Department of State by three officers at the level of Deputy Under Secretary of State; provides for the rank

of career ambassador as the highest class of Foreign Service officer; and permits computations for retirement purposes upon the actual salary received by an officer.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, July 30, 1955; passed Senate August 2, 1955; approved August 9, 1955; Public Law 298: This bill amends an act of August 5, 1953, to give more flexibility to the Commission in its plans for a suitable memorial in the Philippines to the Filipinos and Americans who fought there during World War II. It permits the Commission to accept public and private gifts and carries an authorization of not more than \$100,000 for the expenses of the Commission. Also, it permits the Commission to contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment inside and outside the United States and to engage the services of architects and other personnel.

INTEGRATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE AND  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL

Passed House by voice vote March 23, 1955; passed Senate by voice vote March 30, 1955; approved April 5, 1955; Public Law 22:

Enables the Department of State to continue the integration of its personnel into the Foreign Service Officer Corps, as has been recommended by several independent committees appointed to study the State Department personnel and organization.

Establishes a home transfer allowance; permits the Department to defray part of the cost of education of children of Foreign Service officers when living abroad; provides for medical examinations, inoculations and vaccinations for dependents of Foreign Service officers; makes Foreign Service and Reserve officers eligible to receive hardship post differentials like those paid staff officers and employees and civilian personnel of other Government agencies stationed abroad.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ACROSS CANADIAN  
AND MEXICAN BOUNDARIES

Bridge across the Rainy River, at or near Baudette, Minn.—passed Senate May 31, 1955; passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, June 7, 1955; approved June 16, 1955; Public Law 79.

Bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Los Ebanos, Tex.—passed House May 17, 1955, Consent Calendar proceedings; passed Senate June 17, 1955; approved June 28, 1955; Public Law 98.

Bridge across the Rio Grande at Rio Grande City, Tex.—passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, May 17, 1955; passed Senate June 17, 1955; approved June 28, 1955; Public Law 100.

Bridge across the St. Croix River between Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada—passed Senate June 17, 1955; passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, July 18, 1955; approved July 28, 1955; Public Law 184.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT SQUAW VALLEY, CALIF., 1960

Passed Senate May 13, 1955; passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, June 7, 1955; approved June 13, 1955; Public Law 69: Gives official United States sanction to the extension of an invitation by the United States Olympic

Committee to hold the 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif. No expense to the United States Government is involved. The last games were held in the United States in 1932.

REPEAL OF CONSULAR FEE STAMP REQUIREMENT

Passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, May 17, 1955; passed Senate June 17, 1955; approved June 28, 1955; Public Law 101: Repeals the requirement for adhesive official stamps to be affixed by consular officers abroad when any consular or notarial act is performed. Elimination of this stamp dispenses with an obsolete and costly procedure and permits the Department of State to conduct certain of its functions in a more efficient and businesslike manner.

SERVICE CHARGE

Passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, May 17, 1955; passed Senate June 17, 1955; approved June 28, 1955; Public Law 102: Repeals service charge for making out and authenticating copies of records in Department of State. Permits the Department to charge for such services at a rate commensurate with cost.

PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES OFFICIALS AND  
DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN VISITORS

Passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, May 17, 1955; passed Senate June 17, 1955; approved June 28, 1955; Public Law 104: Authorizes certain security officers of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to carry firearms for the protection of United States officials at international conferences and distinguished foreign visitors to the United States.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION PARLIAM-  
ENTARY CONFERENCE, HOUSE CONCURRENT  
RESOLUTION 109

Passed House under suspension of rules June 20, 1955, by vote of 338 to 31; passed Senate July 1, 1955: Authorized appointment of seven delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the President of the Senate to meet jointly with representative parliamentary groups from other NATO members at a conference in Paris in July 1955.

OPPOSITION TO COLONIALISM AND COMMUNIST  
IMPERIALISM, HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLU-  
TION 149

Passed House, unanimous-consent proceedings, June 23, 1955, by vote of 367 to 0; passed Senate, amended, by vote of 88 to 0, July 14, 1955; House agreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1955: Expresses the sense of Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism.

PEACE, HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 157

Passed House, unanimous-consent proceedings, June 14, 1955; passed Senate June 17, 1955: Congress hereby expresses the fundamental desire and hopes of the American people for peace and calls upon other nations to renew efforts to strengthen the peace.

MEASURES REPORTED AND PASSED BY HOUSE BUT  
NOT FINALLY ACTED UPON IN SENATE

PASSPORT FEES, H. R. 5844

Passed House, Consent Calendar proceedings, July 30, 1955: Authorizes in-

crease from \$1 to \$3 in the passport fee collected by clerks of State courts when executing passport applications.

**FREEDOM OF RELIGION, HOUSE JOINT  
RESOLUTION 386**

Passed House, unanimous-consent proceedings, July 18, 1955: Calls upon the people of the world to join in protecting their continued right to worship and to practice their own spiritual beliefs.

**MEMBERSHIP OF SPAIN IN NATO, HOUSE  
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 127**

Passed House, unanimous-consent proceedings, July 14, 1955: Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should take all proper and necessary steps to bring about an invitation to Spain to become a party to the North Atlantic Treaty and a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**FOREIGN SERVICE ANNUITIES, S. 1287**

Passed Senate June 24, 1955; passed House, amended, under suspension of rules, August 1, 1955; Senate action deferred: This bill provides for a \$324 increase for about 250 retired Foreign Service officers and widows. It also makes an adjustment in some annuities similar to the cost-of-living increase already provided for a comparable group of retired civil-service employees. The bill also provides relief through grants, not exceeding \$100 a month, to widows living in impoverished circumstances who are not eligible for annuities.

**MEASURES REPORTED BUT NOT FINALLY ACTED  
UPON IN THE HOUSE**

**UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
UNESCO, H. R. 5894**

Reported July 14, 1955: Amends Public Law 565, 79th Congress, to permit acceptance by the United States National Commission of gifts or bequests of money, such gifts or bequests to be exempt from District of Columbia as well as Federal income, estate, and gift taxes.

**UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP, HOUSE  
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 186**

Reported July 12, 1955: Membership in the United Nations for Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, and Vietnam has been blocked by Soviet veto in the Security Council. It is the sense of this resolution that the United States should "exercise all possible influence in the United Nations to support these free and independent countries for membership in the United Nations."

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION,  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 183**

Reported June 9, 1955: Requests the Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, contained in its report made at the close of the 83d Congress.

**PASSAMAQUODDY INTERNATIONAL TIDAL POWER  
PROJECT, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 12**

Passed Senate June 14, 1955; reported by committee to House July 14, 1955: Not to exceed \$3 million is authorized by this resolution for the purpose of making a final survey to determine the feasibility of construction of a tidal power project in Passamaquoddy Bay for the generation of hydroelectric power, its cost, and whether in the interest of national econ-

omy and national defense. A similar measure was reported favorably by the committee during the 83d Congress.

**LEGISLATIVE ACTION NOT COMPLETED BY  
COMMITTEE**

**STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS, HOUSE JOINT  
RESOLUTION 309, AND IDENTICAL AND SIMILAR  
RESOLUTIONS**

Provides for revision of Status of Forces Agreements and certain other treaties and agreements so that "foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries."

The committee received testimony from 7 Members of Congress, 7 Government officials, and 5 private witnesses during hearings held on July 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 26, 1955. These hearings are being printed to date and will soon become available. The committee will resume hearings on House Joint Resolution 309 when the Congress reconvenes in January 1956.

**Statistical record, Committee on Foreign  
Affairs, 84th Cong., 1st sess.**

Number of consultative subcommittees .....	8
Number of special legislative subcommittees .....	3
Number of conference committees .....	2
Number of meetings of conference committees .....	2
Number of bills and joint resolutions referred to the committee .....	104
Number of simple and concurrent resolutions referred to committee .....	106
Number of bills and joint resolutions considered by the committee .....	28
Number of bills and joint resolutions reported favorably .....	19
Number of bills and joint resolutions favorably reported by committee and passed by House .....	17
Number of bills and joint resolutions enacted into law .....	14
Number of simple and concurrent resolutions considered by committee .....	12
Number of simple and concurrent resolutions reported and acted upon by the House .....	4
Number of hearings (open and executive) .....	112
Number of pages of printed hearings .....	1,988
Number of pages of reports .....	276
Number of witnesses .....	179
Number of witness appearances before committee .....	243
Number of meetings with Rules Committee .....	8
Number of committee reports:	
Reports on legislation .....	24
Minority reports on legislation .....	2
Conference reports .....	2
Special reports .....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>31</b>

Number of messages from the President and executive communications referred to the committee .....	25
Number of House documents referred to the committee .....	15
Number of memorials and petitions referred to the committee .....	54
Number of reports requested from Government departments and agencies on legislation referred to the committee .....	46
Approximate number of pages in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of House consideration on bills and resolutions reported by committee .....	250
Number of Members sponsoring measures referred to the committee .....	130

**Time spent in sessions:**

By committee: Executive, 91 hours, 9 minutes; open, 49 hours, 8 minutes.

By subcommittees: Executive, 31 hours, 18 minutes; open, 5 hours, 22 minutes.

Total: 176 hours, 57 minutes.

Approximate total authorization in measures considered by committee and passed by House and enacted into law: \$3,285,930,000.

(By way of comparison, the money involved in public bills before the committee during the 73d Cong. was \$102,000.)

**Keenotes**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. ELIZABETH KEE**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I should like to include my newspaper column, Keenotes, on the subject of another meeting at Geneva. The column follows:

**KEENOTES**

(By Representative ELIZABETH KEE)

Another meeting at Geneva.

Not the one at the summit at which President Eisenhower made his bold proposal for aerial inspection—the proposal which now gives Bulganin and the Supreme Soviet such a chuckle. Nor the one in which American and Communist Chinese envoys negotiate over the exchange of nationals.

A different meeting at Geneva—and one which may transcend all of the others in terms of eventual international and human significance.

It is the atoms-for-peace conference, attended by atomic scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain, and intended to find ways of putting this horrible and awesome force of destruction to use instead to make life better.

The use of atomic power for energy purposes is no longer a day-after-tomorrow matter. It is taking place right now, chiefly in the generation of electric power and in the propulsion of the submarine *Nautilus*. Its use will expand.

Atomic energy byproducts, meanwhile, are providing some of medicine's greatest weapons against dread diseases. They are, too, serving as the tracking agents—the bloodhounds—of scientific and medical research, by making possible the tracing of body functions.

This meeting now taking place at Geneva, at which the nations are to exchange knowledge and know-how in developing peaceful uses for the atom, will probably not provide the same sort of international drama and suspense of the Big Four of Eisenhower, Eden, Faure, and Bulganin (or should we say Khrushchev?).

But if the scientists can teach each other methods of saving lives, of broadening resources, of improving living standards, of helping people through the use of the forces of the atom, then indeed it will be one of the most fruitful conferences in human history.

It comes at a most propitious time.

It comes exactly 2 years since an announcement from Moscow spread dread and alarm throughout the civilized world—an announcement by the then Premier Malenkov that the Soviet Union had developed the hydrogen bomb. Subsequent events showed the Soviets had really done so. And after that, the cold war became infinitely more harrowing, for we had the knowledge that



an aggressive force which hated freedom had the power to destroy whole cities of the world.

Just 10 years ago, on August 6, 1945, the world first learned of what the now old-fashioned Model T atomic bomb could do to destroy a city. Hiroshima in ruins was mankind's warning to find the way to peace, and to the use of this great force of nature for the improvement of civilization rather than for its destruction.

May I suggest that we all make room in our prayers this week for the devout wish that the scientists now meeting in Geneva can succeed where statesmen have failed—in bringing the wonders of science into a new focus for peace—and for people—rather than bringing in their wake death, destruction, and despair.

## What Next in the Automobile Industry?

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, today I had the pleasure of viewing an extraordinary invention in the automotive field which ultimately will save thousands of lives and millions of dollars that would ordinarily be lost in property damage. Mr. Rashid, a resident of the State I am privileged to represent, brought his radar-equipped automobile to Washington for a demonstration.

We rode around the Capitol for some time while Mr. Rashid showed us the almost unbelievable features of this vehicle. This car has a radar screen directly below the grillwork, several inches high and extending the width of the auto, which projects an impulse that is guaranteed to halt the car should anyone or anything appear in its path. Incidentally, there is a similar apparatus on the rear of the car to prevent injuring pedestrians or property while operating the car in reverse. The natural tendency of a person viewing this invention for the first time is to expect to be hurled through the windshield; however, this is not the case. The faster the car is moving the farther the radar beam is projected. If you are approaching an object at a high speed, the radar is reducing car speed before you, the driver, are actually aware of impending danger. The car will then, if not manually halted, stop before striking the object. Tests were conducted in Michigan wherein two radar-equipped cars tried unsuccessfully at 50 miles per hour to crash head-on; both stopped with ease many yards apart. Also, a car changing lanes and cutting you off in traffic will bring your radar into immediate action, thereby eliminating the possibility of a collision.

This radar does not work at less than 10 miles per hour, therefore it does not hinder parking or entering a garage, and so forth. Mr. Rashid informs me that his invention will cost no more than

power-steering and will pay for itself in about 3 years if the insurance companies reduce their rates, as is anticipated, on cars containing radar.

It is indeed gratifying to know that Mr. Carl Rashid and his colleagues, who have worked so long and hard on the problems of highway accidents, have at last come up with a device that may prove the solution.

## Record of Committee on Public Works in the 84th Congress, 1st Session

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks, I should like to submit a statement concerning the activities of the House Committee on Public Works during the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

Our committee has jurisdiction of legislation dealing with the improvement of rivers and harbors and waterways for navigation, flood control, other water uses, and related purposes, and shore protection. It drafts the legislation for the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

The Committee on Public Works handles legislation relating to the construction of Government office and post-office buildings throughout the country and lease-purchase agreements for construction of public buildings by private enterprise pursuant to Public Law 519, the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954—title I—and the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954—title II.

The committee has jurisdiction in the matter of oil and other pollution of navigable waters.

All bills relating to the construction or maintenance of roads and post roads must be referred to our committee for consideration.

The committee has made a good record in the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

The committee held its first meeting on January 25, 1955, to organize subcommittees and appoint staff personnel and held approximately 80 meetings and hearings thereafter, which I believe is something of a record.

Three hundred and eighty-six bills have been referred to this committee for consideration. In addition, the committee has handled several hundred survey reports on navigation and flood control. These surveys involve a study and review of previous reports of the Corps of Engineers, discussion with corps' personnel, public hearings, and subcommittee as well as full committee action. The committee also acted upon 38 lease-purchase agreements for public buildings. Forty-two bills had favorable action by the committee.

In addition to hearings on individual river and harbor, flood control, and bridge authorizations, river compact agreements, and so forth, public hearings were held on legislative proposals for a national system of interstate and defense highways; revision and restatement of the highway laws; the Niagara power project; amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act; the Inter-American Highway; a new building for the Smithsonian Institution; Lake Michigan water diversion; Great Lakes connecting channels; the Mississippi River-Gulf outlet; Southwest Washington redevelopment project; and Mississippi River-St. Louis flood-control improvements.

In the accomplishments listed herein I have had the active cooperation and valuable aid of all committee members. I pay special tribute to Representatives GEORGE H. FALLON, CLIFFORD DAVIS, JOHN A. BLATNIK, and ROBERT E. JONES, JR., who served as chairmen of the subcommittees, and to Representative GEORGE A. DONDERO, ranking minority member of the committee and former chairman, who cooperated in every way to perfect the legislation which has been offered to the Congress.

I want to give credit, too, to our efficient and hard-working staff. The committee is fortunate in having capable and experienced staff members and I welcome this opportunity to commend them for a job well done.

## Summary of Activities of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, 84th Congress, 1st Session

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a summary of the activities of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, 84th Congress, 1st session.

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

Under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act, the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate has jurisdiction over legislation relating to flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings, public roads, water power, bridges over navigable waterways, pollution of navigable waters, and public reservations and parks in the District of Columbia.

There were 144 measures referred to the committee during the 1st session of the 84th Congress. The committee approved 42 bills, of which 34 were passed by both Houses. Hearings were held on many of them and on others that were carried over until the next session. Survey reports for flood control and navigation have been received and reviewed, and reviews of previous reports

covering 35 basins and localities have been authorized by committee resolutions. Lease-purchase projects for 27 post offices and 26 General Services Administration buildings

for courthouses, post offices, and Federal office buildings, aggregating a total estimated cost of \$105,562,027, were approved by the committee. There were seven House-passed

bills pending before the committee at the end of the session.

Bills and resolutions approved by the committee are as follows:

As of Aug. 4, 1955

ENACTED INTO LAW

Public law	Date approved	Title	Estimated cost
23	Apr. 11, 1955	Authorizing the Secretary of the Army to contract with the city of McCormick, S. C., for sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir.....	0
34	May 13, 1955	Declare a portion of waterway, Fort Point Channel, in Boston nonnavigable.....	0
62	June 8, 1955	Amend sec. 2 of act of Mar. 2, 1945, Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore.....	\$135,000
63	do	Provide for adjustment of tolls on bridge across Des Moines River at St. Francisville, Mo.....	0
71	June 15, 1955	Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, and eastern and southern seaboard to determine means of protection from hurricane winds and tides.....	2,800,000
79	June 16, 1955	Extend time for construction of toll bridge across Rainy River, Baudette, Minn.....	0
97	June 28, 1955	Grant consent of Congress to States of Arkansas and Oklahoma to enter into compact on Arkansas River.....	0
99	do	Amend sec. 5 of Flood Control Act of 1941 pertaining to emergency flood-control work.....	0
103	do	Amend sec. 7 of act of Sept. 22, 1922, for installations of telephones in private residences at Federal locks and dams.....	30,000
106	do	Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution.....	36,000,000
129	July 1, 1955	Authorize sums for completion of construction of Inter-American Highway.....	25,730,000
150	July 12, 1955	Provide for construction of Government buildings under lease-purchase in Southwest Washington, District of Columbia.....	0
159	July 14, 1955	Provide for control of air pollution by research and technical assistance.....	25,000,000
160	July 15, 1955	Modify Ferrells Bridge Reservoir to provide for cash contribution by local interests for water supply features.....	3,200,000
164	do	Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Tex.-Okla.....	6,000,000
184	July 28, 1955	Authorize State of Maine to construct bridge across St. Croix River between Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada.....	0

PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES

Bill No.	Title	Estimated cost
S. 56.....	Authorizing construction of flood-control improvements, St. Louis, Mo.....	\$123,020,000
S. 1210.....	Amend Public Buildings Act to increase 1-year limitation on leases in District of Columbia to 5 years.....	0
S. 1340.....	Authorize conveyance of land to Brownsville Navigation District, Tex.....	0
S. 1577.....	Remove limitation on tolls on bridges over Connecticut River.....	0
S. 1899.....	Authorize flood-control improvement on Amite River, La.....	3,008,000
S. 2260.....	Granting consent of Congress to compact between States of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana on apportionment o. waters of Red River.....	0
H. R. 2866.....	Declaring a portion of waterway on Acushnet River in New Bedford, Mass., a nonnavigable stream.....	0
H. R. 4362.....	Authorize construction of flood-control improvements on Red River below Denison Dam.....	12,734,000
H. R. 1599.....	Provide for adjustment in lands acquired for Jim Woodruff Dam, Fla. and Ga., by reconveyance to former owners.....	0
H. R. 3235.....	Provide for adjustment in lands acquired for Demopolis lock and dam, Alabama, by reconveyance of interests to former owners.....	0
H. R. 6066.....	Modify flood-control project on San Joaquin River to permit construction of levees by local interests instead of acquiring flowage easements.....	0
H. R. 6417.....	Revoke and reenact act authorizing Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission to construct bridge across Mississippi River at Friar Point, Miss.....	0
H. R. 593.....	Convey land in Whitney Reservoir to State of Texas.....	0
H. R. 7628.....	Authorize appointment of Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon to civilian position in White House Office.....	0
H. R. 6634.....	Provide for conveyance of land in Grapevine Reservoir to city of Grapevine, Tex.....	0
H. R. 7195.....	Provide for conveyance of lands or interests in Belton, Benbrook, Garza-Little Elm, Grapevine, and Whitney Reservoirs, Tex., to former owners.....	0
H. R. 6102.....	Change name of Garza-Little Elm Dam to Lewisville Dam.....	0
H. R. 4734.....	Amend River and Harbor Act of 1954 to extend time for reimbursement to local interests for work done on Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbors, Calif.....	0

REPORTED BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND PASSED SENATE

S. 890.....	Extending and strengthening Water Pollution Control Act.....	\$10,000,000
S. 1048.....	To amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act by continuing authorizations.....	12,580,000,000
S. 1749.....	Authorize improvement of harbor at Rockland, Maine.....	710,000
S. 1851.....	Authorize conveyance of certain land to Mary Ann Aust.....	0
S. 2029.....	Change name of Hulah Reservoir, Okla., to Lake O' the Osages.....	0
S. 2093.....	Compensate certain property owners for damages in connection with reservoirs in Missouri River Basin.....	790,000
S. 2374.....	Authorize Secretary of the Army to enter into contracts to furnish municipal water supply from flood control and river and harbor projects.....	0
S. Res. 70.....	Increase limit of expenditures by the Committee on Public Works.....	100,000

Projects under Lease-Purchase Act		Projects under Lease-Purchase Act—Con.		Projects under Lease-Purchase Act—Con.	
LOCATION, PROJECT, AND ESTIMATED COST		LOCATION, PROJECT, AND ESTIMATED COST—CON.		LOCATION, PROJECT, AND ESTIMATED COST—CON.	
Point Pleasant, N. J.: Post office.....	\$68,750	Kingsport, Tenn.: Post office and office building.....	\$1,013,000	Richmond, Va.: Federal office building.....	\$7,410,000
St. Marys, Ohio: Post office.....	82,500	Abington, Va.: Post office and courthouse.....	543,210	Minneapolis, Minn.: Courthouse and Federal building.....	5,877,815
Scranton, Pa.: Branch post office.....	60,000	Huntington, W. Va.: Federal office building.....	3,298,280	New Orleans, La.: Post office and Federal building.....	14,200,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.: East New York station post office.....	270,000	Kansas City, Kans.: Post office and courthouse.....	2,393,303	Ontonagon, Mich.: Post office.....	61,560
Oxford, Pa.: Post office.....	65,000	Grundy, Va.: Post office.....	50,000	Newkirk, Okla.: Post Office.....	56,250
Atlanta, Ga.: Post office garage facilities.....	465,000	Refugio, Tex.: Post office.....	78,125	Atlanta, Ga.: Communicable disease research building.....	12,330,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa: Post office and courthouse.....	1,630,000	West Memphis, Ark.: Post office.....	93,750	Omaha, Nebr.: Post office and courthouse.....	9,579,823
Green Bay, Wis.: Post office and Federal building.....	1,615,000	Cashmere, Wash.: Post office.....	54,687	Brunswick, Ga.: Post office and courthouse.....	1,431,000
Lake Charles, La.: Post office and courthouse.....	2,075,000	Madison, Tenn.: Post office.....	78,125	Carthage, Tenn.: Post office and Federal building.....	272,000
Rock Island, Ill.: Post office and courthouse.....	2,000,000	Jefferson, Ohio: Post office.....	78,125	Durham, N. H.: Post office and Federal building.....	433,600
Denver, Colo.: Post office terminal annex.....	4,335,000	Camden, N. Y.: Post office.....	86,250	Biloxi, Miss.: Post office and courthouse.....	1,110,000
Two Harbors, Minn.: Post office.....	66,250	Houston, Tex.: Post office.....	7,100,000	Lafayette, La.: Post office and Federal building.....	1,095,000
Garland, Tex.: Post office.....	143,750	Fort Mill, S. C.: Post office.....	49,800	Parkersburg, W. Va.: Courthouse and Federal building.....	1,722,841
Hudson, Mass.: Post office.....	90,000	New Richmond, Wis.: Post office.....	85,200	Gainesville, Tex.: Post office and Federal building.....	645,036
Grand Prairie, Tex.: Post office.....	175,000	Toronto, Ohio: Post office.....	53,125		
Albuquerque, N. Mex.: Federal office building.....	6,227,300	Newtown, Pa.: Post office.....	53,125		
St. Paul, Minn.: Post office and customhouse.....	5,235,000	Skaneateles, N. Y.: Post office.....	79,875		
Jamestown, N. Y.: Post office and courthouse.....	1,840,135	Maplewood, N. J.: Post office.....	246,450		
		Burlington, Vt., Post office and courthouse.....	2,830,000		
		Burlington, Iowa: Post office and Federal building.....	1,328,987		
		New York, N. Y.: United Nations building.....	3,300,000		



The important legislation of national interest and effect that was approved by the committee is discussed briefly as follows:

#### FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

The committee approved a bill to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of Federal-aid highways for a period of 5 years, 1957 through 1961. The program for the regular Federal-aid systems would be increased to a total of \$900 million for each of the 5 fiscal years, and continued on a 50-50 matching ratio and on existing apportionment formula.

Funds for the national system of interstate highways would be increased to \$1 billion for fiscal year 1957, and increasing to \$2 billion for fiscal years 1960 and 1961, a total of \$7,750 million for the 5-year period. These funds would be apportioned to the States under existing law, with a 90-10 matching ratio.

The bill as approved by the Senate would permit 20-percent interchange of funds between systems, would continue the program on miscellaneous roads on Federal lands at existing levels, would permit reimbursement to utilities for a part of relocation cost in connection with Federal-aid projects, and limit weights of vehicles traveling on Federal-aid highways. The highway program would be financed from general revenues of the Treasury as at present.

A Federal-aid highway bill was defeated in the House of Representatives.

#### AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Public Law 159 provides for research and technical assistance to devise methods of abating air pollution. The act recognizes the primary responsibility of State and local governments, but provides Federal aid to those agencies concerned with air pollution and control. The Surgeon General would encourage cooperative activities, collect and disseminate information, conduct and support research, and make available to all parties the results of surveys, studies, investigations, research, and experiments. An appropriation of \$5 million annually for fiscal years 1956 through 1960.

#### WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

S. 890 would amend the existing Water Pollution Control Act which terminates June 30, 1956. It reemphasizes the policy of the Congress to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary rights and responsibilities of the States in controlling water pollution. It would provide a base for the cooperative program which the Public Health Service is carrying on with the States and interstate pollution-control agencies. The objective of these Federal activities is to support and assist State and interstate agencies. National research efforts in water pollution would be intensified, and a reasonable and equitable mechanism for Federal-State cooperation in resolving serious interstate pollution problems. Would authorize grants for each of 5 years of \$2 million to States and interstate agencies, and provide means of enforcing abatement of pollution.

This bill passed the Senate on June 17, 1955, and was on the House Calendar at the end of the session.

#### HURRICANE DAMAGE SURVEY

Public Law 71 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to make an examination and survey along the coastal and tidal areas of the eastern and southern United States, to secure data on movement of hurricanes, forecasting their paths, and investigating possible structural improvements which may be provided to prevent loss of life and property damages during the occurrence of such hurricanes.

#### INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Public Law 129 provides legislative authority for the necessary appropriations for accelerating completion of the inter-American highway within a 3-year period. The act

makes the authorizations contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 immediately available for appropriation, and would authorize an additional sum of \$25,370,000 to be immediately available for appropriation, all sums to remain available until expended.

#### FLOOD CONTROL

In general, the committee deferred action on individual flood-control and river and harbor projects, with the idea of including them in the next omnibus bill. However, due to the needs of certain localities, and emergencies that exist in others, several individual bills were reported favorably by the committee. These projects included one for flood control at St. Louis, Mo.; flood control on the Amite River, La.; and flood control on Red River below Denison Dam, Oklahoma and Texas.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The committee approved a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies, including water for domestic and industrial uses, in the operation of any flood-control or river and harbor project heretofore or hereafter constructed, with repayment of allocated construction costs to the United States over a period of not to exceed 40 years from the year water is first delivered, with interest at current average rates on long-term marketable loans of the United States.

### Meeting Public Needs

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. LISTER HILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech I made at the 56th annual meeting of the American Hospital Association on September 13, 1954.

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

#### MEETING PUBLIC NEEDS

(Address of Hon. LISTER HILL, United States Senator from Alabama, before the 56th annual meeting of the American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1954)

I should like to say how very happy I am to be here with you this afternoon. It is always a pleasure to meet and talk with old friends, and my friendship with the men and women of the American Hospital Association is an old one—a friendship of working together on common ground in a common cause for the common good.

And, speaking of old friends, permit me to say how good it is to see George Bugbee here, whose inspired vision and devoted labors contributed beyond measure to the development of a program to provide hospital facilities for our country. George Bugbee has exhibited rare statesmanship in the field of health. We wish him the best in his new responsibilities, and I know that in his successor, Dr. Crosby, we have another old friend whose dedication and gifted energies will prove a source of leadership and strength to us all in building the Nation's health.

As an old friend, I am going to talk about working together to build this country's health and our responsibilities as citizens for meeting our public needs. Certainly there is no one here who will dispute that today

medical care is a public need of national concern. Indeed, it has been said that the building and maintenance of health must now be added to food, clothing, and shelter as one of life's basic human rights.

When we talk of the health of our people we are talking about the real strength of this Nation. The vitality we must have for survival in this mid-20th century is a matter of health. Health, then, is a subject in which the Federal Government must take a direct interest and have a considerable responsibility.

I do not need to remind you of the record of the rejections of men for the armed services during the last war for reasons of poor health, and the even higher rate of rejection during the Korean war. The record presents an absolutely appalling picture for a country with the natural and material resources at our command. Our security and survival as a nation, our very way of life depend ultimately not on any Federal stockpile program of critical materials or atom bombs, but directly and basically upon our greatest natural resource—human life, men and women of sound mind and body. The health of our citizens must be of grave concern to the Federal Government, as it is to all those associated with the voluntary health system.

What, then, should be the role of the Federal Government in meeting this public need of better health?

I am not unaware of the problems of Federal intervention in programs of medical care. Some people are afraid of the patient lest he overutilize the services available to him. Others fear the doctors—or at least the organized ones. Some even fear hospital administrators. And, of course, many people fear our Government, though it is still our servant, not our master. I do not fear any of these because I have faith in people and in their ability to work together to solve their common problems. Human beings are made for cooperation, not for conflict, and voluntary professional organizations like your hospital association have, and will, point the way toward such cooperation in the field of medical care.

It seems to me that there are three factors which determine the extent of the role of the Federal Government in fields which, today, are largely within its sphere of responsibility. These are:

1. The failure of local and State governments to meet responsibilities in the face of public need.
2. The mobility of our total population; the movement of people from one State to another.
3. The disparity in income and taxable wealth among the various States.

I think it would be interesting to hear what was said on this subject by the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Roswell B. Perkins. In a recent speech, Mr. Perkins said, "The suggestion is frequently made that the Federal Government should return to the States certain sources of tax revenues and terminate Federal grants-in-aid. However, study has shown that this solution is impracticable, at least on any broad scale. \* \* \* There is no assurance that any tax or group of taxes which might be selected to be turned over to the State will provide revenues to an individual State which will be related in any effective way to the need for funds to replace the present Federal grants."

Thus, the present administration, having officially proclaimed its strong belief in decentralization of the Federal Government, has had to recognize the hard fiscal facts of life which have faced previous Presidents, administrations, and Congresses.

None of the three conditions which we have mentioned alters the fundamental relationships between the different levels of Government, but they do decidedly affect

the leadership role of the Federal Government in meeting public needs.

Federal leadership in such ventures of national scope as the health of our people is no new event in our history. Soon after the American Colonies won their independence from Britain, the United States established tariffs to protect the infant industries of New England and the hemp industry of Kentucky. With the development of railroads, the Nation willingly gave land and tax exemptions to nurture their growth and make possible the opening of the western country to settlement and development. The establishment of the land-grant colleges, the opening of vast tracts of the public domain for homestead and settlement in the land-rush days, waterways, and harbor development—in all these the States and the Federal Government recognized the need for central leadership and planning if these natural resources were to be fully developed in the public interest.

Today the Nation faces a new phase, with the great issue of the development and use of its atomic-power resources. New ventures challenge the imagination and energies of our people.

As the problems of resource development have grown big in the technological world of science and the machine, so must the means of coping with them be expanded.

More than ever there is need for integrated action—extending through all levels of effort—Government and private, group and individual, with each making his own particular contribution.

But this does not mean that big government is inevitable or desired. It means planning with national results in mind, but the execution of these plans must and should be carried out through local authorities.

I use the TVA as an example. Under TVA, Congress set the national policy. It set the broad outlines of an integrated plan of flood control, navigation, soil restoration, and power production. But in carrying out the mandate of Congress TVA uses local agencies of Government and private organizations.

This is a distinction of, I think, major importance. Congress must and should determine national policy in certain fields. This does not mean, however, that administration of these policies must be on a nationwide or centralized basis.

This is true in the field of health.

The Federal Government, which provides funds, can reserve the right to lay down certain basic standards. But the administration of the program should rest in the hands of local authorities.

The fact is there is no other way to do the job. The task of harmonizing and periodically adjusting the intricate maze of parts that make up the integrated development of resources—human or natural—in a technological world simply cannot be done effectively from some remote government or business headquarters.

Alexander Hamilton, our country's foremost advocate of a strong central government, declared, "The more the operations of the national authority are intermingled in the ordinary exercise of government, the more the citizens are accustomed to meet with it in the common occurrences of their political life, the more it is familiarized to their sight and to their feelings, the further it enters into those objects which touch the most sensible chords and put into motion the most active springs of the human heart, the greater will be the probability that it will conciliate the respect and attachment of the community."

And in 1937, in a message to the Congress respecting regional authorities, Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

"It is not wise to direct everything from Washington."

The democracy of decentralized government, which protects the authority of State and local governments from centralized domination while enabling the people to benefit from Federal leadership, funds, and coordination, has long been a personal conviction. As you of the American Hospital Association know, we have, in fact, embodied this philosophy in the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

In 1946, when Senator Burton and I authored the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, we not only recognized the urgent need for more hospitals and better medical care, but we were convinced that the only way to defeat a compulsory health-insurance system was with an effectively functioning voluntary system. It seemed clear to us that the first step toward the goal of bringing the benefits of modern medicine within the reach of all our people was to make certain that hospital beds were available when needed. It seemed to us that hospitals and voluntary health insurance had to advance together. One could not proceed very far nor very satisfactorily without the other. Hospitals not only have to be paid for, they have to be maintained. Health insurance provides hospitals the means for a steady income. On the other hand, the extension of health insurance beyond the capacity of hospitals to supply beds when needed would only serve to aggravate the shortage of beds and increase the pressure for a socialized system.

I am in thorough agreement with the demonstrated philosophy of your American Hospital Association—a philosophy that believes the way to avoid the evils of socialized health care is to make sure that the voluntary system can do the job.

The forthright and inspired leadership of the American Hospital Association stands as a challenge to all citizen organizations dedicated to the good of the people.

You recognized that public needs had to be met and that there was little opportunity for bringing the benefits of modern medicine to millions of our population without adequate facilities.

As evidence of your association's vital role in meeting these needs, I recall that you scheduled a series of regional conferences held throughout the country last year. These meetings were designed to bring together individuals who had been closely associated with and were well informed on the operations of the Hill-Burton program, in order to determine what their thinking was about the program—whether they had major criticism concerning it and, in general, what their evaluation was as to its operation. The report of these conferences demonstrated that this program for the construction of hospitals and health facilities has been one of the most productive, best administered, and successful ventures into which the Federal Government has ever entered.

The program has been an example of Federal, State, and local community cooperation, and most important for us here, it derives its real strength from the fact that it is government and voluntary enterprise working together.

There are a number of important principles which were built into this program. They are not there by chance. They have had much to do with its success and can well serve as a basis for the expenditure of Federal funds for meeting public needs in other fields. These are:

1. A demonstrated need, substantiated by study and survey.
2. Local decision of greatest need and priority for expenditure of funds.
3. Maximum administrative authority given to the States.
4. Joint financing by all parties concerned.
5. General coordination and supervision by the responsible Federal Government agency.

6. Requirement that there be local responsibility for the operation of any facility.

7. A Federal council to review administrative procedures to insure that the Federal administrator does not act in an arbitrary manner.

8. A formula for the division of funds which recognizes the relative needs of different sections of the country and their ability to meet these needs.

9. Procedures which minimize political influence.

Perhaps more important than all of these principles is the incentive which the grant of Federal funds has given local and State bodies to take action to meet their needs. Our hospital program has demonstrated that when the Government helps to meet the need for hospitals and health facilities by providing assistance grants, the people—with their sense of local responsibility and local leadership—are eager to meet the opportunity and build their own hospitals and health facilities. The stimulus which the program has given to the building of hospitals and health facilities has carried over into many projects which have had no Federal or other governmental funds.

If we are to continue to improve the health of our people and build the strength of our country, we must strengthen the six pillars of health. These are:

1. Adequate numbers of well-trained health personnel—doctors, dentists, nurses, medical technicians.
2. A sufficient number of adequately equipped hospitals, health centers, and other health facilities.
3. Fuller understanding and practice of preventive medicine.
4. Continuation and increase of basic research in all fields of medicine and related sciences.
5. Education: It is the informed person who knows best how to take care of himself and preserve his health.
6. Conservation and enrichment of our soil. The minerals and nutrients which feed and make up our bodies come to us from the plants and products of the soil. Much disease and illness is attributed to deficiencies in our soil.

And I would suggest there is a seventh pillar essential to our health system. It is the newest one, and that is, the full use of voluntary prepayment insurance to finance the costs of needed health services. This instrumentality for easing the burden of the financial costs of illness, which through the years has weighed heavily on family income, can only attain its final goal through the support and participation of everyone, and this includes, I believe, the Federal Government. The voluntary health insurance bill, introduced on behalf of myself and several other Senators as a bipartisan measure, is aimed at bringing about the participation of the Federal Government, embodying the experience and philosophy of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

Other problems in the field of health remain unsolved. These have been studied by committees of Congress, the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, and most recently by the Commission on Financing of Hospital Care, sponsored by your association.

There must be an intelligent seeking for a sound basis of joint participation between local, State and Federal Government with the great voluntary health organizations of our country. The stimulus and incentive which the Federal Government can provide in these affairs does not weaken State and local government; quite to the contrary, it makes it possible for many States and local governments to discharge their responsibility, and thereby safeguards their rights.

If we do things in the voluntary way with a joining of hands and with each fulfilling



its responsibilities, our American system of government is strengthened in all its parts, the vitality of our Nation is quickened and preserved, and we hold fast to the principles of democracy proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson:

"Where every man is a sharer in the direction of his government \* \* \* and feels that he is a participator in the government of affairs."

In this spirit, let us move forward in the great mission to which you dedicate your labor and your lives.

The struggles of today are not for today alone, but for a vast future.

### Third Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. JAMES E. MURRAY

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement which I have prepared concerning the third anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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

Mr. President, Monday, July 25, 1955, marked the third anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It is a day of great significance, and of celebration and rejoicing for our 2½ million fellow American citizens in Puerto Rico, and one of which the Senate of the United States should take cognizance, and in which all Americans can take just pride.

Mr. President, I am sure that most of the Members of the Senate will recall how the Puerto Rican people through their elected leaders submitted to the 81st Congress something new and unique to the United States political system when they petitioned for authority in the form of a compact to organize themselves into a commonwealth government, with all proper powers of self-determination except for certain powers reserved to the United States Government.

This petition on the part of the Puerto Rican people was something new and different. It showed political inspiration and political imagination in planning a new system of government within the American framework to meet the new and unusual problems posed by the truly phenomenal economic and cultural progress of the people of Puerto Rico in their half-century under the American flag.

As the Members of the Senate know, Puerto Rico is a land of long-established civilization in a character remindful of Old World customs and traditions. Ponce de Leon started its settlement before he set out for Florida on his legendary search. The first bishop in the New World was Alonso Manso, the first bishop of Puerto Rico. The oldest church under our flag today is the San Jose Church in San Juan.

While possessing unsurpassed beauty and charm, the island is deficient in natural resources. Two and one-quarter million people live in an area of 3,500 square miles, of which only a part is arable. So far, few mineral resources have been discovered. But the people themselves have compensated for their lack of natural resources in their spiritual, mental, and physical energy.

Today, still a long way from the ultimate goal of eliminating unemployment, Puerto Rico has made tremendous strides toward the more abundant life for her people. Everywhere in this tiny island in a large sea the signs of progress can be seen. You will find there hotels comparing favorably with any in the New World, roads rivaling our best highways, an airport second to none, modern new factories, efficient and productive, albeit tiny by continental comparisons. You will find sanitary conditions which have brought in an almost unbelievably short space of time a death rate (and this may surprise you) lower than that of the United States as a whole.

You will see also acres of sugarcane, coffee, bananas, and other crops. Almost every square foot of available land is in agricultural production.

Puerto Rico is handicapped both by the distance from raw materials and ultimate market. The people had to be trained, industriallywise. The community was a poor one in which substandard living conditions prevailed. There was a mountainous job to do in the field of education. Little by little, the problems are being overcome. They are being attacked on all fronts simultaneously.

What inspired this beehive activity in tropical Puerto Rico? It is, I think, the explosive energy of a happy people who do not carry the burden of colonialism. It is the minds and muscles of free men and women aroused to their task by aggressive leadership. This activity will, I am sure, continue while these conditions prevail, until one day, perhaps not long from now, the children will go to school as long as do children in continental United States, and living conditions will equal those of their mainland brothers. In large measure, this depends upon the continued wisdom of this great body which is fomenting freedom, happiness, and an atmosphere of plenty for all throughout a free world.

But today, Mr. President, I want to commend both the people of Puerto Rico and the Members of the Senate for their achievements under 3 years of commonwealth status.

### Expanding the Civil Airport Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. OREN HARRIS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, announcement that the President has approved S. 1855, to amend the Federal Airport Act, is welcome news to all of those interested in the development of civil aviation in the United States.

The action of the President in approving S. 1855 assures a substantial 4-year airport construction program. It will not only permit expansion of civil aviation, but will promote safety by providing more adequate facilities.

In 1946, Congress enacted the Federal Airport Act to authorize \$520 million in Federal grants for the development of a nationwide system of civil airports. That was sound legislation, needed to insure the development of civil aviation in this country, but as of today, some 9 years later, we must face the fact that we do not have an adequate airport system to permit the continued expansion of civil aviation.

One reason for this situation is that less than half of the amount authorized by the Federal Airport Act has been appropriated. Congress has appropriated for Federal aid to sponsors the sum of \$256,221,154.

Federal funds made available varied from \$45 million in 1947 to nothing in 1954. Last year the appropriation was \$22 million and this year the budget estimate was for \$11 million.

It is easy enough to see that developing a sound, long-range program was impossible on that basis. Sponsors of airport projects obviously could not anticipate with any certainty the amount of Federal funds which might be available in the future.

Early this year representatives of airport sponsors and users appealed to Members of Congress to work out some solution to this problem. The result was that on May 16 I introduced H. R. 6260 which proposed a new approach to the problem. My bill was a companion bill to S. 1855.

This legislation proposed to abandon the old system of making annual appropriations for Federal-aid grants and instead give the Department of Commerce authority to make contract obligations amounting to \$63 million a year for 4 years for such grants.

The principle of allowing contract obligations for Federal aid is not new. It has been in effect in the Federal highway program for years with great success.

Before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House was able to hold public hearings on the legislation, the Senate passed S. 1855, with certain amendments.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Communications, of which I have the honor of being chairman, held public hearings on the legislation on July 6, 8, and 14. The subcommittee felt that the Senate amendments improved the bill and recommended favorable action on the Senate bill. However, subsequent to the Senate action on the bill, an appropriation of \$20 million for fiscal year 1946 was made, and S. 1855 was amended to cut back the contract authority granted the Department to \$42,500,000 for the present fiscal year. The provision for annual contract authority of \$63 million for the 3 subsequent fiscal years was left unchanged. The Senate later accepted the House amendments.

In addition to making a substantial increase in Federal-aid grants available, the bill makes it clear that the Department of Commerce is not to consider ineligible for Federal aid the development of any class of public airports, the construction, alteration, or repairs of airport terminal buildings, or the accomplishment of any other type of airport development legally eligible under the Federal Airport Act.

The legislation was drafted to make it clear that the Congress feels that an adequate national system of airports must include small airports, as well as the large airports serving the air carriers. An adequate national civil airport system also must take into consideration the airports needed for business flying, agricultural flying, and all of the many other

types of flying included in the overall category commonly known as general aviation.

It is realized that enactment of this legislation to amend the Federal Airport Act will not solve all of our problems in developing a national airport system, but I am sure that setting up a 4-year program by giving the Department of Commerce authority to make contract obligations for the Federal-aid grants is a great forward step in the right direction.

I am sure that all of those interested in the welfare of aviation in the United States are very grateful to the President for approving this legislation.

### Members Should Be Proud of Record Made by 1st Session of the 84th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. CARL ALBERT**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the end of the 1st session of the 84th Congress provides us with an opportunity to look back on the results of our labors for the first 7 months of this year, and a chance to look forward to the anticipated accomplishments in the 2d session.

While every Member of Congress has a right to be proud of the record made in the first session, I think the Democrats can take particular pride in the high quality of statesmanship they have displayed under very trying circumstances. Under the leadership of our great Speaker, SAM RAYBURN, and of our distinguished majority leader, JOHN MCCORMACK, we have demonstrated for all to see that ours is the party of responsibility, the party of good government, the party of the people.

We have established beyond doubt that Democrats are not obstructionists; they do not carry on cold wars of partisan politics. On the contrary, our splendid record of cooperation with a Republican President in both the foreign and domestic fields proves that our sole objective is to do what we think best for the American people.

The Democratic record of supporting a nonpartisan policy in foreign affairs is unblemished. Our first major act in the last session was to pass a resolution, at the President's request, authorizing him to use the Armed Forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. Many held that the President needed no such grant of authority from the Congress, contending that he already had that power; but when the President sought affirmative action, Democrats voted to grant it to him.

We succeeded, over much Republican opposition, in passing a 3-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, giving the President new authority to cut tariffs. The President had asked a Republican Congress to approve that rec-

ommendation last year, but the Republicans did not do it for him. We did.

We put through an extension of the foreign-aid program in substantially the form requested by the President, and we backed him to the hilt in his negotiations with our potential enemies. Criticism for carrying on these negotiations came not from the Democrats, but from Republicans. We on the Democratic side take considerable pride in the fact that the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy is, in the main a continuation of the foreign policies carried on under the previous Democratic administration.

Our support of a strong national defense has likewise been unstinted. We passed a law setting up a new Reserve program; we extended the draft; we insisted on the maintenance of a powerful fighting force despite the tendency in the Pentagon to put economy ahead of defense.

True, there were differences between the Democrats in Congress and the President on many domestic issues. The House, I am happy to say, passed a bill to restore the 90 percent price-support program on basic farm commodities. The Senate did not act on this item in the last session, but I feel sure action will be taken next year. The income of the farmers continues to slide downward, while Secretary of Agriculture Benson stands idly by.

The Democrats put through in the closing hours of the session a housing bill which will do much to provide better homes for thousands of our citizens. We passed a new minimum wage law, setting the floor on wages at \$1 an hour, compared with the 90-cent recommendation of the President and the 75-cent floor in the old law.

We raised the pay of Federal employees, going beyond the recommendations of the President to establish fair-pay scales for postal and classified Federal workers. We authorized a special commission to investigate the much-criticized Federal employees security program.

We continued the Small Business Administration and the Defense Production Act, and we voted to extend the corporation- and excise-tax rates at the 1954 levels. We tried to give the little fellow a slight tax break to offset the tremendous windfall given the rich by the Republican Congress last year, but a powerful campaign led by the White House was too much for us to overcome with our paper-thin majority.

We passed a law providing for a fair distribution of Salk polio vaccine. In the House we passed a bill providing new social-security benefits for women and for the disabled. The retirement age for women would be reduced from 65 to 62 years. House action came too late in the session for the Senate to put that bill through this year, but action on it is certain to come early in the next session.

Congress also will be ready to act early next year on a big school construction program. The House Committee on Education and Labor has approved this program, and it will be before the House early in the next session.

Whether we can get a fair and equitable highway construction program

through in the next session remains a question mark. We tried to put through a pay-as-you-use highway construction bill in the last session, but it was defeated late in the session. I sincerely hope we can agree on road legislation next year for, as everyone agrees, we badly need a big highway construction program.

One of the last acts of the House was to approve a bill freeing natural gas producers from Federal regulation. It took a lot of work for us to get that one through, but I am happy to say it was done. The bill is now ready for the Senate to consider.

With a presidential election coming up next year, it is expected by many that politics will play a big part in 1956 legislative deliberations. It is my prediction, however, that when the record is written at the end of the next session, it will show that the Democrats in Congress have continued to conduct themselves in an efficient, responsible manner. The White House will continue to get the aid of the Democratic leadership when it is deserving of that aid; yet we reserve for ourselves the right to make the legislative decisions. For myself, I have no doubt but that the Democratic record will be a persuasive factor when we go before the voters next year.

### First Session, Eighty-fourth Congress, Has Constructive Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include a radio address that I made over station WORL, Boston, Mass.:

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, the 1st session of the 84th Congress, without fanfare or sensationalism, and without political bitterness has been a constructive one.

The Democratic-controlled Congress has enacted important legislation with a minimum of friction, bickering, or political conflict. This has been healthy, not only for our country but for the world.

As a passing observation, in the disturbed world of today, the most severe criticism of President Eisenhower has come from certain prominent or vocal Republican Members from both branches of the Congress.

The Democrats have legislated constructively, and criticized temperately. However, when there was Democratic criticism, it was justified and constructive in nature.

During the campaign of 1954, in the last days of the campaign, in his fervent and frantic desire and attempt to elect a Republican Congress, President Eisenhower while speaking in Denver on October 8, 1954, and calling for the election of a Republican Congress, declared that if the Democrats gained control, politics would "run riot in Washington and result in a cold war" between the Congress and the White House.

That somewhat reckless statement should never have been made. It was made in an attempt to put fear in the minds of the voters as to the motives of the Democrats if the



people voted to give the Democratic Party control of Congress—and an attempt to have voters, through fear, and by way of reaction, vote for Republican candidates.

The people exercised their judgment and wisdom, and wisely elected a Democratic Congress.

The history of this session shows that the people used excellent judgment. The record of this session has also shown how intemperate the President was when he made that scarecrow charge, and how unsound his judgment was. Even on the ground of politics such a statement should not have been made, particularly by the leader of the Republican Party who is also the President of the United States.

For the people must bear in mind that as a politician, the President is the political leader of the Republican Party.

You will note that I say "political leader" because there are many other leaders in the Republican Party who are not elected by the people—certain big-business men, bankers, and financiers, who pretty well determine the policies of the present administration. And the people are commencing to catch up with the fact that the present Republican administration is a "big business" administration. Certainly, the evidence already existing supports that statement, and within the next 16 months it will be disclosed further.

Before the present session of the 84th Democratic-controlled Congress started (and we have only a 1-vote margin in the Senate) that great American, who is "Mr. Democrat"—Speaker SAM RAYBURN, of Texas—said, in substance, that the Democratic Party would be a constructive influence, a constructive supporter, when we agreed, and a constructive critic and proposer, when there was a disagreement.

That is the role of a party not in control of the White House—that acts consistently with the finest traditions of American political life.

The record of the 1st session of the 84th Congress clearly shows the Democratic Party lived up to that role.

In this session just closing there has been a tremendous amount of legislation enacted into law. In comparison with the 1st session of the 83d Congress, which was under the control of Republicans, this session has been outstanding.

While you have read articles and heard over the radio statements from commentators that there has been an absence of fireworks and lack of sensationalism, such statements are a credit to the Democratic Party in Congress. For it must be remembered that it is the duty of the Congress to legislate and not just to make sensational headlines that appeal to the emotions and not to reason.

And the Democratic Party has done its job well; it has given an exemplary example of party responsibility.

In keeping with Democratic tradition that differing opinions in foreign affairs stop at the water's edge, we have acted with vision and courage in meeting the world's problems created by the leaders of international communism.

The present Republican administration is following in this respect the sound policies of past Democratic administrations.

The quick passage of the Formosa resolution; the ratification of the German treaty and numerous other treaties; defense appropriations; the reciprocal trade agreements extension for 3 years, weakened by the President in the Senate after the bill had passed the House; the foreign aid or mutual assistance legislation and appropriations; the Inter-American Highway; and many other pieces of legislation are evidence of the fine work of this session in the field of foreign affairs under Democratic leadership.

In the field of national defense, in addition to necessary appropriations, the extension of the Selective Service Act and the Mil-

itary Manpower Reserve Act, both of which are most important in our national defense and preservation; appropriations for research by the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies of the Government engaged in this field, so that we will remain in advance of the Soviets; in providing for a vast constructive program for our far-flung network of airbases throughout the world, are further evidence of the accomplishments of the first session of this Congress.

In the field of internal security a number of important bills have been passed. A special commission has been authorized to study the question of internal security so that the guilty will be vigorously detected and exposed and at the same time the reputation of the innocent will be protected.

There are many persons justifiably concerned with the large number of mergers taking place. There is no question but what some of them violate the Sherman antitrust law, and yet they are "getting away with it."

The Democratic Congress, recognizing the seriousness of this problem, has passed a law increasing the penalties of the violation of antitrust law; investigations are now being made by the Democratic-controlled committees of both the House and the Senate. The results will be disclosed later on.

And in other fields, such as the field of labor, the passage of the \$1 minimum-wage law, the Democratic-controlled Congress has done outstanding work this session. And there is still another session of the 84th Congress to come, during which the people of the country will be assured that in the Halls of Congress the same kind of progressive and constructive action by the Democratic Party will continue in the best interests of our people. For the Democratic Party is truly the party of the people.

### H. R. 7000, To Provide for the Strengthening of the Reserve Forces

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7000 is about to become law. When this bill is law then it will be my duty as a Representative in Congress to do everything possible to see that the law is properly administered. I believe that should be the attitude of every Representative and every American concerning any legislation that he or she might have opposed. After giving such a law our backing and a fair trial, if it is then found unworkable, we should have the courage to repeal it and substitute something more in the national interest. In a democracy such as ours, this should be the attitude of every loyal American.

However, it is proper as one of the small minority who voted against H. R. 7000 to give my reason for so doing. The bill has now gone to the President for signature. When he signs it, it will be the law of the land for the next 4 years. As a bill, it is satisfactory to no one, not to the Pentagon, which asked for something very different; not to the President, who wants a strong Reserve to make up for his weakening of the Regular Military Establishment; and not to the Congress, which passed this bill solely

as a compromise. As a law, it will prove unfair, unworkable, and ill-timed. It will create confusion, breed resentment, and work great hardship on the Armed Forces.

The day of large Reserve forces is past. The very idea is becoming outmoded. The most effective Reserve forces would have been of no assistance on the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. If Japan had the same industrial potential that the United States possessed, she would have won World War II in 5 minutes at Pearl Harbor. There would have been nothing that the United States could have ever done to overcome the disadvantages of the Pearl Harbor defeat. We were saved because we had years to build bomber plants, train pilots, and again enter the war in the Pacific on more favorable terms. But had Japan possessed the ability to come on and control the air over America, we could never have mobilized and the war would have been over with America the loser. The usefulness of unmobilized Reserves disappeared with the development of the long-range bomber aircraft and nuclear weapons. If Russia should attack us, only two forces would be of any avail: the Ready defense force, alerted by the radar warning system that we are building across our northern approaches, and the Ready strategic air forces, that can deal an immediate retaliatory blow. In an atomic war, the need for Reserves would pass before they could be mobilized. The Military Reserve Act of 1955 represents the sort of legislation that would have been useful in preparing us to meet the challenge of 1914, but not even the challenge of 1941. We are still thinking of Chateau-Thierry and of sending great masses of men over there with plenty of time to mobilize and train them.

We should be preparing for a war of the future. Philip of Macedonia and Alexander the Great developed something new—the Greek Phalanx. With this new development Alexander was able to conquer the world with a very small force. The Roman Legion was something new. It dominated the world for 500 years. Britain was a small island, a dot on the map of the world with limited manpower, but her leaders were farsighted and developed through science and skill a navy which controlled the 7 seas for 400 years. This my friends is the age of airpower, guided missiles, rockets, germ warfare, and scientific development. The nation that can plan ahead and excel in these military fields of endeavor, that nation will control the world for peace.

Mr. Speaker, I remind you that in 1934 and 1935, one of the major courses taught at West Point was the horse cavalry. While Hitler was building Panzer divisions and Stuka dive bombers, these great military minds, including that of our great President, were thinking too much in terms of the trench warfare of World War I. Had Germany been contiguous to the United States in 1940, we would not have lasted as long as France with our horse cavalry, a few outmoded tanks and no air force.

I appeared on a national television show not long ago with a retired general

who openly advocated a reactivation of the horse cavalry. We must put aside this thinking and with imagination, determination and science prepare for a war of the future as the best means of preventing that war. I think I should say at this point that it was my opinion in 1944 and the opinion of many experts that World War II could have been won in Europe without the loss of a single infantry soldier wading across the beaches of Normandy and sloshing through the mud of northern France and the Rhineland. If the leaders of America at that time and before had possessed the imagination of the British when Britannia ruled the waves, they could have put the B-29 in operation over Germany and Germany would have been forced to capitulate. This plane, which later destroyed Japan, had been in the blueprint stage years before the Normandy invasion. We only needed leaders with the courage to develop it and put it in operation over Europe. Germany was a small country, highly industrialized and could not have long withstood TNT dropped by thousands of B-29's, much less thousands of atomic bombs from the same source. But our military thinking was geared to the Meuse-Argonne, so we lost nearly a million men, killed and wounded on the battlefields of Western Europe.

Let us be realistic. Our only potential enemy is Russia and her satellites. She has overwhelming superiority in ground troops, tanks, and tactical aircraft. We cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, match on land, in numbers or in firepower, the overwhelming masses of Russia and China. Our only alternative is to balance this preponderance of strength, not by building an air force equal to Russia's but by building an air force many times larger and superior in technology to counterbalance her vast land superiority. The situation is too delicate, too precarious, to waste money on a vast, cumbersome Reserve that could only be in action after months of mobilization and training.

America needs long-term enlistments, if we are to survive, for our mechanics, our airmen, our scientists, our radar specialists, and our technicians. We need a force ready to move this minute, this afternoon, for tomorrow may be too late. We need men with years of intense daily training. Six months of active duty with a night a week for several years cannot possibly give our national defense the highly skilled men needed. It takes 5 to 10 years of constant training to develop a good pilot, a good scientist, or a first-class technician in any category. Yet this is the type of man who will save America—not the ones who only know left-face and right-face.

Adequate national defense costs money. The United States is already hopelessly in debt. Every dollar must be made to count. After several years the Reserve program under this bill will cost huge sums of money. I believe this money could be better spent on a force in being ready to move at a moment's notice. I greatly fear that a tremendous retirement burden will be fostered on the American taxpayer under this vast Reserve program. Also, a retirement that

might become unfair to those in Regular service. In other words, a man in the Reserve can build up and eventually draw retirement by being in the Reserve and at the same time continue his civilian occupation and provide for old age. For instance, men can be found today who draw Reserve retirement, social security, State retirement, possibly congressional retirement in some cases and at the same time amass a personal fortune. This is practically impossible for a Regular in military service. He does not have time to carry on a business on the side nor is his salary such that he can save up to provide real security. So, often a man in Regular service, after 20 or 30 years of such service, will find it necessary to get a job to support his family.

Many of those advocating this bill stated the necessity of having an organized group in every section of the country to keep order in case of an atomic attack. This is negative thinking. This is admitting failure in the first instance. This is tantamount to an admission that we are not making proper preparations to prevent such an attack. This is the thinking of prophets of doom. This theory is fallacious in the extreme and will lead to the wrong psychology. Our National Guard and civil-defense organizations will take care of any such emergency. Before the National Guard is inducted into Federal service a home guard should be organized as during World War II. On this point, Mr. Speaker, I think every citizen should be required to belong to a local organization to render first aid, do patrol duty, and things of this nature. This organization should function as a patriotic service without compensation. I do not believe that real patriotism can be bought. We owe something to America and to our way of life. It would be a privilege to serve in such an organization to prevent chaos at home in time of dire emergency.

Without adding this confusing bill, our national defense is cumbersome and clumsy to say the least. We have four Air Forces, the Regular Air Force, the Navy Air Force, the Marine Air Force, and the Army Air Force. In the interest of saving money and in striking power, these should be consolidated into one force with a terrific punch. It would be absurd and ridiculous to further divide command by giving each field army control of a certain number of tactical aircraft as advocated by some. Many of the technical schools of the Army could be consolidated and our ground forces in general consolidated into one highly skilled, highly mobile striking force with the same training areas and same uniforms, saving millions of dollars. Attention should also be given to uniform lines of supply and a common warehouse system for all services. Likewise, I believe our lady organizations should be consolidated and reduced, as civilian help can be acquired more cheaply, or men inducted into service with minor physical defects. The hour is too urgent to continue to play politics with the taxpayers' money.

This bill comes at a time when we desperately need a highly skilled, thor-

oughly trained, mobile Army with emphasis on airborne troops. It comes in a hour when our great Navy needs long-term enlistments of technicians who can handle proximity fuses, radar, rockets, and Nike. This bill will furnish no branch of our service with the kind of men needed.

We, as representatives of the people, will not be able to escape the condemnation of history if we fail to meet this crisis with a streamlined 1975 national defense.

Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize again that if we dissipate our resources all over the world among doubtful allies and further scatter our striking potential among several air forces and many branches of the service, we will be inviting disaster. If Russia succeeds in her initial attack on the United States and our industrial potential is destroyed, then the greatest Reserve in the world would be of no avail. We must be able to repel this initial onslaught from the air, whether it be conventional aircraft or guided missiles, and instantaneously launch a counterattack through the air that will paralyze the heart of Russia.

This Reserve measure places emphasis on land surface forces. At one stage the legislation included the provisions of a bonus for individuals enlisting in the Army and the Marine Corps. The thinking that inspired the bill is the thinking of surface force adherents, who have so far failed to comprehend the role of air power in a modern Military Establishment. The thinking that dominates the bill, as enacted, is the thinking of men oriented to the land masses type tactics. The bill fails completely to recognize the needs of the Air Force, even that the buildup of the Reserve in certain categories will make it difficult for the Air Force to enlist the men it needs for regular service. There is less comprehension of the requirements of airpower in this bill than in the President's budget message.

The bill is unworkable. Its provisions are complex, and many of them still are subject to legal interpretation. No one can yet be sure what final effect the bill will have upon our military structure. It is easier to be sure of the effect it will have on the young men whose lives it will overshadow for the better part of a decade. Abraham Lincoln is credited with the authorship of the statement that a house divided against itself cannot stand. This Reserve bill will divide this Nation into two groups: Those affected by it and those who manage to escape its provisions. This bill sets brother against brother.

I say this because this bill does not provide either for universality of service or equitable service. Some men will volunteer for 3 or more years' active duty. Some will be drafted for 2 years. Some will volunteer for 3 to 6 months active duty training. Some will serve their entire time in the Reserves with no extended period of active duty at all. Some will receive one rate of pay, some another, and some will not wear the uniform at all—either in active or Reserve service. Admittedly, it sets up alternative choices for young men facing the



draft. Unfortunately, it requires nothing of young men who, somehow, miss the draft entirely.

The administration of this law will impose a very serious burden on the Military Establishment. New offices will have to be created to handle the personnel records of the men who serve under its various categories. I can anticipate that the law will also impose a very great burden on the Members of Congress. Parents will demand explanations; men affected by it will complain of the inequities; we will be asked to take steps to see that justice is done, and yet we will remain as confused by the complicated provisions of the compromise we have erected into a juggernaut as those who direct their questions to us.

Mr. Speaker, I do not question the desire of my colleagues to insure the security of the United States. I do not question their eagerness to create a strong military force to augment the Regular forces of our 2½-million-man Military Establishment. But I do question the farsightedness of many who advocated this bill. I question whether they had the proper concepts of future war or were acquainted with the facts. I know the political pressure groups were active. Russia is talking soft these days. Were my colleagues so bemused by the coo of a mechanical dove that they no longer realize the need for Reserve service that strengthens the Armed Forces, and Reserve legislation that can be translated effectively into combat power as quickly as needed?

No, Mr. Speaker, I fear that many Americans failed to support adequate Reserve legislation because they fail to appreciate what is needed to guarantee the security of this country. They see armed soldiers on the land, tanks and guns ready for action, warships riding at anchor. They do not see the aircraft that fly out of sight; they object to the noise of jet aircraft crossing the sonic barrier; they complain of the necessity of placing air bases near centers of industry and population. They have not yet come to understand that air power and air power alone can defend the United States against attack that comes through the air. They neither realize that air power won the decision in World War II, nor that world war III may well be ended before any surface forces could be employed. Lacking thorough study, they would establish a Reserve Army, to be composed of a high proportion of green young men, with very short active duty training periods, who may well never be needed, or if needed, will be impotent to add strength to the Regular Military Establishment.

Mr. Speaker, an air force in being is not an air force in action, though it is ready for action. A strong air force ready for action is the strongest kind of a reserve force. It can do for our country what the Reserve force to be created by this new law can never do. It is a police force, to keep the peace. It is a riot squad, ready to meet an emergency. It is a guaranty that peace will be preserved or, if once disturbed, quickly restored. It is the only Reserve force we need to guarantee our security.

The money spent on spasmodic training of part-time participants is money down a rathole. The funds we will need to appropriate for this measure would build aircraft; they would provide air wings; they could stimulate research and development to give body to weapons as yet on the drawing board or in the mind's eye of a laboratory scientist.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that Russia is placing major emphasis on Reserve training. Russia is building aircraft. We all know now of her new long-range strategic bomber, of her new jet interceptor, of her new all-weather fighter. We know that she has built these planes at a rate surprising to us, that upset all our expectations and calculations. We know that Russian technology is excellent. We know that Russia has an enormous, and an enormously strong air force in being. We can be sure that the masters of the Kremlin are pleased with the fumbling that has gone on, on Capitol Hill.

Reserve forces at any time are intended merely to occupy an important secondary role in our Defense Establishment. In the age of jet aircraft and nuclear weapons, regular, full-time professional forces, ready instantly to fight, must have the major emphasis and the highest priority.

It is ironic that while the overall size and the overall capabilities of forces are being reduced—with further reductions scheduled—this Congress should have passed a hybrid and unsatisfactory Reserve bill, satisfactory to none, questioned by all, and sure to plague this and future Congresses so long as it remains on the statute books.

### The 10th General Assembly of the United Nations: Challenge and Responsibility

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. CHESTER E. MERROW

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I have been privileged to be appointed by the President, along with the Honorable Brooks Hays, of Arkansas, as a United States representative to the forthcoming 10th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, representing the United States Congress on the delegation. Heading the delegation will be the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who is the permanent United States representative to the United Nations, and the other members are Gov. Dennis Joseph Roberts, of Rhode Island, and the Honorable Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr., president of the University of Virginia. I appreciate deeply the opportunity which this will present, and I shall strive to bring into the deliberations of the United States delegation the congressional point of view reflecting the public opinion of our people. I believe it is essential that those of us who represent the United States at the United Nations, and

indeed before other international bodies and conferences, must always bear in mind the central fact that whatever we decide upon in such international bodies vitally affects every man, woman, and child in the United States. It is equally important that our people be kept as fully informed as possible on the activities of its Government, particularly those activities concerning the maintenance of international peace and security.

Mr. Speaker, the organization that the people of the world have chosen as the primary agency for the maintenance of international peace and security is the United Nations. Over and over again the United Nations has been declared to be the cornerstone of American foreign policy. I am in full accord with this principle. Too often the organization has been attacked by those who have not had the facts. During the 83d Congress, I was privileged to serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Our subcommittee held extensive hearings covering the whole range of United States participation in international organizations, including the United Nations. Testimony was received from individuals and organizations representing a cross-section of American life and activity. These people and organizations are to be commended for the time and effort which they took in presenting their views to the subcommittee. I felt it was extremely important to make available these views to the American people and to our own Government officials. These hearings were printed, and the demand has exceeded the supply. During the course of the hearings, it became apparent to me and to other members of the subcommittee that while it was true that there exists certain shortcomings in the United Nations, nevertheless its record of accomplishment far outweighs its shortcomings. I believe firmly that we must put forth every effort to improve the organization in every possible way, at the same time recognizing that the organization has served mankind well.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is well at this point to summarize the major accomplishments of the United Nations over the past 10 years. President Eisenhower, in a recent message to the Congress transmitting the ninth annual report on United States participation in the United Nations, stated:

In a decade of trying years, the United Nations has developed from a blueprint for peace into a living, functioning organization.

It has done so in spite of such unforeseen and major problems as mankind's entry into the atomic age with all its potential for good or evil, and the Soviet inspired cold war which has attempted to frustrate international cooperation. The United Nations over the past 10 years has amassed this impressive record in carrying out the obligations assumed under the charter:

#### MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

In carrying out its obligations to maintain international peace and security the United Nations has established and

maintained a truce between Israel and the Arab League. This continues to be an uneasy truce but one which has effectively prevented open conflict. United Nations intervention in the dispute between India and Pakistan over control of Kashmir has prevented the outbreak of war in that sensitive area. The United Nations successfully mediated between the Dutch and the Indonesians, and this mediation has resulted in the establishment of an independent Republic of Indonesia.

#### SUPPRESSION OF ACTS OF AGGRESSION

The United Nations played a key part in 1946 in ending Communist aggression and threats of aggression in Iran and forcing the withdrawal of Soviet troops in that area. Likewise, Communist hostilities and subversive activities against Greece were brought into the open by the United Nations and the threat against the independence of that country effectively stopped. The invasion of the Republic of Korea by Communist forces in 1950 was the most direct and serious challenge to the authority and power of the United Nations. This challenge was met by the united action of the free countries of the world with the United States taking the leading part and making the major contribution. The aggressors were thrown back beyond the point from which they started. This action proved that the United Nations, unlike the League of Nations, could take military action when necessary to resist unprovoked aggression. An important by-product of the Korean action was the passage of the uniting-for-peace resolution whereby the General Assembly is empowered to deal with acts of aggression when the Security Council is prevented from doing so by the veto.

#### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The United Nations through the Economic and Social Council has developed effective plans for economic cooperation between nations to carry out the United Nation's responsibilities for creating conditions of well-being and raise standards of living. Regional economic commissions have been established for Europe, Latin America, and Asia and the Far East to determine the factors retarding the economic development of the areas and to make recommendations for improving these conditions. Because much international tension has economic roots, these cooperative economic efforts are effectively dealing with these problems at the point of origin.

The specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Labor Organization, to mention three, have established far-reaching programs to help underdeveloped areas raise their standards of health, nutrition, labor, and education. In general, the United States contribution to the work of these agencies, which we have strongly supported since the beginning, has been progressively reduced while the contribution of those countries which benefit directly is increasing. The work of these agencies is contributing importantly to an increase in political and economic stability with food production rising through the use of

modern agricultural methods and debilitating diseases such as malaria being progressively eliminated.

In the fall of 1953 I served as chairman of a special study mission on international organizations and movements, which included the Honorable ALBERT P. MORANO, and the Honorable ALVIN M. BENTLEY. The group made a study of seven specialized agencies of the United Nations in Europe and issued its report—House Report No. 1257, 83d Congress—on February 25, 1954. This report records the high degree of accomplishment achieved by the specialized agencies.

#### PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

At the initiative of the United States and with the unanimous cooperation of the United Nations, atomic energy is being harnessed to serve the ends of peace rather than war. The Peaceful Uses Conference convening in Geneva on August 8 is the greatest scientific conference of this kind ever called. It holds within it the potential for vast benefits to mankind. At the same time progress is being made toward establishing an international agency for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

#### WORLD FORUM OF PUBLIC OPINION

The United Nations, and within it the General Assembly in particular, has developed into a sounding board of public opinion which has served the interests of the free world well. In this forum the Communist cold war has been revealed for what it is, and the peaceful aims and cooperative endeavors of the free world have increasingly won the support of the majority. The recent release of the 11 American fliers illegally detained by the Chinese Communists is due in part to the pressure of world public opinion as applied through the General Assembly and carried out by the Secretary General.

#### DISARMAMENT

Effective disarmament under safeguarded controls is one of the major tasks which the United Nations has undertaken to achieve. While it has not yet succeeded in reaching this universally desired goal, there are increasing signs that the long-drawn-out negotiations under the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations are making progress. It is hoped that, faced with mutual annihilation in a modern atomic war, the powers principally concerned may come to terms in a program safeguarded by the United Nations.

#### THE UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

The United Nations has been effective in furthering important aspects of United States foreign policy objectives. This is particularly so in the various regional organizations which the United States has taken the initiative in establishing in our national interests as well as to insure the security of nations threatened by Communist aggression or subversion. These regional arrangements are specifically permitted under article 52 of the charter and they exist, so to speak, "under the umbrella" of the United Nations.

As I have indicated earlier in my remarks, the United Nations is far from a

perfect organization and of necessity reflects within itself the many imperfections of our international society. However, it has proved to be a going and a growing organization which is working effectively for peace and for establishing conditions of well-being and security among nations. Its first 10 years have proved beyond doubt that there is universal recognition of the need for an international organization such as the United Nations. As far as I know, no member of the United Nations has threatened to resign and no member has been threatened with expulsion, while the waiting list of those desiring to join the organization is long. The elasticity of the United Nations Charter has enabled the organization to cope successfully with unexpected difficulties and it has become increasingly a source of strength to which mankind looks for harmonizing the action of nations.

This forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations may well be the crucial one in the history of the organization. It will call for steadfastness of purpose, adherence to principle and clear recognition of the best interests of the United States and of the United Nations. I look forward to the challenge it will present and realize full well the heavy responsibilities which will be ours.

### Security and Peace Problems of 1953 Are Still With Us in 1955

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. LEROY JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a reply to a high-school student in my congressional district, who was concerned as to what was the greatest problem facing a Congressman today.

Mr. Speaker, I do believe that my reply may be enlightening to other students, and those who review the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the public libraries and elsewhere. It has been written in language that is understandable to the average layman, one who desires to know and interpret this document in his everyday life in this great country of ours.

FEBRUARY 25, 1953.

Mr. SAM DICKSON,  
Takoma Park, Md.

DEAR SAM: This will acknowledge your letter requesting my views on what I consider the greatest problems facing a Congressman today.

World peace is the most important subject today and while many of the problems involved are confined to Congress and the representatives of our Government at the present time, I feel that every young man and woman who will soon be taking an active part as citizens will want to do everything possible to contribute toward this end.

As I discuss this with you, I will mention some of my own experiences and observations to illustrate how I believe the United States of America, at this crucial period, can



play a role that might solve the most staggering question of all time.

As I see it, the problem is how can this generation develop world stability that will take away forever the threat of war as a mechanism for the solution of international disputes. In this scientific and atomic age, the sphere of our world is rapidly becoming more and more confined. We must explore every possible means of settling our affairs in a peaceable manner.

My connection personally with the problem arose 35 years ago. After struggling hard to get through college, to get through law school, to get my law school debts paid, on January 2, 1917, I started practicing law in San Francisco, Calif. Within a few months the United States declared war on Imperial Germany. It was a terrible disappointment and shock to me that after all my struggles to get started in the practice of my chosen profession, a war should break out. Of course, as you and your classmates realize too well, the threat of war has never ceased since then, and the planning of your future must still include a period of service in the Armed Forces.

Following the outbreak of World War I, I decided to enlist and I was sent to the first officers' training camp at the Presidio in San Francisco. I took infantry training there and one of the first exercises we had was to learn to plunge a bayonet into a dummy hanging from a rod. This, of course, was to train us in the technique of killing an enemy soldier with a bayonet. The exercise, although it was in the interest of my own self-protection, repulsed me. I could stand the marching, the shooting, the sleeping out in the open, but to stab a human being was something that I rebelled against. I learned from some pals of mine that across the bay the Army was conducting a ground school for aviators. I contacted the commandant and asked him if he thought I could pass the examination and get into the course. He said he thought I could. I enlisted in the Signal Corps and in a few weeks I was attending ground school and in several months was sent to San Diego, Calif., where I learned to fly. When my training was completed, 67 of us were ordered overseas. We sailed out of New York Harbor on March 1, 1918, and by the 15th of March we were learning to fly Neuports, Spads, and other French planes. In August, I was sent to the front and early in September we were ordered to the St. Mihiel front. There I had my first flight on a military front and flew a few missions. We were then transferred to the Argonne front where I made the first flight for our group on September 26, the morning of the commencement of the final drive that won World War I. I flew all during the time of that drive, making the last flight for our group on November 10, 1918. I was more fortunate than some of my buddies. I lost one man in my plane who was shot in the arm and who died from the loss of blood.

During those flights, I viewed the devastation and the ruin that that war had caused to that portion of France. I saw the numerous cemeteries throughout the area and, when the armistice came, I saw the refugees coming through into our area looking for their loved ones and wondering if they were alive or dead. The terrible tragedy of war—the dead, the wounded, the ruined towns, and the sorrowing people—overwhelmed me.

Of all the nations involved in that war, France suffered the most. The cream of the crop of that generation went into early graves and today, France is still suffering from a lack of leadership by reason of the loss of young men during that period from 1914 to 1918.

President Wilson had said it was "a war to end wars" and in my youthful confidence I felt sure that the losses in the countries

involved had convinced the people of the world that war was a futile, barbaric method of settling international disputes.

I was very anxious that the United States enter the League of Nations. To me this was a vehicle that would tie the great countries of the world together and formulate the public sentiment, as well as the necessary mechanisms to settle international disputes by peaceful means. As you know, the League of Nations was rejected by the Nation whose President had been the one who initiated its creation. This was a great disappointment, but I did not believe the consequences would be too great. I felt sure that the great nations of the world would never start another war. From the ruination I had witnessed, I was certain that no nation would be foolish enough to involve itself in another war which undoubtedly would be more destructive than the one we had just won.

Of course, you know the history—when we were just recovering from the many post-war problems, another war developed which almost wrecked our Nation from an economic standpoint. The depression struck us and Germany became influenced by a dictator who cried, "Follow me and I will bring justice to Germany. I will take the Reich into better days which Germany and the Germans deserve." Soon another war was upon us. Vastly more devastating. Tremendously more costly and much more prolonged than the first one. Inevitably we were drawn into it and it practically encompassed the entire earth.

During that war it was stated that we had learned our lesson and that means would be provided to safeguard the world against another catastrophe. The Atlantic Charter was promulgated. Many conferences were held at which various broad principles were adopted in the interest of unity among nations for the preservation of peace in the future. High, broad, noble principles were set forth by the leaders of the various nations to indicate that no longer would the world be afflicted with the curse of legalized murder, known as war.

Local autonomy in the selection of officials in each community had been practically guaranteed by ourselves and our allies. However, soon Poland held an election to select its officials and this was supervised by Russia. The government thus created by that election, was and now is, a Communist government, completely dominated by the Soviets. Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania, Yugoslavia, all met with the same fate and are now, except Yugoslavia, dominated by Russia and each of those countries has Communist regimes. We failed to carry out the basic principle of local autonomy and freedom and it is now blacked out in those countries.

A conference at Cairo was held between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Chiang Kai-shek. China was assured that the rape of China by Japan would be avenged. China would get back Manchuria. She would get back Formosa. China was so important that in the organization of the United Nations in 1945, she was one of the Big Five that composed the majority of the Security Council. This was to be the group which would maintain the peace of the world. China today does not even have its own government on the mainland. Communists have taken over in China and the former President of China, Chiang Kai-shek, is now located on Formosa, hoping that some day he may recapture the government he once controlled.

In setting up the United Nations, high hope was held out to the people of the world, that here at last was created a nucleus for international protection of small nations against larger nations going to war. It is unfortunate to observe that the United

Nations has not made much progress in this direction. To over 90 percent of the steps proposed that might lead to control of atomic weapons, the limitation of armaments, the reduction of military forces, Russia has exercised its veto. The United Nations Forum is a world soundingboard and no other nation has taken so much advantage of it, or gets as large results from it, as the Soviets. Men are getting discouraged as they look into the future.

It is recognized that some form of political organization, which would have the authority to see that its members abide by the rules laid down by the organization, must be formed. This is not new to the older Members of Congress. In 1915, under the leadership of William Howard Taft, and one of America's outstanding men and Presidents was organized a group known as the League to Enforce Peace. That group recognized that there must be some power that could enforce the peace. Just as behind our domestic law, we have the sheriff, the National Guard, and those who can enforce the rules laid down by a court in a decision. It is seldom ever used in any part of our Nation. Why? Because our people have become so accustomed to respecting the law that when a decision is made, in the overwhelming majority of cases—probably 99.99 percent of the cases, the litigants abide by the decision. We are law conscious and therefore, we are respectful of the law.

In looking for a way to handle this problem, Congressmen and Senators took a look at history to see if there was any precedent for a situation such as we are in, where a change in legal technique might bring the desired results.

We found the precedent right near here—in Philadelphia. You remember that between November 15, 1777, and July 8, 1778, the Continental Congress drafted and adopted the Articles of Confederation. These articles gave the Thirteen Colonies the name "The United States of America," and the Articles, generally known as the First Constitution, remained in force until March 4, 1789, when the Constitution of the United States was proclaimed in effect. When I say "we" I mean, of course, the Colonies that fought and won the Revolution. The Articles of Confederation were loosely drawn. They recognized, in too large an extent, States rights. The result was that after a trial, it was found that instead of being unifying, the government set up by the Articles of Confederation, was divisive. Shay's Rebellion occurred. Some States threatened to set up tariff barriers; interstate commerce was impeded. In other ways, instead of binding the States closer together, the States seemed to get themselves into more and more quarrels and to create suspicion among each other. Our young nation had won the war and the independence, but it was losing the peace for which our men had fought.

Then action was taken that I believe does not have a precedent in the entire world. The government in power actually voted to call a convention, the result of which could be and did happen to be, to oust that government. The Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, called a convention to determine what, if any, changes could be made in the Articles of Confederation. The foremost man of his day, the greatest hero in America, George Washington, was asked to, and did, preside over the Convention. This group sat, I believe, from April to September 17 of 1787. It wrote the Constitution of the United States, one of the great documents of the world. In the preamble it said that one of its basic purposes was "to form a more perfect union." When the Convention concluded its deliberations, George Washington was a little doubtful as to the outcome of its efforts. He was not certain in his own mind whether the new government that the Constitution created

would be lasting. But he expressed the hope that it would. The two great dominant characters in that Convention were George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. The Constitution proved to be adequate, although it took a mighty devastating Civil War to finally determine that the United States was a Nation that could not be dissolved and one that had the possibility of lasting for all time.

As we look around us today, we are wondering if some type of world organization of the federal type, could not be organized for the limited purpose of getting the nations to agree to some type of unified effort that could prevent war. Owen Roberts, former member of the United States Supreme Court, one of the intellectual and legal giants of today, has taken the leadership in this work. One hundred and twenty-six Senators and Congressmen, including myself and then Senator, now Vice President, Nixon of California, sponsored a resolution requesting the President to call a convention to explore, I wish to emphasize the word "explore," the possibility and perhaps the feasibility of having a meeting of the free nations of the world with a view of organizing some kind of a federal group, primarily for the purpose of maintaining the peace and resisting aggression. It would make rules and regulations and provide means which would require nations to submit their disputes to some type of court or to arbitration. It would probably explore the possibility of how to implement the decisions of this type of court. They would consider means, which should be mandatory, that would require nations, before they went to war, to submit their dispute to the court, or other tribunal or the federal group. It would also consider the matter of pooling the resources and the manpower of the members to compel a belligerent to submit to a ruling in deciding a matter which might otherwise result in war. The concept is not new, but the idea of using it to settle today's problems is new and has the effect of frightening a great many sincere people. They are afraid such an organization might assume local authority in domestic affairs. Our immediate purpose is only to explore the idea. The federal principle has been operated successfully in a large nation like the United States and in a small nation like Switzerland. In Switzerland, as you know, four languages are spoken, yet they maintain their solidarity while each canton or province has almost complete autonomy in handling its own municipal affairs. This convention would explore the idea of also making a very limited type of world government, that would be based upon the basic principle of the United States Constitution; namely, our national central Government is a government of limited powers and all powers not expressly enumerated or necessarily implied in the Constitution are reserved to the respective States and to the people.

Through international organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, International Rotary, and the like, groups of men of all peoples pledge that men are brothers and that understanding one another is the greatest way to promote harmony and good will. That tolerance is probably the greatest virtue of an individual as well as of a nation.

I am convinced that you cannot stop wars by building larger and larger armaments. You cannot scare another nation or a group of nations into settling a dispute by merely threatening them with atomic warfare and other weapons of the kind. You cannot stop wars by talking about the economic cost, which is so staggering, that a modern war in this atomic age would practically bankrupt every participant nation. You cannot do it along the lines of merely using force to make people agree with you. You cannot scare a nation away from war simply because it is shown that war depletes the manpower

of the nation and tends to disintegrate the economy.

Therefore, I have concluded that you can stop war in this world by organizing. I am confident that the organization of the free nations of the world into some type of federal union, with limited powers to handle security questions and to provide means of hearing and deciding disputes between nations, would bring about the peace that we have been looking for for generations. I emphasized limited powers, because it should be set up so as not to interfere with the domestic government of the individual nations, but at the same time it must be authorized to enforce international security.

The freemen of today have a challenge to perpetuate the freedom which they cherish so much. The free countries of the world have the challenge to unite to develop ways in the international field that will safeguard the freedom of the individual countries as these countries safeguard the freedom of their citizens.

War is out of date in a free world in the industrial and the atomic age. We must be courageous and ingenious enough to discard old orthodox thinking and prejudices and come up with some new approach if we are to meet the challenge that faces us.

Our forefathers did and I think we should be able to enlarge the principle to fit our modern world. The law of the jungle is too old for the age of science and Christianity. This matter is like all complicated disputed problems. But it can be settled by the commonsense, the tolerance, and the attitude of those involved. I simply cannot believe that the organization genius of the United States and other free countries cannot work out a plan that will promote the safety of each country against aggression and guarantee its sovereignty and independence, and automatically outlaw war forever.

Of course, the sovereignty which we talk about is not in the government, the sovereignty is in you, me and all the people who comprise the United States of America. We have given a part of our sovereignty to the National Government and set it down in writing in our Constitution and the 23 amendments thereto. The sovereignty of California resides in the people of California, who have given to their State government a certain amount of that sovereignty. In California we have local autonomy of cities, if they wish to have charters of their own, they may take the steps provided by the State of California and elect a board of freeholders to draft the charter. That charter becomes supreme law in the municipality and the State cannot interfere. We recognize that there are several layers of government. The cities have local autonomy, the counties have local autonomy. The State has a wider range. Then there is the Federal Government that controls the whole country to the limited degree provided by the Constitution. Is there any reason why this cannot be expanded to an international government to protect the interests of the free nations of the world?

I am sure that the young people, now graduating from high school, all over the world, would have a much happier outlook today if we could have found the solution to this problem by now. But we are learning by experience and perhaps the younger generation will be able to contribute a great deal to the final realization of this essential objective.

Because of the destructive effects of war, most of the nations of the world must look to us, not only for money, but for help, suggestions and as an example to follow. My travels into every continent during my service on the House Armed Services Committee have indicated to me, that while many nations want to take our money, want to get help that they may not be entitled to, they all basically respect the United

States of America. They all know that America has no designs to take advantage or to take property from any other nation. We are able to handle ourselves and we have no so-called imperialistic designs to either take away or dominate any other nation of the world.

Therefore, I believe we are in a position to lead the way for such a discussion. Nothing can be harmful in it and it may be productive of good that will last on down through the generations.

I am enclosing copy of an article written by Dorothy Thompson which appeared in the Washington Star on February 3, 1953, and which I asked to be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. If you and the members of your class have not had an opportunity to read this thought provoking article, I hope that you will do so.

With best wishes to you and the members of your graduating class for a happy and prosperous future, I remain

Sincerely yours,  
LEROY JOHNSON,  
Member of Congress.

### Record Federal Employee Benefits Voted by 84th Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that we can look to the record of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, which has approved more Federal employee legislation than any similar session in history. This is a matter of great interest to the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania where a number of constituents are employed at some of the many Federal establishments in central Pennsylvania.

Here is a brief rundown of the many beneficial laws the Congress approved:

Pay raises: Most classified and postal employees, except the top executives were voted pay increases. We also approved funds which can be used to raise the pay of many per diem, or blue-collar employees.

Career status: We passed a bill to make an additional 50,000 indefinite employees eligible for career status.

Retirement increases: Two bills have been approved to increase the annuities of Government retirees. One bill boosts the annuities of 300,000 civil-service retirees and survivors, and the other increases the pensions of Foreign Service members.

Travel allowances, an issue for the past 5 years, have been raised by this Congress.

Postal job classifications: These were first advocated 20 years ago. Recommendations by Postmaster General Summerfield were controversial and granted him unlimited power. The protections written in by the Congress will, I hope, allow this program to go forward so as to achieve maximum benefits, but protect postal workers against arbitrary actions.

Surety bonds: After considering the proposition for a dozen years, this Congress has approved a bill to authorize



Federal agencies to pay for blanket bonds to cover their employees.

Dual compensation: Congress has raised from \$3,000 to \$10,000 the combined military annuity and civilian pay an employee may earn. This is particularly gratifying for it gives military installations the opportunity to employ Reservists who are 20-year career men.

Insurance: We have approved legislation to authorize the Government to take over the 135,000 life insurance policies held by employee beneficial associations for present and former Federal employees.

State retirement: The Congress approved a bill granting retirement credits to about 5,000 former State employees.

Uniforms: A new law that extends the up-to-\$100 annual allowance to all Federal employees who must wear uniforms on the job was approved.

### Free Haircuts to Servicemen

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill authorizing the Army, Navy, and Air Force to give free haircuts to the men in service.

The armed services demand, and rightfully so, that servicemen be properly groomed at all times. Since this grooming is demanded of each serviceman, it would not seem illogical to allow the services to provide barbering service free of charge, just as medical and dental services are provided.

Free haircuts are already furnished in some instances, where the servicemen do not have a post exchange barbershop near at hand. The present system authorizes the post exchange to grant franchises for the operation of barber shops on military posts. The barber services offered to servicemen are not always of top quality, and the atmosphere of such shops is often incomparable to that of civilian shops.

I have received complaints about the present system not only from servicemen but from the operators of such post exchange barber shops. In many cases the post barber shops are not under the same sanitary regulations as civilian shops. The State of Indiana has one of the most rigid barber shop license and regulated sanitation laws of any State. The Fort Harrison Finance Center, however, does not allow the Indiana barber inspector to exercise supervision over barber shops on the post.

In many instances these shops, because of their cheap rates, compete with privately owned shops in the area for civilian trade, and create ill will toward the service installation. It is particularly irksome to town barbers to know the shops on the post are not held responsible to the same State regulations that they are.

I previously introduced legislation which I believe would correct some of these ills, but it was opposed by the Defense Department. Perhaps the present proposal will be acceptable. By providing free haircuts to men in service their continued good grooming will be assured, and by removing all civilian trade from barbershops on military and naval installations, this unfair competition can be halted and the ill will it creates be eliminated.

Good grooming is an important element of morale; we certainly want our servicemen to take pride in their neat appearance. Good barber service in a pleasant atmosphere should be available to them; and such can surely be made available to them without the dissatisfactions arising from the present system.

### Congressman Dollinger's Report to His Constituents

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ISIDORE DOLLINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, under the present Republican administration we have suffered 2½ years of broken promises. It is guilty of failure to correct immigration and labor laws, renegeing on the tax relief assured wage earners and those in the low and middle income brackets, giveaways involving natural resources of our Nation, such as tidelands, natural gas, and Dixon-Yates.

The people must have learned by this time to distinguish between sincere promises and campaign oratory; they know now that the assurances given them by the President during the 1952 and 1954 campaigns were merely oratory.

Democratic Members of Congress have urged revision of the Taft-Hartley law and are anxious to reinstate the good labor-management relations which existed before enactment of the law. However, White House support has been completely lacking despite the fact that Candidate Eisenhower definitely assured members of the A. F. of L. and CIO at their national conventions that union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley law must be repealed and amendments adopted so that the law would be fair to both management and labor. When former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin found that his efforts were futile, that big business brain trusters were guiding the policies of the Republican administration, and that promises to labor were being cast aside, he resigned. Since then, legislative proposals, appointments on the National Labor Relations Board, and every step taken by the administration affecting labor has been antilabor.

The best illustration that big business is truly in the saddle was the administration's successful opposition which prevented a \$20 tax reduction to the small-bracket taxpayers. This fight was waged

by the administration in spite of the fact that 90 percent of the tax bill which they enacted was a windfall to the high-bracket taxpayers who have been heavy contributors and supporters of the Republican Party. The public should know that Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey engineered the excess-profits tax repeal which was approximately a windfall of \$2 billion. This administration, under the runaway-plant program to big business through tax concessions, has given handouts of about \$19 billion. Most of the \$30 billion spent for new plants are in open-shop areas for the purpose of escaping union wages and union labor conditions. Hundreds of thousands of working men and women have been thrown out of jobs—mostly in Northern States.

The Republicans will try to take credit for a number of beneficial bills passed during this session. Remember that heretofore the Republicans branded as "socialistic" such beneficial programs as social security and public housing; they vigorously opposed the legislation in the beginning and tried to sabotage it through the years. In supporting such legislation now, they are only following the old Democratic programs, and they give their support grudgingly.

The President is, however, entitled to special credit for overruling some of his party leaders and following the foreign policy program of his Democratic predecessors. The President has been subjected to the same criticism by some Republican leaders as they directed against President Truman during the time he was the Chief Executive, in the matter of foreign affairs.

We have had a continuation of the Republican policy of "handouts to the greedy, brushoffs to the needy." Big business is helped at every turn, the vast majority of people have not benefited under the Republican program, nor have their problems been considered or their needs taken care of as they were led to believe they would be.

In this report, I shall try to cover major bills and problems so that my constituents may know of my efforts in their behalf.

#### GIVEAWAYS

Giveaways under the Republican administration again hold the spotlight. During the closing days of the session, the White House and the Republican leaders in Congress as well as some Democrats supported the so-called Natural Gas Act, exempting producers of natural gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Consumers of natural gas face increases in costs which will put huge profits into the coffers of the very small number of producers who control the industry.

I fought in committee and on the floor of the House during debate, to defeat the measure. I stated:

The issues of the bill are beclouded and confused to such an extent that intelligent action is precluded. The provisions of the measure would have such stupendous and immeasurable ill effect upon millions of consumers of natural gas that hasty and impulsive action on our part would be unforgivable and a betrayal of the American people.

We have been told that the oil companies who are pushing the measure are spending \$1,500,000 on their campaign. This is an indication of what they stand to gain, for they know they will get this investment back plus the estimated profits of the increase to consumers which is bound to come—a bonanza of anywhere from \$200 million to \$800 million a year. Those advocating passage of the bill refer to a 2 cents a day increased cost to consumers, but multiply this by the millions of residential customers and you get a huge profit running into the millions of dollars.

This bill is more or less of a duplicate blueprint of the famous tideland oil legislation which had the questionable distinction of being the first major legislation passed by the Republican Congress in the spring of 1953 and signed by President Eisenhower. It is another example of the administration helping big business at the expense of the consumer.

You are all familiar with the Dixon-Yates special-privilege grab. Due to Democratic watchdog tactics and vigilance, the Dixon-Yates contract has now been killed. The White House and the Republicans are trying to take credit for ending the controversial contract—they know what their scheming and manipulations are powerful weapons for the Democrats to use against them in the 1956 campaign. It is significant that the White House announcement came 3 days after the start of Senator KEFAUVER's investigation of the financial inception of the contract. The Republican retreat is a victory for the Democrats who bitterly opposed the contract.

#### TAXES

The Republicans' promise to lighten the tax load of the American people remains unfulfilled. The heavy tax load is being shifted more and more to the shoulders of the low-wage earner, no relief has been given him, and he and his family continue to struggle for a meager existence.

Under the Republican policy of help the rich—forget the less fortunate—the Republicans did help corporations and stockholders and gave them a nice present of liberalized tax deductions. Nothing was done for those in the low- and middle-income brackets.

Early in 1955 the Democrats proposed a \$20 tax cut for each taxpayer and each dependent. The Republicans brought about the defeat of the tax reduction, basing their action on the argument that the budget had not been balanced. They inferred that it might be possible to afford such tax reduction next year. It is safe to predict that they will vote for such tax reduction legislation next year, whether or not the budget is balanced, because 1956 is an election year and they will expect votes in return for their much-delayed generosity. It would have been far more equitable to have cut the tax relief they gave to corporations and to have allowed the little fellow the benefit of a tax cut. I shall continue to press for individual income-tax reductions which the vast majority of our people must have if they are to maintain decent living standards.

I introduced the following bills in an effort to ease the tax burden: A bill to repeal certain miscellaneous excise

taxes; a bill to grant additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting dependent who is permanently handicapped; to provide additional income-tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals; to grant exemption from income tax in amounts up to \$2,500 in the case of retirement annuities and pensions; to increase deductions for personal exemptions.

I am hopeful that we shall be successful in our efforts to pass helpful and remedial tax legislation during the next session of Congress.

#### IMMIGRATION

The un-American, inhumane McCarran-Walter Immigration Act still remains intact upon our statute books—a blot upon our Nation. It contains more inequities than any bill ever passed by Congress.

The Presidential Commission of Truman, in January of 1953, reported that the McCarran Act discriminates against human beings on account of their national origin, color, and religion; is based on hatred and distrust of all aliens; contains unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties and creates second-class citizenship; is badly drafted, confusing, and, in some respects, unworkable. The law has been in effect long enough for us to realize its disastrous results, the grave disappointments to aliens who looked to us for haven and refuge and to their relatives here, the lack of protection to those threatened with deportation, and the threat to naturalized citizens regarding revocation of their United States citizenship.

We recall the promise of President Eisenhower that corrective legislation would be passed. That promise was ignored, despite the attempts of many, including myself, to have the law changed.

I voted against the law and voted to sustain President Truman's veto. Thereafter, I introduced bills calling for repeal of the McCarran Act and also introduced a measure to completely revise it. I shall not relax my efforts. I shall continue my endeavors so that we may have a fair and humane immigration policy and so rights of aliens, as well as citizens, will be fully protected.

When President Eisenhower signed the Refugee Relief Act of 1953—2 years ago—he pointed out that its purpose was to welcome to our shores and give asylum to over 200,000 victims of Nazi and Communist oppression. These political refugees and escapees from behind the Iron Curtain were to be permitted to come to the American haven during a 3-year period ending in 1956. President Eisenhower said proudly in August 1953:

The law demonstrates again America's concern for the homeless, the persecuted, the less fortunate of other lands. This is a great humanitarian act.

Nothing could have been further from the truth. We have proof now that it was an immoral deception and a fraud. It has been called a phony refugee law which stands on our books as a national disgrace. Of the 200,000 aliens it purported to help, only 1,000 had been allowed to come here from the time the law was passed until early in 1955.

#### MINIMUM WAGE

As early as 1949 I introduced a bill to establish a \$1 minimum hourly wage; in 1953 I introduced a bill providing for \$1.25 and reintroduced it in 1955.

When the minimum-wage bill was being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, I urged the committee to vote out a bill providing for at least \$1.25. I said:

The President of the United States has recommended a 90-cent minimum wage. This is grossly inadequate. Decent living standards cannot be maintained on less than \$1.25 per hour.

The low-wage earner has been staggering under an overwhelming burden of high taxes and ever-rising living costs and no relief by way of increased earnings has been given him. Low-income families have been suffering privations; they cannot afford adequate medical care or the necessities that we have come to take for granted as part of the American way of life. During the past 2 years, under the Republican administration, the rich have become richer while the poor man's lot has become more and more intolerable—low income families have had to battle for a meager existence.

We must come to the rescue of the laboring people of the country. The wage earner should be adequately paid for his labors and efforts; this is only his just share of the profits reaped as a result of his labors. Justice demands that we set a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour. Anything less would be wholly inadequate, futile, and a betrayal of the workmen who must rely upon us for protection.

The administration fought to limit the minimum wage to 90 cents. However, by strenuous effort on the part of the Democrats who wanted an increase to \$1.25 per hour, we were able to get a compromise figure of \$1 per hour. While this is inadequate, it is more than the President wanted to allow. The minimum-wage battle was another example of the Democrats recognizing the plight of the little fellow and wanting to help while the Republicans would give him as little aid as possible.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The Democratic-sponsored bill liberalizing social-security benefits and enlarging coverage passed the House and awaits Senate action.

I introduced a bill providing that monthly benefits should be payable at age 60 in the case of men and at age 55 in the case of women.

The measure which passed, provided that women workers could receive benefits at age 62, instead of 65. The bill also provides additional disability benefits for workers, continues children's disability benefits in cases where children become totally and permanently disabled before age 18, expands coverage to include certain self-employed professional groups and others previously excluded, and will benefit millions of workers and their dependents.

I realize that there is still room for improvement in social-security legislation, but was happy to have the opportunity to vote for these benefits.

Let me repeat, the social-security program was started by the Democrats, furthered by them, in the face of Republican opposition. The Democrats have again acted to increase benefits in order



that our older needy and disabled workers and their families may have the assistance and security they should have.

#### HOUSING

The Federal public-housing program was started under Democratic leadership. A critical housing shortage has existed for many years; millions of Americans are without homes or suitable housing. That our people do not have decent homes or shelter is a national disgrace.

The Republicans scuttled the program at the first opportunity, and building of new housing units as provided originally by the law came to a standstill. The Democrats, during the session just ended, did their utmost to force action on the proposed amendments to the Housing Act so that the original building program could be resumed.

The administration wanted 35,000 new units per year for only 2 years while the Democrats wanted far more in order that the needs of the people could be met. As usual, the bill met with stiff opposition by the Republicans, the measure was bottled up in the House Rules Committee for weeks due to the failure of a single Republican to vote it out. Finally, a compromise bill providing for 45,000 units for 1 year passed, over strong Republican objection.

This is far short of the goal originally set by the 1949 Housing Act passed under Democratic leadership, which provided for 810,000 units, 135,000 per year. So far, only 245,000 have been started and now we have provision for merely 45,000 more, which is totally inadequate and a great disappointment to all of us who wished to see the original housing program carried out. Since coming to Congress, I have fought for adequate Federal public housing and my efforts will continue.

I also introduced a bill to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income. I urged that the Federal Government take immediate steps to assist in alleviating the present situation by providing housing which is specifically designed for such elderly persons. There is a great lack of sufficient housing for elderly persons in the low-income bracket, those who must exist on social-security payments, small retirement annuities or other income. The health, safety, welfare, and comfort of the people are menaced, and they should be provided with housing at rents they can afford.

#### POSTAL AND FEDERAL PAY INCREASES

On January 5, 1955 I introduced a bill providing for an increase in pay of \$1,000 per annum for postal workers.

Last year, when the postal and Federal employees pay increase bill was vetoed by the President, a grave disappointment was suffered by employees and Members of Congress who were anxious to help. The pay raise was long overdue and employees were entitled to it.

When the pay raise bills were being considered by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service this year, I urged that they grant a pay raise of \$1,000 to postal and Federal workers. I pointed out that these employees were many years behind in catching up with the cost

of living; that they could not meet their obligations or give their families adequate care or support on their pay; that they suffered real hardships and anxiety. I stated that there was no reason why the Federal Government should not provide its postal and Federal employees with a justified wage increase so that they could enjoy a decent standard of living. When the bill came before the House, I again made the plea that an increase of \$1,000 be granted and stated that this sum would bring their pay only to the level of pay they would receive from private industry for similar effort on their part.

The bills as passed did not provide an adequate pay raise for postal and Federal employees, but they were the best we could get, and because of the stand taken by the administration, it was necessary to accept the compromise.

I also introduced a bill providing for merit promotion of employees in the postal service, and will continue to work for its passage.

I repeat my promise to keep the needs and problems of postal and Federal employees in mind and to continue to do all in my power to help them.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

I reintroduced all my bills to prohibit discrimination and have continued to fight for civil rights at every opportunity. However, the Eisenhower administration again ignored its responsibilities and 7 of the 8 Government departments or agencies invited to testify on civil-rights bills pending in the House refused to appear. This apathetic and unbending attitude is deplorable.

The charge was made that the administration was afraid to come before the Judiciary Committee and approve proposals which it dared not oppose. By their unconscionable attitude, the Republicans have succeeded in obstructing progress on civil-rights bills which must be passed if we are to have true equality and freedom in our country.

Until the last vestige of discrimination is wiped out, countless persons cannot enjoy the democracy we profess to have in the United States.

#### FRAUDULENT RADIO AND TV ADVERTISING

I submitted to Congress a resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study the broadcasting of false, fraudulent, misleading, and deceptive advertisements by radio or television.

Such investigation is vitally necessary. Millions of dollars are stolen annually from the pockets of those who fall prey to fraudulent advertising. Although the big networks claim they do not permit fraudulent advertising, the fact remains that dishonest persons and companies do manage to get their ads broadcast or televised. So far, no real progress has been made in stopping the rackets, prosecuting the offenders, or fixing blame; there is confusion as to who is supposed to act, to whom those defrauded can look for redress, and where the responsibility lies to prevent such fraudulent practices from continuing.

Inasmuch as the individual stations, the networks, local communities, and authorities have not rid themselves of the frauds and dishonest practices of

some advertisers, it is the duty of Congress to give the problem its attention so that the people can be protected against continuance of such frauds.

Under my resolution the committee would—

First, determine the extent to which the public is exposed to false, fraudulent, misleading, and deceptive advertising by radio or television;

Second, determine what steps licensees of radio and television stations have taken in order to protect the public from such advertising; and

Third, investigate and study the practice of the Federal Communications Commission with respect to the renewal of radio and television licenses of persons who make no effort to protect the public from such advertising.

Upon receiving the committee report, Congress should pass necessary remedial legislation to prevent further injustices to the public. I shall continue to work for passage of this measure which would be beneficial to all.

#### GENERAL TOPICS

The Republicans wiped out the protection afforded consumers by price controls, and living costs have continued to rise. I again introduced my bills providing for a Consumers' Advisory Bureau and a Joint Committee on Consumers which would enable consumers to get full value for their money and would furnish information helpful to them when making purchases.

Another grave problem is that of our older, able citizens who are denied the opportunity to work, solely on the basis of age. An increasing number of people who are too young to retire are being told that they are too old to get jobs in business and industry. Employers are setting rigid age limits and a man of 45 and a woman past the age of 35 are being refused jobs because they are over the age limit arbitrarily set by employers. I reintroduced my resolution providing for a commission to study the entire problem, to the end that obstacles to the employment of available and qualified older workers may be wiped out, and so that their right to work and their right to the dignity and status of self-support may be recognized.

Air pollution continues to be a menace to the health and welfare of the people and represents a problem of increasing concern to the residents of many areas and communities throughout the United States. I resubmitted my resolution to create a committee to conduct a full and complete investigation of air pollution in the United States. Congress finally passed legislation authorizing a 5-year program of \$3 million per year for research into the causes of air pollution, and I am pleased that this serious problem will now be tackled by the Federal Government.

Veterans received additional assistance under laws passed by Congress since January. GI education benefits were extended to those in service as of January 31, 1955; the VA direct-loan program was extended for 2 years; disabled veterans' were given assistance with auto purchases.

There are many other major questions and problems as well as additional ef-

forts on my part, which I should like to discuss, but space does not permit.

BRONX CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE

I continue to maintain a congressional office at 938 Simpson Street, Bronx, which is open daily. My constituents are invited to call there and discuss their problems, which will receive my best attention. I also urge my constituents to write me so that I may have the benefit of their views and suggestions regarding legislation.

I appreciate the confidence placed in me by the people of the 23d District of New York who have chosen me to represent them in Congress, and shall continue to render conscientious service and try to fulfill my duties to their satisfaction.

John D. Faller, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked when today's late news dispatches from Carlisle, Pa., reported the death of John D. Faller, Jr., a long-time personal friend, fellow attorney, and an outstanding citizen. John Faller was shot to death in the county courthouse when a litigant in a case in which Mr. Faller was acting as cocounsel pulled a gun and fired wildly.

John Dysert Faller, Jr., was a member of the law firm of Faller and Faller. He was the son of the late John Dysert Faller, a member of the Cumberland County Bar Association and secretary and general counsel to the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission for a dozen years. He was graduated from Georgetown University and the Dickinson School of Law.

A member of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Carlisle, Mr. Faller was general manager of the Mount Holly Water Co., a member of the Cumberland County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus in Carlisle.

Mr. Faller was devoted to Carlisle and its people. He was a director of the Hamilton Library Historical Association. It was partly because of such interest that he offered to lead the legal fight for saving the market house for farmers by establishing their right to use of the site. Another community service was his acceptance of the presidency of the Carlisle Firemen's Relief Association, which deals with matters concerning compensation for injured volunteer firemen.

He was active in his church, in service club work, and in the Democratic Party. He was a citizen who will be missed in many ways.

Mr. Faller is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Billow Faller; his son, John D. Faller III; his mother, Mrs. John D. Faller, Sr.; his brother, George B. Faller, Esq.; an aunt, Mrs. Ernest Gill, of Mount

Rock, Pa., and an uncle, Dr. Constantine P. Faller.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his sorrowing family.

### Cargo Preference: Whipping Boy of the Uninformed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial entitled "Cargo Preference: Whipping Boy of the Uninformed," which I prepared for the August 1955 issue of Marine News magazine.

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

CARGO PREFERENCE: WHIPPING BOY OF THE UNINFORMED

(By Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

Attacking the cargo preference bill (Public Law 664 of the 83d Cong.) seems to be the fashion of the day on Capitol Hill. In repelling each assault upon the bill, the proponents of 50-50 have been able to graphically demonstrate its value to the taxpayers of this country, its importance to the American merchant marine, and its essentiality to our national defense.

Since 1948 nine statutes covering Government-generated cargoes have provided that at least 50 percent thereof be shipped on United States flag vessels. This principle, the roots of which go back approximately half a century, was extended in the cargo preference bill which I sponsored last year to cover all Government cargoes, including agricultural surpluses, financed directly or indirectly by United States public funds.

Such aid to American shipping is the most practical method by which we can maintain an adequate merchant marine. This is so because without cargoes—no matter the extent of monetary subsidies—American-flag vessels will not long sail the seven seas.

There is no doubt as to the identity of the group which is behind these wanton attacks on our cargo preference bill. Certain maritime nations, which have benefited enormously by our largess, not only want our aid—they insist that they have an inalienable economic right to carry our bounty from our shores to theirs, in their ships.

As a result of getting nowhere by frontal attacks on the cargo preference principle, this foreign shipping group has cleverly succeeded in getting certain well-intentioned but poorly informed American agriculturists to do their fighting for them. As a result of a complaint from the Department of Agriculture that the 50-50 provision was impeding the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee early this year held extensive hearings, and in its report, dated February 28, 1955, said:

"There was unanimity from among all witnesses from both Government and industry on one point: there is no basis in fact whatever for the charge that shipments to foreign countries of surplus agricultural commodities are being delayed by reason of the Cargo Preference Act. The plain truth is that the act could not operate as to have any such effect unless it were being administered improperly."

Public Law 664 provides that the 50-50 principle shall be observed only to the extent that United States-flag vessels are available. It also provides that whenever Congress, the President, or the Secretary of Defense declares that an emergency exists justifying a temporary waiver of the law, preference for American-flag vessels shall not apply. Therefore, it is obvious that the act cannot operate to impede the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities.

There is absolutely no basis for the contention that the cargo-preference bill has impeded the surplus agricultural program. Approximately 70 percent of the 3-year authorization was committed in the first year, 17 nations having made agreements for the purchase of \$468,800,000 worth of agricultural surpluses. Equally unfounded are the rumors that foreign nations will not purchase our agricultural surpluses if 50 percent must travel abroad on American-flag vessels.

Two other red herrings should be canned and filed away. In the first place, cargo preference does not increase the cost to the foreign country purchasing our agricultural surpluses at knockdown prices. This is self-evident in view of the fact that transportation costs are paid by the purchasing nation at world market rates regardless of the carrier's flag; the United States making up the slight difference where the cargo travels by nonconference American vessels. Second, since 80 percent of the agricultural surplus cargoes move on liners, they are transported on American ships at the same cost as if they traveled by foreign-flag vessels.

Now, here in the closing days of the session, the same foreign shipping groups have again persuaded various congressional leaders from agricultural communities to attack the cargo-preference bill. If the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 which were embodied in Senate bill 2253 as reported by the Senate Agricultural Committee had been enacted into law, they would have scuttled 50-50. In doing so, 5,000 to 10,000 American seamen and shoreworkers would have been deprived of their jobs. In addition, the Maritime Administration would have been deluged with requests for permission to transfer approximately 60 to 70 additional American-flag ships to foreign registry. Fortunately, we were able to persuade the Agricultural Committee to voluntarily eliminate from its bill the anti-50-50 provisions.

While we expect further unfounded attacks upon the cargo-preference bill, rest assured that those of us who fought so hard for its enactment will fight with equal vigor for its preservation.

### Report to My Constituents in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DeWITT S. HYDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, at the close of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, I feel it is my duty to make a report of my voting record to the people of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland. An analysis of this report will show that I cast my vote on every bill that was brought to a vote except one. On that day, I attended a function for the benefit of the Youth Opportunity Camp in Montgomery County.



Voting record of Representative DEWITT S. HYDE, 6th District, Maryland, 84th Cong., 1st sess.

Date	Measure	Vote
Jan. 25	H. J. Res. 159: Authorizing the President to employ Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area. (Passed 410 to 3.)	Yea.
Jan. 27	H. R. 587: Provides that persons serving in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Act. (Passed 366 to 0.)	Yea.
Feb. 8	H. R. 3005: To amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending authority to induct certain individuals and to extend benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years. (Passed 394 to 4.)	Yea.
June 28	H. R. 3005: Conference report on above bill. Motion to recommit. (Failed 171 to 221.)	Yea.
June 28	H. R. 3005: Conference report, on passage. (Passed 389 to 5.)	Yea.
Feb. 16	H. R. 3828: To adjust salaries of judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, Members of Congress. (Passed 283 to 118.)	Yea.
Mar. 1	H. R. 3828: Conference report on above bill. (Passed 223 to 113.)	Yea.
Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: Providing for consideration of H. R. 1, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. On ordering previous question of closed rule. (Failed 178 to 207.)	Nay.
Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: Providing for consideration of H. R. 1. Amendment to previous question calling for open rule. (Failed 191 to 193.)	Yea.
Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: Providing for consideration of H. R. 1. On agreeing to resolution. (Passed 193 to 192.)	Nay.
Feb. 18	H. R. 1: To extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements, under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. On motion to recommit with instructions amending the bill to give Tariff Commission authority to limit imports causing serious injury to a domestic product, unless the President shall declare such limitation not in best interest of our national security. (Failed 199 to 206.)	Yea.
Feb. 18	H. R. 1: On passage of above bill. (Passed 295 to 110.)	Yea.
June 14	H. R. 1: Conference report on above bill. (Passed 347 to 54.)	Yea.
Feb. 25	H. R. 4259: To provide a 1-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. On motion to recommit to delete income-tax provision. (Failed 205 to 210.)	Yea.
Feb. 25	H. R. 4259: On passage of above bill. (Passed 242 to 175.)	Nay.
Mar. 30	H. R. 4259: On conference report which provided 1-year extension of existing corporate normal tax and excise-tax rates. (Passed 387 to 8.)	Yea.
Mar. 10	H. R. 4720: To provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. (Passed 399 to 1.)	Yea.
Mar. 18	H. R. 4903: Making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. Amendment for technical assistance. (Passed 175 to 107.)	Yea.
Mar. 21	H. R. 4644: To increase rates of basic salary of post-office employees and to eliminate certain salary inequities. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Failed 120 to 302.)	Nay.
Apr. 20	H. R. 4644: Motion to recommit above bill to increase to 8.2 percent. (Passed 224 to 189.)	Nay.
Apr. 20	H. R. 4644: Motion to recommit above bill. (Failed 125 to 287.)	Yea.
Apr. 20	H. R. 4644: Passage of above bill. (Passed 324 to 85.)	Nay.
May 9	S. 1: To increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in Post Office Department. Motion to recommit with instructions to report bill same as H. R. 4644. (Failed 118 to 275.)	Yea.
May 9	S. 1: On adoption of conference report. (Passed 328 to 66.) Bill vetoed by President; Senate sustained veto.	Nay.
June 7	S. 2061: To increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in Post Office Department and to eliminate certain salary inequities. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Passed 410 to 1.)	Yea.
Mar. 21	H. R. 4951: Directing a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year, and for other purposes. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Failed 260 to 151.) Passed Mar. 24 on majority vote; no record vote.	Yea.
Mar. 22	H. Res. 170: To declare that the House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission submitted to Congress on Jan. 24, 1955. On agreeing to resolution. (Failed 132 to 283.)	Nay.
Mar. 22	H. Res. 171: To disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by the RPFDC. On agreeing to resolution. (Failed 137 to 276.)	Yea.
Mar. 30	H. R. 5240: Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, etc., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. On amendment providing no part of appropriation shall be used to pay more than \$1 per month for reports on each eligible veteran enrolled in institution. (Defeated 154 to 227.)	Yea.
Apr. 21	H. R. 4393: To provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels, and for other purposes. (Passed 373 to 3.)	Yea.
May 5	H. R. 12: To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide rigid price supports at 90 percent parity on basic agricultural commodities. On amendment to eliminate peanuts. (Failed 193 to 215.)	Yea.
May 5	H. R. 12: On motion to recommit above bill. (Failed 199 to 212.)	Yea.
May 5	H. R. 12: On passage of above bill. (Passed 206 to 201.)	Nay.
May 9	H. Res. 223: Providing for the consideration of H. R. 2535, to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States. (Closed rule without amendments.) (Passed 322 to 66.)	Nay.
May 10	H. R. 2535: To enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States. On motion to recommit. (Approved 218 to 170.)	Yea.
May 12	H. R. 6042: Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. On amendment to strike out sec. 639 re contract work by the Department of Defense. (Failed 184 to 202.)	Nay.
May 12	H. R. 6042: On passage of above bill. (Passed 384 to 0.)	Yea.
May 23	S. 727: To adjust salaries of judges of the municipal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, the municipal court for the District of Columbia, the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Tax Court. (Passed 283 to 33.)	Yea.
May 26	S. 727: Conference report on above bill. On motion to recommit. (Approved 170 to 165.)	Nay.
June 29	S. 727: Conference report on above bill. On motion to recommit. (Failed 158 to 226.)	Nay.
May 25	H. Res. 244: Creating a select committee to investigate the White County Bridge Commission, Harmony, Ind. On agreeing to the resolution. (Passed 205 to 166.)	Nay.
May 25	H. R. 2851: To make agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to persons in need in areas of acute distress. (Passed 344 to 1.)	Yea.
May 26	H. R. 5881: To supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. On motion to recommit. (Failed 62 to 229.)	Absent.
June 1	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. On motion to recommit. (Failed 79 to 278.)	Nay.
June 8	H. R. 5923: To authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately or the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway. (Passed 353 to 18.)	Yea.
June 14	H. R. 6227: To provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes. (Passed 371 to 24.)	Yea.
June 15	H. Res. 210: Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board. On agreeing to the resolution. (Failed 178 to 214.)	Nay.
June 20	S. 67: To increase the basic compensation of certain Federal employees. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Passed 370 to 3.)	Yea.
June 20	H. Con. Res. 369: Authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Passed 337 to 31.)	Yea.
June 20	H. R. 6295: To amend Travel Expense Act to provide an increase in per diem allowance for subsistence and travel. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Passed 320 to 41.)	Yea.
June 21	H. R. 4663: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws and authorized appropriation of \$225 million. (Passed 230 to 153.)	Nay.
June 22	H. R. 6040: To amend administrative provisions of Tariff Act and repeal obsolete provisions of custom laws. On motion to recommit. (Failed 143 to 232.)	Nay.
June 23	H. Con. Res. 149: Expressing sense of the Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. (Passed 367 to 0.)	Yea.
June 27	H. R. 6992: To extend for 1 year the existing temporary increase in public debt limit. (Passed 267 to 56.)	Yea.
June 27	H. R. 6829: To authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations. (Passed 316 to 2.)	Yea.
June 30	S. 2090: To amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954. (Passed 273 to 128.)	Yea.
July 7	S. 2090: Conference report on above bill. (Passed 262 to 120.)	Yea.
July 6	H. R. 3210: To authorize State of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan. On motion to recommit. (Failed 74 to 316.)	Nay.
July 11	H. R. 7224: To make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. (Passed 251 to 123.)	Yea.
July 13	H. R. 6766: Conference report on public works and civil functions appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. (Passed 316 to 92.)	Yea.
July 13	H. Res. 295: Providing for consideration of H. R. 7089, to provide benefits for the survivors of servicemen and veterans. On agreeing to resolution. (Approved 376 to 24.)	Yea.
July 18	H. R. 7225: To amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for disabled who have attained age of 50, to reduce to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, to provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for disabled children. On motion to suspend rules and pass; 3/4 vote required. (Passed 372 to 31.)	Yea.
July 20	H. R. 7214: To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the minimum wage to \$1 an hour. (Passed 362 to 54.)	Yea.
July 20	H. R. 7000: To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes. On adoption of conference report. (Passed 315 to 78.)	Yea.
July 26	H. Res. 314: Providing for consideration of H. R. 7474, to authorize appropriations for the Federal-State highway construction. On agreeing to resolution. (Passed 274 to 129.)	Yea.
July 27	H. R. 7474: To authorize appropriations for the Federal-State highway construction program by increasing certain taxes. On motion to recommit and substitute language on financing. (Failed 193 to 221.)	Yea.
July 27	H. R. 7474: On passage of above bill. (Failed 123 to 292.)	Nay.
July 28	H. Res. 317: Providing for the consideration of H. R. 6645, to amend the Natural Gas Act. On agreeing to the resolution. (Approved 273 to 135.)	Yea.

Voting record of Representative DEWITT S. HYDE, 6th District, Maryland, 84th Cong., 1st sess.—Continued

Date	Measure	Vote
July 28	H. R. 6645: To amend the Natural Gas Act. On motion to recommit. (Failed 203 to 210.)	Nay.
July 28	H. R. 6645: On passage of above bill. (Passed 209 to 203.)	Yea.
July 29	S. 2126: To extend laws relating to housing, slums, urban communities, and public housing. Public housing not tied in with slum clearance or redevelopment. On amendment to remove public housing under these conditions. (Passed 217 to 188.)	Yea.
July 29	S. 2126: On passage of above bill. (Passed 396 to 3.)	Yea.
Aug. 2	S. 2126: On conference report which provided for 45,000 units of public housing not tied in with slum clearance or urban redevelopment, and other provisions. On adoption of report. (Passed 187 to 168.)	Nay.
Aug. 1	H. Res. 299: Resolution providing for \$35,000 for further expenses for the Select Committee on Small Business. On passage. (Passed 231 to 134.)	Yea.
Aug. 1	S. 2576: To amend the joint resolution of Jan. 14, 1933, to give District of Columbia Commissioners power to settle the Capital Transit strike. On motion to suspend rules and pass; $\frac{3}{4}$ vote required. (Failed 215 to 150.)	Yea.

## Freight Cars Needed for Grain Harvest in Midwest

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the State of Indiana and the Midwest in general are having one of the most bountiful grain harvests that we have ever had. We are deeply appreciative of this; but we are sorry to say that the transportation necessary to move this grain harvest has proved totally inadequate. The elevators are filled to capacity and there is a shortage of available freight cars practically as great as during the war years. I have received numerous complaints from farmers and elevator operators. I have made many requests in an attempt to get cars into southern Indiana to meet the great demand. Although the railroads did cooperate, it was obvious that there was not a sufficient number of available cars, at least in the Indiana area, and I understand that the situation is rather general. I believe it is apparent that steps must be taken to bring in more railroad cars. I believe that the railroads are aware of this, and in time this condition will be at least partially alleviated.

However, I have found that there are steps that can be taken now to help solve this very serious problem. The Commodity Credit Corporation has contributed materially to this great shortage of freight cars at harvesttime. They apparently have not planned the movement of their grain at a time which would cause the least congestion in shipping. In the Grain Belt it is common knowledge that there is always congestion of shipping immediately after the harvest. It is also common knowledge that at times between harvests, there is relative inactivity in the shipping of grain. I personally checked the situation in my district and found that from one elevator the Commodity Credit Corporation shipped 19 cars of corn just as the first wheat moved into elevators. This corn was available in the elevators awaiting movement 6 weeks before, at which time there were sufficient cars in that immediate locality.

I have discussed this matter with various officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Department of Agriculture, and I have been assured that the Commodity Credit Corporation will

take into consideration the general movement of grain in making their grain transportation plans. Everyone realizes that the Commodity Credit Corporation must ship their grain, and I do not want to be unduly critical of the situation in the past, but I do believe that the American farmers have a right to insist that they time their shipments so as to interfere with the general movement of grain to market as little as possible. There is going to be a large soybean and corn harvest in the Midwest, and the Commodity Credit Corporation should take that into consideration. The farmers and the people generally have a right to insist on this.

## Swiss Independence Day, August 1, 1955

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared in connection with Swiss Independence Day, August 1, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

SWISS INDEPENDENCE DAY, AUGUST 1, 1955  
(Statement by Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN)

The Swiss in their own land, and Swiss-Americans in ours, will celebrate again this August 1 the anniversary of Switzerland's Independence Day. Six hundred and sixty-four years ago the people of 3 small northern Swiss cantons struck a blow for freedom against their alien oppressors much as did the people of the Original Thirteen United States almost 5 centuries later. Today the Swiss nation includes 22 cantons, America has 48 States, and the citizens of both share a common devotion to the democratic way of life which has proved so beneficial to their development.

In the knowledge that the peoples of both nations shared common ideals and desirous of expressing this fact in the form of a written document, the Swiss and United States Governments signed on November 25, 1850, a treaty of friendship.

Five months before the signing of this treaty, United States Secretary of State Clayton sent a letter of instruction to his special agent in Bern which I would like to read excerpts from now since they so clearly and brilliantly expound the basis for the strong bonds which tie our two nations:

"We owe it to the character of our own free Government," Secretary Clayton said then, "as well as to the commercial interests of our country to strengthen, by all the

means at our disposal, the ties which bind us to the Swiss Confederation, which like our own happy land is the home of the free. \* \* \*

"We regard as brothers and benefactors of the human family those enlightened and inflexible patriots in continental Europe, who have continued steadfast in their purpose to give their countrymen such permanent institutions as Washington and his contemporaries gave to America. \* \* \*

"You will renew that proposition [of 1847] as it was approved by the Senate, combining with it such stipulations of a commercial character as may be deemed just and liberal, and best calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two sister Republics."

Five months later, the plenipotentiaries of both nations, meeting in Bern, signed the friendship treaty, the very keystone of the amicable and mutually profitable policy we have pursued toward each other ever since.

I would like to read to you from this treaty, because I believe that it is especially important now. It is so important, because only a year ago its message was temporarily forgotten, and the policy of our Government unfortunately veered somewhat from the announced intentions so warmly and sensibly expressed over a century ago. For it was last summer that this administration approved a tariff rise against Swiss watch imports, a serious misstep which must be corrected.

I think the eloquent language of the treaty will help to set matters in proper perspective and encourage us to return once more to the path charted for us back in 1850 by wise and farseeing Swiss and American statesmen.

I will now read excerpts from the friendship treaty:

"The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, equally animated by the desire to preserve and to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals. \* \* \*

"The citizens of the United States and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations and usages of the country wherein they reside, shall be at liberty to come, go, sojourn temporarily, domicile or establish themselves permanently, the former in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss in the States of the American Union, to acquire, possess and alienate therein property \* \* \* to manage their affairs, to exercise their profession, their industry and their commerce, to have establishments, to possess warehouses, to consign their products and their merchandise, and to sell them by wholesale or retail \* \* \* they shall have free access to the tribunals and shall be at liberty to prosecute and defend their rights before courts of justice, in the same manner as native citizens. \* \* \*



"No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above-mentioned rights than shall be imposed upon citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever, to which the latter shall not be subject. \* \* \*

"The Swiss territory shall remain open to the admission of articles arriving from the United States of America; in like manner, no port of the said States shall be closed to articles arriving from Switzerland, provided they are conveyed in vessels of the United States or in vessels of any country having access to the ports of said States. \* \* \* In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles."

### The First Session Ends

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, as the 1st session of the 84th Congress comes to a close, we find the Nation enjoying the highest level of employment and prosperity ever achieved. In July expanding job opportunities had reduced the number of persons receiving unemployment compensation below 1.2 million for the first time since the end of 1953. In Michigan the rate of covered workers receiving benefits dropped from 5 percent in July 1954 to 1.9 percent in July this year. Everything is booming but the guns.

What you think of the accomplishments of the 1st session of the 84th Congress depends on whether you are a Democrat or a Republican. The Democrats, citing their bipartisan cooperation with the Eisenhower Republican administration in foreign affairs and their support of predominantly popular legislative proposals advanced by the President, will tell you it was a session of glorious accomplishments, thanks to them. As a matter of fact on those particular domestic issues which the Democrats brag about supporting, it would have been politically unpopular for them to have acted otherwise with a national election only a few months away.

Legislation killed, blocked, or delayed by Democrats includes:

President Eisenhower's sensible highway program, legislation designed to give Michigan and other sugar growers a greater share of the sugar market, amendments to the social-security law extending coverage and liberalizing provisions for widows, helpless children, and totally disabled adults; labor-backed amendments to the Taft-Hartley act and the President's plan for broadening health programs.

Measures enacted into law include the following:

Selective service: Extended to June 30, 1959.

New Reserve program: Designed to have a Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 trained men by 1962. Youths 17-18½ years may volunteer for 6 months of active training

followed by 7½ years Reserve training and receive draft-exempt status. Training may be delayed until completion of high school or reaching age of 20, whichever comes first. Men in service when law becomes effective exempt as are men with prior service.

Defense Facilities Act: In connection with new Reserve program, another \$250 million provided for armories, airfields, and other training facilities.

Military career incentive pay: Designed to encourage reenlistments in Armed Forces and reduce expensive training of new recruits due to increasing number of men leaving services for jobs in private industry.

Defend Formosa: This resolution, which President Eisenhower said would "make clear the unified and serious intentions of our Government," strengthened our position abroad.

Small business: Life of Small Business Administration extended to June 30, 1957. Loan limit to single companies increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

One dollar minimum wage: The former minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour was raised to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956. Because prevailing rates are generally higher already, new law will affect only about 2 million of the 24 million covered workers.

Veterans' benefits: Home loan benefits for veterans engaged in farming, enlarged funds appropriated for President's Commission on Veterans Pensions to appraise scope of present benefit laws, established period of entitlement for outpatient dental care, permit renewal of term insurance 120 days after separation from service.

### Working Record of 1st Session of the 84th and 83d Congresses

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 84th Congress handled a much greater volume of work than the 1st session of the 83d Congress according to official statistics just compiled.

The House of Representatives in its recent session passed a total of 1,597 measures as compared to 1,048 in the comparable session of the 83d.

Committees of the House of the 84th Congress reported a total of 1,528 measures as compared to 1,019 in the 1st session of the 83d.

On the Senate side, the statistics show that in the first session of the current Congress 1,324 measures were passed as against only 848 in the first session of the previous Congress. Committees of the Senate reported 1,393 measures in the session just ended in contrast to 969 in the 1st session of the 83d Congress.

Also, the Senate in its recent session confirmed more than 40,000 nomi-

nations—both military and civilian—compared to more than 23,000 in the 1st session of the 83d Congress.

This tremendous volume of work which included many important bills both in the field of foreign affairs and domestic affairs is a tribute to the Democratic Party in the Congress.

Included in my remarks is a breakdown of the 1st session of the 84th Congress in comparison with the 1st session of the 83d Congress which was controlled by the Republican Party:

*Working record, 1st sess., 84th and 83d Congs.*

	84th Cong.		83d Cong.	
	House	Senate	House	Senate
Measures passed, total...	1,597	1,324	1,048	848
Senate bills.....	361	576	172	342
House bills.....	966	566	596	320
Senate joint resolutions.....	16	21	15	22
House joint resolutions.....	24	19	26	21
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	18	24	20	25
House concurrent resolutions.....	25	22	15	14
Simple resolutions.....	187	96	204	107
Measures reported, total.....	1,528	1,393	1,019	969
Senate bills.....	215	608	120	406
House bills.....	1,099	1,557	682	333
Senate joint resolutions.....	7	28	8	29
House joint resolutions.....	33	15	26	21
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	9	29	13	25
House concurrent resolutions.....	17	21	12	14
Simple resolutions.....	148	135	158	141
Special reports.....	46	27	32	21
Conference reports.....	58	-----	43	-----

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete.

### Twinning

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, during the week of September 12—Fair Week—the people of the city of York, Pa., will be hosts to visitors from Arles, France.

York will be playing host to representatives of a city which itself was a host to visitors from York last year. The project for the exchange of visitors is known as twinning and is the result of a non-profit-making, nonsubsidized organization, the Bilingual World, with headquarters in Paris.

The idea behind the association of York and Arles is to further the understanding of peoples of different countries of one another, and to do this not on the national level, where most diplomatic meetings take place, but on the community level, where everyday citizens can exchange culture and experience.

This is a splendid program, and I am proud that York, a community in the 19th Congressional District, has been the first American city to undertake a twinning project.

Local citizens have been working hard to prepare for the visit of the representatives of Arles. We have enjoyed excellent cooperation from the Department of State and the French Embassy officials in planning the itinerary of the visitors on the day when they will visit Washington.

One of those who has devoted untiring efforts to the success of this venture is a predecessor, the Honorable James F. Lind, who was a Member of the 81st and 82d Congresses.

## Tax Policies of the Secretary of the Treasury

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KEAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], in discussing the record of the 84th Congress, made a series of statements critical of the tax policies of the Secretary of the Treasury. Constructive criticism is always welcome. However, the statements of the gentleman were so ill-founded and misleading that they should not be allowed to go unanswered.

Following are some of the erroneous statements, and the true facts of the matter in each case:

The charge: That Secretary Humphrey's opposition to the Democratic proposal for an across-the-board \$20 tax cut showed that "big business is truly in the saddle during this administration."

The facts: Secretary Humphrey opposed the Democratic proposal because it would have cost about \$2.3 billion a year in revenue, and so would have deliberately increased deficit financing with all its inflationary dangers. It thus would have played fast and loose with the real welfare of all Americans.

The inflation which the proposal invited could have cost Americans far more than the tax cut would have saved them.

The Secretary, while opposing the \$20-for-everybody tax cut, urged the Congress to continue responsible financial management of the Government's affairs by extension of, first, the corporate income tax rate at 52 percent; and, second, the excise taxes on tobacco, liquor, and so forth, which otherwise would have gone down automatically.

The charge: That 90 percent of the tax bill enacted in 1954 was "a windfall to the high-bracket taxpayers."

The facts: The administration's 1954 tax reduction program made reductions amounting to \$7.4 billion, the largest dollar reduction in any one year in the country's history. Reductions included \$3 billion in individual income taxes; \$1 billion in excise taxes; \$1.4 billion in various relief provisions of the tax revision bill; and \$2 billion through termination of the excess-profits tax.

Two-thirds of the total \$7.4 billion 1954 tax reduction program was for the direct benefit of individuals, the other third for the benefit of business. Of the \$4.6 billion in reductions received by individuals, 37 percent went to individuals with incomes of less than \$5,000. This group which received 37 percent of the relief had previously been paying approximately one-third of the total burden of the individual income taxes and the excises which were reduced in 1954. Individual income taxes were reduced 10 percent in the lower and middle income brackets, and only about 1 percent in the top brackets.

The charge: That "Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey engineered the excess profits tax repeal."

The facts: The Secretary has made it plain that he considers the excess-profits tax a bad tax. Practically all economists agree. However, the Secretary did not engineer repeal of the excess-profits tax. The truth is that, when revenue needs of the Government required it, he successfully sought a 6-month extension of this tax.

Actually it was legislation enacted in 1950 by the Democratic 82d Congress which provided for the automatic termination on June 30, 1953, of the excess profits tax. The huge budgetary deficits inherited by the new Republican administration in 1953 made immediate tax reductions financially unsound, and in spite of the very undesirable nature of the tax, President Eisenhower on May 20, 1953, found it necessary to recommend its extension for 6 months beyond the automatic termination date. Secretary Humphrey supported this recommendation. Therefore, the truth of the matter is that the Republican administration was actually responsible for keeping the excess profits tax for 6 months longer than the Democrats had provided.

The charge: This administration has given "handouts of about 19 billion" to big business through tax concessions "under the runaway-plant program."

The facts: This charge evidently refers to the provision for rapid tax amortization of emergency plants and equipment. The Revenue Act of 1950, enacted by the Democratic 82d Congress, provided special tax deductions for the 60-month amortization of facilities certified as essential because of the defense emergency. The Congress has not changed this provision of the law, and it continues to be administered as provided by the 1950 act. The maximum annual amount by which tax revenues were estimated to be decreased is \$880 million in the fiscal year 1956. The aggregate decrease in revenues from 1951 through 1960 is estimated at \$4.5 billion, and this will be substantially offset by revenue gains in the following years.

Secretary Humphrey has been one of the foremost in suggesting that the rapid tax amortization law be modified, and in this connection some recent remarks by J. A. Livingston in his well-known Business Outlook column in the Washington Post and Times Herald are interesting. Mr. Livingston wrote:

As Humphrey sees it, incentives to expand plants no longer are needed. Since the fast

writeoff was enacted, the excess-profits tax has been repealed, and the new Internal Revenue Code permits all businesses to quicken their depreciation—to take roughly two-thirds of the cost of a plant in one-half of its normal life.

Says Humphrey:

"Certificates should be used sparingly and be confined to direct war requirements."

The charge: That the Eisenhower administration through Secretary Humphrey installed the "stock option plan which meant billions to the high-bracket taxpayers."

The facts: The provision for special tax treatment of restricted employee stock options was enacted in 1950 by the Democratic 82d Congress. There has been no basic change in this provision during the Eisenhower administration. In fact, the Republican tax revision law of 1954 made changes imposing some limitations on the use of the provision.

The charge: That "the Eisenhower tax brain trusters enacted the so-called rapid depreciation provision which allows corporations to charge off against taxes cost of new machinery, plant equipment, etc., which amounts to between 15 to 20 billion."

The facts: The Eisenhower administration did indeed appreciate the need for a more flexible allowance of depreciation deductions than had been permitted under prior tax law. The President in his budget message of January 21, 1954, recommended changes in the depreciation provisions. He noted that the tax treatment of depreciation has far-reaching effects on all business, and liberalization would be especially helpful in the expansion of small business, whether conducted as individual proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations.

The need for change was also plainly evident to the Congress. In June 1953 some 70 statements urging liberalization of depreciation allowances were presented in hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means. It was pointed out that the rigid, long-standing rules were not in accord with modern business practice and economic facts. The situation was discouraging to plant modernization and economic progress, particularly when the investment was of a long-range character and involved a considerable business risk.

The revision of the depreciation provisions adopted by the Congress in the 1954 Internal Revenue Code will allow tax procedure of farmers, business concerns and others to conform to the economic reality of faster depreciation in the early years of the life of the property. The new methods allowed are in fact modest as compared to the action taken in other countries.

The decrease in Federal tax revenues resulting from these depreciation changes is estimated at \$364 million in the fiscal year 1955, \$291 million of which is attributable to depreciation deductions of corporations and \$73 million to businesses of individuals and partnerships. Actually, of course the more liberal depreciation allowance does not necessarily involve any loss of revenue. Taxpayers who take advantage of the



new methods through larger depreciation deductions in current years will pay higher taxes in the future.

It is plain that talk of huge windfalls to big business and high bracket taxpayers from the administration's tax policies is nonsense. It is equally silly to charge Secretary Humphrey with responsibility for tax provisions enacted by Democratic Congresses under a Democratic administration.

Politically motivated attacks must be expected but those making charges should stick to the truth.

### Congressman Crumpacker Plans Tour of 24 Third District Communities

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. S. J. CRUMPACKER, JR.**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, following my annual custom of bringing the services of my office directly to the people in their home communities, I am planning an official business tour of 24 cities and towns in the Third Indiana District while Congress is in recess.

My 1955 grassroots tour has been scheduled for November 14 through November 18 and will include visits to 7 communities in Elkhart County, 5 in St. Joseph County, 7 in La Porte County, and 5 in Marshall County.

A temporary office will be established in a central location in each community and local constituents will have an opportunity to confer informally with their Representative in Congress.

No advance appointments will be required. As in the past, I will be accompanied by a member of my Washington office staff and we will welcome the chance to be of service to any and all callers.

I have learned from experience, Mr. Speaker, that these tours are valuable for many reasons. As a supplement to the opinion polls I conduct each year by mail, they enable me to determine—through personal contact—the views and attitudes of my constituents on current national issues. They also give me the opportunity to report directly to the people on my stewardship in Washington.

With this in mind I am looking forward with pleasure to my 1955 tour of the Third Indiana District.

The complete tour schedule follows:

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Osceola, fire station, 9 a. m.  
Elkhart, courthouse, 10 a. m.  
Middlebury, First State Bank, 2 p. m.  
Bristol, townhall, 3:30 p. m.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Wakarusa, Exchange State Bank, 9:30 a. m.  
Goshen, courthouse, 10:30 a. m.  
New Paris, State Bank, 2 p. m.  
Nappanee, city hall, 3 p. m.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Lakeville, townhall, 9:30 a. m.  
Bremen, townhall, 11 a. m.  
Bourbon, News-Mirror office, 1 p. m.  
Argos, townhall, 2:30 p. m.  
Culver, Citizen office, 3:30 p. m.

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17

North Liberty, post office, 9 a. m.  
Walkerton, townhall, 10 a. m.  
Plymouth, courthouse, 11 a. m.  
La Crosse, townhall, 2 p. m.  
Wanatah, H. W. Welkie office, 3 p. m.  
Union Mills, fire station, 4 p. m.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18

Westville, public library, 9 a. m.  
Michigan City, courthouse, 10 a. m.  
La Porte, courthouse, 2 p. m.  
Rolling Prairie, fire station, 4 p. m.  
New Carlisle, townhall, 5 p. m.

### Taxation of Business Income Derived From Foreign Sources

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JERE COOPER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable George M. Humphrey, a letter and accompanying memorandum pertaining to the taxation of business income earned abroad. The Secretary's letter recommended favorable consideration of legislation which would grant a lower rate of tax on corporate business income earned abroad, somewhat similar to the present tax treatment accorded income earned in the Western Hemisphere.

As chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, I introduced legislation, H. R. 7725, which would give effect to this recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury which is in conformity with the President's recommendation as set forth in his message to the Congress on foreign economic policy of January 10, 1955.

For the benefit of those persons who are interested in this subject, I will insert at this point in the RECORD the letter which I received from the Secretary of the Treasury with the memorandum that accompanied that letter:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,  
Washington, July 27, 1955.

Hon. JERE COOPER,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
New House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Last year, your committee and the House of Representatives included as part of the tax revision bill new provisions giving a lower rate of tax on corporate business income earned abroad, somewhat similar to that available since 1942 to income earned in the Western Hemisphere. Provision also was made for postponement of taxes on the income of foreign branches until it was removed from the country where it was earned, a treatment somewhat comparable to that now given to the income of foreign subsidiaries. These sections were omitted from the bill as re-

ported by the Senate Finance Committee, but the report of that committee stated the hope that provisions along these lines might be developed in the conference between the House and the Senate before final passage of the tax bill. This was not done. The Treasury Department has continued to examine the problem since that time.

I now submit to you a suggested draft of legislation designed to secure the results which were sought and apparently desired last year. This is in accord with the President's recommendation in 1954, which was reaffirmed in his message on foreign economic policy on January 10 of this year.

The purpose of this recommended legislation is to facilitate the investment abroad of capital from this country. At present our business firms are at a disadvantage in countries with lower taxes than our own when they have to compete with local capital, or capital from countries which impose lower taxes on foreign income than we do. Foreign countries are also under an incentive to increase taxes on United States enterprises up to the level of United States tax rates.

Capital investment will aid in the economic development of foreign countries. Participation by United States enterprises will encourage development along the lines we have followed in this country which are especially helpful in raising living standards, through high wages and mass markets, and which will promote the flow of international trade with the United States.

The Treasury staffs and I will be glad to be of such assistance as we can to you, your committee, and your staffs in any consideration which you may wish to give to the taxation of foreign business income. A memorandum explaining our analysis of three of the problems we have considered in this area is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. HUMPHREY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

#### MEMORANDUM ON PROBLEMS IN TAXATION OF FOREIGN INCOME

The principal problem in developing recommendations for new legislation on taxation of income from foreign sources has been in the definition of foreign business income. Some argue for a broad definition, which would include not only income earned from significant business activity actually conducted abroad but also income from products made here and merely sold for delivery abroad. Others favor a definition related to a "permanent establishment" abroad, or to the existence of a business activity subject to taxation in the country where it is conducted. Still others prefer a specific listing of designated activities which are deemed to be of particular importance. Naturally, the representatives of almost every particular industry or activity argue that they should not be left out of any group which receives favorable tax treatment.

In our analysis of the problems of definition, the following principles have seemed important. (1) As a matter of national policy, it would not be desirable or wise for this country to subsidize exports by taxing profits from exports at a lower rate than profits from domestic sales. For this reason, a definition based on ultimate destination, or place of delivery of goods produced, would not be satisfactory. (2) Small business should have the same potential advantages as larger businesses. (3) The standard selected should not be subject to manipulation by arrangements, for example, to rent an office or pay a small tax abroad to qualify for a substantial tax advantage at home.

The definition of foreign income suggested in the attached draft legislation revolves around the active conduct of a trade or business abroad, with the exception of export

trade. It is a broad concept, related to economic activities which often involve capital investment and typically involve full participation and integration in the economy of the country where it is carried on. To avoid any tax motivation for companies to shift to foreign countries their production of goods intended for our own home markets, the importation to the United States of any substantial part of the products manufactured abroad would disqualify a company for the special tax treatment.

Inevitably there will be difficulties in administering this or any other definition of foreign income. In some instances it will be difficult to draw the dividing line between manufacturing which would qualify for the lower tax and minor assembly or repackaging which would not qualify. Such difficulties, however, should not stand in the way of an attempt to foster economic development through private capital investment.

Two problems, of more limited scope, exist in connection with the postponement of tax on income earned by foreign branches.

First, under present law the income from a foreign subsidiary corporation is not taxed until it is received by the domestic parent company. There is no legal basis for taxation by this country of such income so long as it is held abroad by the foreign subsidiary, regardless of how it is reinvested or shifted from the country where it is earned to other foreign countries. It has been proposed that foreign branches of United States corporations be given similar latitude to shift funds between countries with no intervening tax imposed by the United States until foreign income is finally repatriated.

A deferral of tax on foreign income until it is repatriated would give the maximum encouragement to foreign investment. However, such a provision would be subject to abuse. There could be indefinite postponement of tax by shifting profits earned in high-risk areas to low-risk investments in other places. The diversification and growth of foreign investment among firms already operating profitably abroad would receive greater benefit than that of firms presently operating solely in the United States. It therefore seems preferable to adopt deferral of tax on branch income on a limited basis, at least in the first instance.

The second problem concerns the simultaneous allowance of both a deduction and a credit for foreign taxes on income received through foreign subsidiaries. At present the earnings of a foreign subsidiary corporation, when received as dividends by the parent corporation here, are subject to the regular United States corporation income tax, but a credit is allowed against the United States tax for any foreign income tax paid by the subsidiary. The United States tax is imposed only on the subsidiary's net earnings after payment of the foreign income tax. The combined effect of the credit and deduction (under some combinations of rates) is a somewhat lower total tax, foreign and domestic, than the United States tax would be by itself. For example: when the foreign corporate tax rate is one-half of our rate (26 percent against our 52 percent), the combined effective tax on the foreign income (foreign and domestic) works out to only a little over 45 percent. This feature of the foreign tax credit was adopted in the Revenue Act of 1918. No recommendation has been made to change it, presumably because it has not seemed desirable to increase, directly or through technical changes, the present tax on foreign business income.

A similar treatment of foreign income taxes is suggested in the proposed taxation of income from foreign branches. This is not a necessary or essential part of the program, and is included only to secure similarity with the taxation of income from subsidiaries, along the lines established by the 1918 Revenue Act.

## Accomplishments of the 1st Session of the 84th Congress With Respect to Nationality Interests

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the 1st session of the 84th Congress is about to come to a close. Many observations and summaries of the work of this Congress have been made. I have prepared an analysis of the achievements of the past Congress with respect to the interests of the nationality groups of this country. I have summarized both the accomplishments and the failures.

We can be proud of the accomplishments but we should be determined to remedy the failures in the next session.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement I have prepared on this matter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

COMMENTS BY SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 84TH CONGRESS ADDRESSED ESPECIALLY TO NATIONALITY INTERESTS

The recently concluded 1st session of the 84th Congress was remarkable for its accomplishments in the field of foreign relations. In this field the Congress showed a leadership which usually is vested in the President. In the absence of Presidential leadership, however, the Congress filled the vacuum and pointed the way to the achievement of substantial gains in regard to our relations with the other countries of the world.

There were, however, failures, too, both on the part of Congress and on the part of the Eisenhower administration.

The accomplishments were mainly in the direction of relaxing the tensions which have gathered in world affairs and of capitalizing at last on the gains for which the Truman-Acheson foreign policy of 1947-53 had laid the groundwork.

A treaty was at long last arrived at with Austria, and preparations made for the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. The way is now clear for insisting that Soviet troops be withdrawn also from Rumania and Bulgaria, since the excuse for maintaining Soviet troops in those countries was for the purpose of maintaining a line of communication between Soviet Russia and Soviet occupation forces in Austria. This latter possibility, however, is without substantial significance since Bulgaria and Rumania remain securely pinioned behind the Iron Curtain.

A defense agreement was reached among the countries of Western Europe and the Federal Republic of Western Germany, firmly integrating Germany into Western Europe and making possible a German contribution to the defense of Western Europe. For the first time in this century an accommodation of relations between France and Germany has been achieved.

Authorization for the continuation of the reciprocal trade program was continued in the recent session of Congress, thus extending the possibility of decreasing barriers to world trade.

Authorizations and appropriations for foreign military and economic aid were again enacted.

Above all, however, the chief contribution of the recent session of Congress was in the support and leadership it gave for the steps leading to a relaxation of world tensions. The Geneva meeting at the summit was made possible—indeed it was originally suggested and advocated—by Senator WALTER GEORGE, the Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Democratic Congress not only gave unified support to the Big Four meeting and to the negotiations which ensued at Geneva, but effectively rebuked and forestalled the attempts of die-hard Republican neosolationists to impede and jettison the Geneva Conference.

Democratic leadership successfully reversed the go-it-alone policy in Asia and overcame the effects of the phony unleashing of Chiang Kai-shek in January 1953.

The military strength of the United States was maintained in the face of administration recommendations for drastic cuts in our Armed Forces, including a proposed 10 percent cut in the strength of the Marine Corps. That proposed cut was rejected by the Democratic Congress.

The Democratic leadership in the Congress bottled up the Bricker amendment, designed to cripple and hamstring the President in his conduct of foreign affairs—unlike the Republican leadership in the previous Congress which allowed this proposal to come to a vote in 1954. On that occasion, the Bricker proposal was defeated by a bare one-vote margin. It is to be recalled that the Republican leader of the Senate, Senator KNOWLAND, voted for this incredible proposal.

The Democratic Congress went on record, in approving the McCormack resolution (introduced by Representative JOHN MCCORMACK, the majority leader in the House), in favor of independence and freedom for dependent and enslaved peoples.

Among the failures of the recent session of Congress—and most of these failures can be ascribed to the negative attitude of the administration and the obstructive tactics of a preponderant majority of Republicans—were:

1. The failure to ratify the Genocide Convention.
2. The failure to ratify the Human Rights Covenant.
3. The failure to amend the Refugee Relief Act.
4. The failure to amend the McCarran-Walter Act.

There were other failures, too, but the failures cited above were the most outstanding. These failures must be remedied in the next session. Only an aroused public opinion, indicating wholehearted support for prompt and effective action in these matters, will insure results.

## Outstanding Service of Maj. Gen.

Verne D. Mudge

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution by the Committee on Armed Services relative to the outstanding services of Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge.



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

Whereas Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge has been a professional staff member of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate from 1947 until the present; and

Whereas during this period of service he has demonstrated exceptional competence in assisting the committee under the chairmanships of Senator Chan Gurney, Senator Millard Tydings, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, and Senator Richard B. Russell; and

Whereas he has given the committee the benefit of his broad military experience while maintaining scrupulously a viewpoint of complete objectivity; and

Whereas by the energetic application of his talents General Mudge has contributed immeasurably to committee and Senate action on the many items of legislation affecting the Department of Defense and the national security enacted during the period of his service; and

Whereas he has endeared himself to the members of the committee and its staff by his outstanding ability, his wise and friendly counsel, and his loyalty to the members and staff of the committee; and

Whereas after 8 years of service, General Mudge is resigning from his position on the staff of the committee: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services expresses its profound appreciation to Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, United States Army, retired, for his dedicated service of the highest quality, and extends its sincere wishes for his future health and happiness.

### Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Activity Report

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. J. PERCY PRIEST**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, and House Resolution 105, 84th Congress, I should like to submit a statement of the activity of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for the 84th Congress, 1st session.

Notwithstanding circumstances that involved the committee in lengthy hearings and executive sessions on two different subjects, we were able to clear some extremely important legislation during the session.

In the field of health we reported and both Houses passed a resolution authorizing a 3-year study of the Nation's mental health problems. This resolution was frequently referred to in the course of the hearings as perhaps the most important legislation that was before the 84th Congress insofar as its ultimate effects on the welfare of the people are concerned.

When the announcement was made on April 12 that field tests conducted in 1954 proved the efficacy of the Salk vaccine, the committee immediately began a study of the problems presented by that important announcement. These problems were greatly accentuated by the dis-

covery of some live virus in batches of vaccine released by the Cutter laboratories.

The committee maintained a careful watch over all developments that followed and then, after hearing a panel of 15 top experts on the subject of poliomyelitis, reported legislation which we believe will be extremely helpful to the Nation as a whole in carrying on vaccination programs in the several States.

We reported legislation amending the Railroad Retirement Act to provide additional benefits for wives of retired railroadmen, and for widows who may be eligible to receive a widow's annuity under the act, and also eligible to receive social-security benefits in their own right.

In the field of aviation we reported legislation, which became law, making it possible for local service airlines to obtain permanent certificates, and a national airport program that should greatly assist in bringing our national airways up to date in line with the growth of the industry and the increased speed of planes.

Amendments to the Natural Gas Act were reported and passed the House but did not become law.

We reported a bill to provide for research in air pollution and this became law.

Reports were filed on newsprint and on the very controversial question that arose out of the conflict of opinion relating to a system of air navigation. This is commonly referred to as the VOR/DME/TACAN controversy, and it called for a very detailed technical study by the committee.

The detailed activity report follows:

ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, 84TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION—BILLS REPORTED

The committee has considered and reported favorably the following bills:

H. R. 2225, permanent certification of local-service air carriers: Report No. 265, by Mr. WILLIAMS, March 22, 1955. Approved May 19, 1955, Public Law 38.

House Joint Resolution 256, providing for study of mental health: Report No. 241, by Mr. PRIEST, March 21, 1955. Approved July 28, 1955, Public Law 182.

H. R. 1816, to declare certain tide-waters in Boston nonnavigable: Report No. 421, by Mr. MACDONALD, April 18, 1955. Approved May 13, 1955, Public Law 34.

H. R. 6645, to amend Natural Gas Act—exemption of producers: Report No. 992, by Mr. PRIEST, June 28, 1955. Passed House, amended, July 28, 1955.

H. R. 5222, flammable fabrics—exempt scarves: Report No. 969, by Mr. KLEIN, June 28, 1955. House rule rejected, August 1, 1955.

H. R. 2866, nonnavigable waters in Acushnet River, Mass.: Report No. 909, by Mr. MACDONALD, June 23, 1955. Approved August 3, 1955, Public Law 212.

S. 928, providing for research in air pollution: Report No. 968, by Mr. CARLYLE, June 28, 1955. Approved July 14, 1955, Public Law 159.

S. 1250, nonnavigable waters in Pike Creek, Kenosha, Wis.: Report No. 908, by Mr. FLYNT, June 23, 1955. Approved July 26, 1955, Public Law 169.

S. 1300, nonnavigable waters in Greenwich Harbor, Conn.: Report No. 905, by Mr. HAYWORTH, June 23, 1955. Approved July 12, 1955, Public Law 152.

S. 1469, nonnavigable waters in Cedar Creek, Bridgeport, Conn.: Report No. 907, by Mr. FRIEDEL, June 23, 1955. Approved July 12, 1955, Public Law 151.

Senate Joint Resolution 38, interstate compact to conserve oil and gas: Report No. 917, by Mr. HARRIS, June 27, 1955. Approved July 28, 1955, Public Law 185.

H. R. 4744, railroad retirement—dual benefits for widows: Report No. 1046, by Mr. PRIEST, July 1, 1955. Approved August 12, 1955, Public Law 383.

H. R. 5614, to amend Communications Act—protest rule: Report No. 1051, by Mr. PRIEST, July 1, 1955. Passed House, July 21, 1955.

H. R. 4090, radio call selectors on cargo ships: Report No. 1618, by Mr. MACDONALD, August 1, 1955.

H. R. 7126, grants to States for purchase of Salk polio vaccine: Report No. 1186, by Mr. PRIEST, July 14, 1955. S. 2501 passed House, amended, in lieu, August 1, 1955. S. 2501 approved August 12, 1955, Public Law 377.

S. 1855, Federal airport assistance: Report No. 1190, by Mr. HARRIS, July 15, 1955. Approved August 3, 1955, Public Law 211.

The committee held public hearings as follows:

Number of public hearings:	
Entire committee	54
Subcommittees	30
Hours of sitting:	
Entire committee	183
Subcommittees	90
Printed pages of public hearings	2,980
Unprinted pages of public hearings	815

In addition to the above, the committee filed House Report No. 683, newsprint study, current newsprint outlook; House Report No. 592, investigation of the development of the common system of air navigation and traffic control; and printed as a committee print a staff report on State taxation of interstate trucking and the reciprocity problem.

### Voting and Attendance Record of Hon. Richard E. Lankford, of Maryland

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. RICHARD E. LANKFORD**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report of my voting and attendance record during the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

This record includes rollcall votes and all quorum-call votes. For the purpose of identification I have included a brief description of each bill.

The purpose of this report is to provide my interested constituents with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

I would like to point out that I was present for every rollcall vote.

Voting and attendance record, Representative RICHARD E. LANKFORD, 5th District of Maryland, 84th Cong., 1st sess.

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 5	Quorum call.	Present.
2	Jan. 5	Election of the Speaker (Rayburn, 226; Martin, 198).	Rayburn.
3	Jan. 25	H. J. Res. 159: Authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting Formosa, etc. (Passed 410 to 3.)	Yes.
4	Jan. 27	H. R. 587: To provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veteran Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. (Passed 366 to 0.)	Yes.
5	Feb. 8	H. R. 3005: To extend Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents' Assistance Act for 4 years. (Passed 394 to 4.)	Yes.
6	Feb. 16	H. R. 3828: To adjust legislative and judicial salaries; Congressmen to receive \$22,500 plus \$2,500 for expenses. (Passed 283 to 118.)	Yes.
7	Feb. 17	Quorum call.	Present.
8	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: Motion to stop further debate on the question of a closed rule on H. R. 1. (Defeated 207 to 178.)	Yes.
9	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: To permit 5 hours of debate and amendments from the floor on H. R. 1. (Defeated 193 to 191.)	No.
10	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142: Closed rule on H. R. 1 to prohibit amendments from the floor. (Passed 193 to 192.)	Yes.
11	Feb. 18	H. R. 1: To recommit to Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to amend to require the President to comply with recommendations of the Tariff Commission except when national security is involved. (Defeated 206 to 199.)	No.
12	Feb. 18	H. R. 1: Final passage to extend the authority of the President for 3 years to enter into trade agreements for reduction of tariffs. (Passed 295 to 110.)	Yes.
13	Feb. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
14	Feb. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
15	Feb. 25	H. R. 4295: To recommit to Committee on Ways and Means in order to delete provision calling for a \$20 credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption in tax year 1955. (Defeated 210 to 205.)	No.
16	Feb. 25	H. R. 4592: Extending existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates and providing \$20 credit against individual income taxes for each personal exemption. (Passed 242 to 175.)	Yes.
17	Mar. 1	H. R. 3828: An adoption of conference report setting judicial and legislative salaries: Congressmen to receive \$22,500. (Passed 223 to 113.)	Yes.
18	Mar. 10	Quorum call.	Present.
19	Mar. 10	H. R. 4720: To increase the compensation of members of the Armed Forces. (Passed 399 to 1.)	Yes.
20	Mar. 16	Quorum call.	Present.
21	Mar. 18	H. R. 4903: Amendment to restore \$4 million for the United Nations technical-assistance program which had been deleted by a point of order. (Passed 174 to 107.)	Yes.
22	Mar. 21	Quorum call.	Present.
23	Mar. 21	H. R. 4646: To suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing postal employees' salaries on an average of 7.5 percent. (Defeated 302 to 120.)	No.
24	Mar. 21	Quorum call.	Present.
25	Mar. 21	H. R. 4957: To suspend the rules and pass the bill directing a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56. (Defeated 260 yeas to 152 nays, a 2/3 majority being necessary.)	Yes.
26	Mar. 22	Quorum call.	Present.
27	Mar. 22	H. Res. 170: To disapprove of the disposal of some of the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants. (Defeated 283 to 132.) (Effect of my vote: Permits sale of plants to private companies.)	No.
28	Mar. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
29	Mar. 23	H. Res. 171: To disapprove of the disposal of some of the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants. (Defeated 276 to 137.) (Effect of my vote: Permits sale of plants to private companies.)	No.
30	Mar. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
31	Mar. 28	Quorum call.	Present.
32	Mar. 29	Quorum call.	Present.
33	Mar. 30	H. R. 4295: To accept conference report extending corporate and excise taxes for 1 year and deleting the \$20 income tax for each taxpayer and his dependents. (Passed 386 to 8.)	Yes.
34	Mar. 30	H. R. 5240: Amendment to restore a provision limiting to \$1 per month the fee to educational institutions for reports on veterans. (Defeated 226 to 156.)	No.
35	Apr. 13	Quorum call.	Present.
36	Apr. 20	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
37	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644: Amendment to the postal pay raise which would increase the annual rate for certain classes of employees, raised the overall increase from 7.5 to 8.2 percent. (Passed 224 to 189.)	Yes.
38	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644: Motion to recommit to Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. (Defeated 287 to 125.)	No.
39	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644: On final passage of the bill as amended to grant a postal pay raise of about 8.2 percent. (Passed 324 to 85.)	Yes.
40	Apr. 21	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
41	Apr. 21	H. R. 4303: To provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels; calls for a \$1.3 billion, 4-year Navy shipbuilding program. (Passed 373 to 3.)	Yes.
42	Apr. 27	Quorum call.	Present.
43	May 3	Quorum call.	Present.
44	May 4	Quorum call.	Present.
45	May 5	Quorum call.	Present.
46	May 5	H. R. 12: Amendment to remove peanuts as one of the basic commodities in the farm price-support program. (Defeated 215 to 193.)	No.
47	May 5	H. R. 12: To recommit to Committee on Agriculture. (Defeated 212 to 199.)	No.
48	May 5	H. R. 12: To restore the 90 percent of parity supports on 5 basic crops and fix the minimum level for support of dairy products at 80 percent of parity. Final passage. (Passed 206 to 201.)	Yes.
49	May 9	Quorum call.	Present.
50	May 9	S. 1 and H. R. 4644: To recommit the conference report on the postal pay raise bills (8.8 percent increase) to the conference committee. (Defeated 275 to 118.)	No.
51	May 9	S. 1 and H. R. 4644: On final passage of conference report on postal pay raise bills (8.8 percent). (Passed 328 to 66.)	Yes.
52	May 9	H. Res. 223: To authorize consideration of the bill to permit statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (Passed 322 to 66.)	Yes.
53	May 9	Quorum call.	Present.
54	May 10	Quorum call.	Present.
55	May 10	Quorum call.	Present.
56	May 10	Quorum call.	Present.
57	May 10	H. R. 2535: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (Passed 218 to 170.)	Yes.
58	May 11	Quorum call.	Present.
59	May 11	Quorum call.	Present.
60	May 12	Quorum call.	Present.
61	May 12	Quorum call.	Present.
62	May 12	H. R. 6042 (Department of Defense appropriations): To strike out provisions requiring approval by congressional committee before the armed services may move any permanent facility. (Defeated 202 to 184.)	No.
63	May 12	H. R. 6042: Final passage of defense appropriations bill. (Passed 382 to 0.)	Yes.
64	May 17	Quorum call.	Present.
65	May 18	Quorum call.	Present.
66	May 19	Quorum call.	Present.
67	May 19	Quorum call.	Present.
68	May 19	Quorum call.	Present.
69	May 23	S. 727: To increase the salaries of judges for the District of Columbia. (Passed 282 to 32.)	Yes.
70	May 25	Quorum call.	Present.
71	May 25	H. Res. 224: To create a select committee to investigate the White County (Ind.) Bridge Commission. (Passed 205 to 166.)	Yes.
72	May 25	H. R. 2851: To make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to needy persons in areas of acute distress. (Passed 343 to 1.)	Yes.
73	May 26	Quorum call.	Present.
74	May 26	S. 727: To recommit to conference committee a bill which would raise salaries of District of Columbia judges to an amount greater than previously voted by the House. (Passed 170 to 165.)	No.
75	May 26	Quorum call.	Present.
76	May 26	H. R. 5881: To recommit to committee the bill which provided for Federal compensation in non-Federal reclamation projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal reclamation projects in order to limit the scope of the bill to 17 Western States instead of all 48 States. (Defeated 229 to 62.)	No.
77	June 1	Quorum call.	Present.
78	June 1	H. R. 3990: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate projects for conservation, development, utilization of the water resources of Alaska. Motion to recommit bill to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (Defeated 278 to 79.)	No.
79	June 7	S. 2061: To increase salaries in the postal service by an average of 8 percent and to provide for reclassification. (Passed 409 to 1.)	Yes.
80	June 7	H. R. 5923: To authorize an appropriation of \$57,730,000 to complete the Inter-American Highway. (Passed 353 to 13.)	Yes.
81	June 13	Quorum call.	Present.
82	June 14	Quorum call.	Present.

<sup>1</sup> Member, Board of Visitors, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; appointed by the Speaker.



Voting and attendance record, Representative RICHARD E. LANFORD, 5th District of Maryland, 84th Cong., 1st sess.—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1955		
83	June 14	H. R. 1: On acceptance of conference report on the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. (Passed 347 to 54.)	Yes.
84	June 14	H. R. 6227: To provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies. (Passed 371 to 24.)	Yes.
85	June 15	Quorum call.	Present.
86	June 15	H. Res. 210: To authorize an investigation of the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board. (Defeated 214 to 178.)	Yes.
87	June 16	Quorum call.	Present.
88	June 20	S. 67: To increase salaries of civil-service employees by about 7.5 percent. (Passed 370 to 3.)	Yes.
89	June 20	H. Con. Res. 109: Authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference. (Passed 338 to 31.)	Yes.
90	June 20	H. R. 6295: To raise the per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses for Federal employees from \$9 to \$13. (Passed 320 to 41.)	Yes.
91	June 21	H. R. 4663: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, and to authorize an appropriation of \$225 million therefor. (Passed 230 to 153.)	Yes.
92	June 22	Quorum call.	Present.
93	June 22	H. R. 6040: To recommit to committee the customs simplification bill with instructions to strike out sec. 2, which would make export value the primary basis for assessing ad valorem duties. (Defeated 232 to 143.)	No.
94	June 23	H. Con. Res. 149: Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. (Passed 367 to 0.)	Yes.
95	June 27	H. R. 6992: To extend for 1 year the existing temporary ceiling on the public debt of \$281 billion. (Passed 267 to 56.)	Yes.
96	June 27	Quorum call.	Present.
97	June 27	H. R. 6829: To authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations. (Passed 316 to 2.)	Yes.
98	June 28	Quorum call.	Present.
99	June 28	H. R. 3005: To recommit the conference report to committee. (Defeated 171 to 221.)	No.
100	June 28	H. R. 3005: To extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years and to extend for 2 years the Doctors-Dentists Draft Act. (Passed 388 to 5.)	Yes.
101	June 28	Quorum call.	Present.
102	June 29	Quorum call.	Present.
103	June 29	S. 727: To recommit the conference report on the bill which adjusts the salaries of the judges of the courts of the District of Columbia. (Defeated 157 to 227.)	No.
104	June 30	Quorum call.	Present.
105	June 30	S. 2090: To authorize appropriations totaling \$3,285,800,000 for carrying forward the mutual security program. (Passed 273 to 128.)	Yes.
106	July 1	Quorum call.	Present.
107	July 1	Quorum call.	Present.
108	July 5	Quorum call.	Present.
109	July 6	H. R. 3210: To recommit the bill which would authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. (Defeated 74 to 316.)	No.
110	July 7	S. 2090: To adopt conference report authorizing \$3,285,800,000 for the mutual security program. (Passed 262 to 120.)	Yes.
111	July 11	Quorum call.	Present.
112	July 11	H. R. 7224: Appropriating \$2,638,741,750 for mutual security during the fiscal year 1956. (Passed 251 to 128.)	Yes.
113	July 12	Quorum call.	Present.
114	July 13	H. R. 6766: Conference report making appropriations for the AEC, TVA, and certain agencies of the Departments of Interior and the Army. (Passed 315 to 92.)	Yes.
115	July 13	H. Res. 295: To provide for the consideration of H. R. 7089, a bill to provide benefits for the survivors of servicemen and veterans. (Passed 376 to 24.)	Yes.
116	July 13	Quorum call.	Present.
117	July 14	Quorum call.	Present.
118	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
119	July 18	H. R. 7225: To amend the Social Security Act to extend coverage to certain disabled persons who are at least 50 years old, to women at 62 years of age, and to certain disabled children over 18 years old, and to certain occupational groups. (Passed 372 to 31.)	Yes.
120	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
121	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
122	July 19	Quorum call.	Present.
123	July 19	Quorum call.	Present.
124	July 20	Quorum call.	Present.
125	July 20	H. R. 7214: To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage \$1 an hour effective Mar. 1, 1956.	Yes.
126	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
127	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
128	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
129	July 25	H. R. 7000: To agree to the conference report on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. (Passed 315 to 78.)	Yes.
130	July 26	H. Res. 314: To provide for 3 hours' debate on H. R. 7474, the Federal-State highway construction bill. (Passed 274 to 128.)	Yes.
131	July 27	Quorum call.	Present.
132	July 27	H. R. 7474: To recommit this highway bill to committee and to substitute therefor the administration bond-financing proposal for highway construction. (Defeated 193 to 221.)	No.
133	July 27	H. R. 7474: Final passage on the highway construction bill increasing certain taxes. (Defeated 123 to 292.)	No.
134	July 28	Quorum call.	Present.
135	July 28	H. Res. 317: To provide for 3 hours of general debate on H. R. 6645, to amend the Natural Gas Act. (Passed 272 to 135.)	Yes.
136	July 28	Quorum call.	Present.
137	July 28	H. R. 6645: To recommit to committee the amendment to the Natural Gas Act. (Defeated 203 to 210.)	Yes.
138	July 28	H. R. 6645: The Harris bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to remove from control of the Federal Power Commission natural gas producers and gatherers. (Passed 209 to 203.)	No.
139	July 29	Quorum call.	Present.
140	July 29	S. 2126: To adopt the Wolcott substitute for the Senate housing bill. (Passed 217 to 188.)	No.
141	July 29	S. 2126: Final passage with the Wolcott substitute inserted in the housing bill. (Passed 396 to 3.)	Yes.
142	Aug. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
143	Aug. 1	H. Res. 299: To grant to the Small Business Committee an additional \$35,000 for operating expenses. (Passed 231 to 134.)	Yes.
144	Aug. 1	S. 2576: To strengthen the power of the District Commissioners in relation to the Capital Transit Co. and to authorize repeal of the franchise of the company. (Defeated 215 to 150, a 2/3 majority being required to suspend the rules.)	Yes.
145	Aug. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
146	Aug. 2	Quorum call.	Present.
147	Aug. 2	S. 2126: To adopt conference report on Housing Act of 1955. (Passed 187 to 168.)	Yes.

### National Conservation Memorial Commission

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JAMES E. MURRAY**

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement which I have prepared concerning the proposed establishment of a National Conservation Memorial Commission.

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

Mr. President, a bipartisan group of 25 Senators, representing every geographical region of the Nation, have joined with me in introducing Senate Joint Resolution 101. I am advised that more than 30 Democratic and Republican Members of the House, also representing every section of the country, have joined with Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr., of New Jersey, in introducing a companion resolution, House Joint Resolution 400.

The purpose of these resolutions is to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement for the protection, in the public interest, of the natural resources of the United States.

The resolution sets up a National Conservation Memorial Commission which is directed to prepare and carry out a comprehensive plan for the observance and commemoration of the golden anniversary of the birth of the conservation movement in the United States and generally promote among the citizens of our country, a realization of the importance of protecting our natural resources.

All Government departments and agencies are directed to cooperate with and assist the Commission which in turn is instructed to cooperate with the governors of all of the States in carrying out its plans for observing the half-century milestone of the launching of conservation.

The President of the United States will serve as honorary chairman of the Commission. Other members will include Senators

and Representatives from both political parties appointed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, representatives of national nonprofit organizations dedicated to conservation of various phases of natural resources, and 10 citizens from private life. All members will serve without compensation. The Commission will cease to exist not later than 1 year after the date of the observance of the birth of the conservation movement.

I think it is appropriate at this point to explain why it is so important to the future welfare of the citizens of our Nation that we properly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of the conservation movement and through such action that we arouse, renew, stimulate, and maintain the greatest possible degree of interest of the greatest possible number of our citizens in the need for continuing conservation policies and programs that will preserve and protect our natural resources in the public interest.

The Commission can and will render such a vital service.

As recently pointed out by President Eisenhower and many informed leaders in Government, industry, labor, agriculture, science, and education, the problems involving the preservation and protection of our natural resources are as great today, if not greater, than ever before.

We only have to read the splendid and thought-provoking reports of the President's Materials Policy Commission in 1952, and study the proceedings of the meeting of the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future in 1953 to realize how important and vital it is to our survival as a nation that we adopt and follow programs of action that will insure the protection of our natural resources and the intelligent and efficient use of them.

The President's Materials Policy Commission was headed by the Honorable William S. Paley and became known as the Paley Commission.

Under the general title of "Resources for Freedom" this Commission presented five comprehensive reports in addition to assembling a great deal of other valuable data. The five reports were entitled "Volume I: Foundations for Growth and Security"; "Volume II: The Outlook for Key Commodities"; "Volume III: The Outlook for Energy Sources"; "Volume IV: The Promise of Technology"; and "Volume V: Selected Reports to the Commission."

To focus public attention on the findings and recommendations of this Commission should be one of the major achievements to stem from the observance of the 50th anniversary of the conservation movement.

The Paley Commission warns that our natural resources "will in the future demand much more thought and effort than we as a nation have seen fit to give them in the past."

At this point I should like to describe briefly the history of the conservation movement and how it was born 50 years ago.

The idea for the first conference of governors ever held in the history of the United States developed while President Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of the Inland Waterways Commission on a boat trip down the Mississippi River.

The idea and program for the conference were made public and developed by two members of the Waterways Commission, Hon. Theodore Burton, then United States Senator from Ohio, and Hon. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, then the first head of the United States Forest Service.

President Roosevelt announced the calling of the conference in an address at Memphis, Tenn. He said then:

"As I have said elsewhere, the conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. To

solve it, the whole Nation must undertake the task through their organizations and associations, through the men whom they have made especially responsible for the welfare of the several States, and finally through Congress and the Executive. As a preliminary step, the Inland Waterways Commission has asked me to call a conference on the conservation of natural resources, including of course, the streams, to meet in Washington during the coming winter. I shall accordingly call such a conference. It ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history, for none have had a more vital question to consider."

The conference opened on the morning of May 14, 1908, with prayer by the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, then Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Then President Theodore Roosevelt spoke. He said in part:

"So vital is this question of conservation that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the Nation, have met to consider it. It is the chief material question that confronts us, second only—and second always—to the great fundamental question of morality."

"The occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue. In the development, the use, and therefore the exhaustion of certain of the natural resources, the progress has been more rapid in the past century and a quarter than during all preceding time of history since the days of primitive man."

"All these various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion."

"The time has come for a change. As a people we have the right and the duty, second to none other but the right and duty of obeying the moral law, of requiring and doing justice, to protect ourselves and our children against the wasteful development of our natural resources, whether that waste is caused by the actual destruction of such resources or by making them impossible of development hereafter."

Among the speakers at the conference in addition to the governors and Members of Congress were Andrew Carnegie, John Hays Hammond, Elihu Root, Gifford Pinchot, and James J. Hill.

The governors unanimously adopted a series of resolutions calling for a national policy and programs that would preserve and protect the forests, the water and streams, the soil and the range, the minerals, fuels, and all other natural resources.

A key phrase in these resolutions declared:

"We, the governors of the States and Territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled, declare our firm conviction that this conservation of our natural resources is a subject of transcendent importance, which should engage unremittingly the attention of the Nation, the States, and the people in earnest cooperation."

The Governors' Conference on Conservation was the first of its kind—the first not only in America, but in the world. It may well be regarded by future historians as a turning point in human history. Because it introduced to mankind the newly formulated policy of the conservation of natural resources, it exerted and continues to exert a vital influence on the United States, on the other nations of the Americas, and on the peoples of the whole earth.

The conference set forth in impressive fashion, and it was the first national meeting in any country to set forth, the idea that the protection, preservation, and wise use of the natural resources is not a series of sepa-

rate and independent tasks, but one single problem.

It spread far and wide the new proposition that the purpose of conservation is the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time.

It asserted that the conservation of natural resources is the one most fundamentally important material problem of all, and it drove home the basic truth that the planned and orderly development of the earth and all it contains is indispensable to the permanent prosperity of the human race.

That great truth was never so true as now. It is therefore fitting that we as a Congress and a nation take all proper steps to observe this golden anniversary of the birth of the conservation movement.

## Accomplishments of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 84th Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERE COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I am pleased to call to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the outstanding record that was accomplished by the Committee on Ways and Means during the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

It is a record that was achieved only through the efforts of every member of the committee for which I would like to express my grateful appreciation. This legislative record involved arduous effort and long hours of work on the part of all concerned.

It is interesting to note how the workload of the Committee on Ways and Means has been increasing. More bills were referred to the committee during the 1st session of this Congress than were referred to it in all of the 81st and 82d Congresses. During the 1st session of the 84th Congress 752 bills were referred to the committee compared to 458 for the whole of the 81st Congress and 696 for the whole of the 82d Congress. In the 83d Congress 1,203 bills were referred to the committee. If the same number of bills should be referred to our committee in the 2d session of the 84th Congress as were referred to it in the 1st session, the total will run over 1,500.

The committee reported to the House 61 bills in the first session of this Congress compared to 54 in both sessions of the 81st Congress, 64 in both sessions of the 82d Congress and 52 in both sessions of the 83d Congress. In the 81st Congress 44 bills reported by the Committee became public law, 51 in the 82d Congress and 41 in the 83d Congress plus another that received a pocket veto.

For the first time during my service on the committee, each committee member was given an opportunity to request and get consideration of any bills pending before the committee which he, or



any other Member of the House, had introduced in this session of Congress.

Of the 61 bills that were reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, 5 of them might be termed major legislation and 11 of them were bills on which specific requests for favorable action had been received from the administration. Thirty-two of the bills reported by the committee were enacted into law. It is expected that this number will increase next session as a result of consideration by the Senate of legislation originating in the Ways and Means Committee that is now pending in that body.

For the information of all interested persons, I will insert at this point in the RECORD a compilation of committee activities for the 1st session of the 84th Congress:

#### RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, 84TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

The following record of the Committee on Ways and Means sets forth in summary form the activities and accomplishments of the committee during the 1st session of the 84th Congress:

##### I. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

The status of bills pending before the committee during the 1st session of the 84th Congress is indicated in the table set forth below:

Status:	Total bills
Reported by the committee.....	61
Passed by the House.....	58
Reported by Senate Finance.....	33
Passed by the Senate.....	33
Enacted into law.....	32

(NOTE.—There are 25 bills reported by the committee which passed the House that are pending before the Senate Committee on Finance for action next session. There was a memorandum of disapproval on one bill, H. R. 6887.)

During the course of the 1st session, the committee met 80 times in executive session and held a total of 29 days of public hearings on a variety of subjects. Testimony was received from 329 witnesses in the public hearings, in addition to which a number of persons submitted statements with regard to the subject matter under consideration in lieu of appearances. Data concerning these hearings follow:

Subject	Days	Witnesses
Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955..	16	214
Prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses.....	4	29
Revision of Philippine Trade Agreement.....	1	7
Customs Simplification Act of 1955.....	2	14
Public debt limit.....	1	1
Individual Retirement Act of 1955.....	2	41
Bonding period for distilled spirits.....	1	12
Upjoweling of watch movements.....	2	11
Total.....	29	329

##### II. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

###### A. Tariffs and customs legislation

In the first session the committee took favorable action on 3 major bills affecting tariff and customs laws and 11 minor bills. The three major bills are as follows:

H. R. 1: This legislation, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, was one of the most important pieces of legislation to be considered by the committee and to pass both Houses of Congress during the first session. This legislation became Public Law 86. It continues through June 30, 1958, the authority of the President to enter into trade

agreements and made other liberalizing and clarifying improvements in our reciprocal trade program. H. R. 1 prescribes the delegation of authority to the Executive for the establishment of our foreign economic policy which the President has described as the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

In the careful consideration of this legislation the committee held 16 days of public hearings and heard from 214 witnesses in addition to receiving voluminous material for inclusion in the printed record of the hearings. Seven administration witnesses of Cabinet rank appeared before the committee in support of the enactment of H. R. 1. In favorably reporting H. R. 1 to the House, the committee expressed the view that this legislation was a part of the answer to our objectives of increasing domestic prosperity, free world strength, and international peace.

H. R. 6040: This legislation, the Customs Simplification Act of 1955, provides improved procedures for the valuation of imports and conversion of foreign currency into dollars for the purpose of assessing customs duties. In addition, the legislation repeals a number of obsolete provision of the customs laws. In reporting this legislation to the House of Representatives, the committee expressed the view that its enactment would bring about greater speed of customs administration and increased certainty and commercial realism in our customs laws. This legislation passed the House of Representatives and is pending before the Senate Committee on Finance for action next session.

H. R. 6059: This legislation, the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955, authorizes revision of the 1946 trade agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines. This legislation passed both Houses of Congress and became Public Law 196. Comparable legislation passed the Philippine Legislature and, after the signing of the agreement authorized by the United States and the Philippine legislation, the Chief Executives of the respective countries will proclaim the authorized modifications in the existing trade agreement. The legislation will further serve to strengthen the historic bond of friendship that has always existed between the peoples of the United States and the Philippines as well as improve the economic relationship between the two countries.

In addition to the above enumerated 3 major bills affecting our tariff and customs laws, the committee also took favorable action with respect to 11 tariff and customs bills of somewhat lesser importance. Among other things, these bills continued the suspension of duties on certain strategic and critical materials, extended the free entry period on gifts for members of the Armed Forces abroad and on household and personal effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and made appropriate adjustment in the tariff and customs status of certain other articles.

###### B. Tax legislation

During the 1st session of the 84th Congress the Committee on Ways and Means took favorable action with respect to 40 bills which amended the Internal Revenue Code. Many of these bills made important changes in our tax structure and one of them might be deemed to be a major bill as it was reported by the committee and passed by the House of Representatives. That bill was H. R. 4259.

H. R. 4259, the Revenue Act of 1955, as passed the House, provided a \$20 tax credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption claimed by a taxpayer. In addition, this legislation provided a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise tax rates. In providing this \$20 tax credit the committee expressed the view that this tax relief was necessary to support an expanding economy and to restore balance to

our tax structure. While the House-passed version of H. R. 4259 granted across-the-board individual tax relief amounting to over \$2 billion in a full year of operation to an estimated 71 million taxpayers, the net revenue effect of this legislation as passed the House was to increase receipts toward a balanced budget. This was to be accomplished through a more equitable distribution of the total tax burden among all taxpayers. The Senate deleted the \$20 tax credit from the bill and as H. R. 4259 was enacted into law (Public Law 18) it merely provided for a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise tax rates.

Other tax legislation of somewhat major importance was H. R. 7201, which would provide a revised formula for the taxation of life insurance companies. This legislation passed the House and is presently pending before the Senate Committee on Finance for action next session.

The Committee on Ways and Means also prepared legislation, H. R. 4725, closing two loopholes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which, it is estimated, would have cost the Treasury in excess of \$1 billion. In taking this action to repeal sections 452 and 462 of the 1954 code (relating to prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses) the committee directed a staff study to be made with a view to preparing legislation embodying the principles of these sections but providing adequate safeguards to prevent the existence of any loopholes.

The remaining 37 tax bills which were approved by your committee were designed to eliminate existing inequities in our Federal tax structure and to grant appropriate tax relief in certain hardship areas.

###### C. Social-security legislation

The Committee on Ways and Means prepared and presented to the House for favorable consideration major amendments to the social-security law. This legislation, H. R. 7225, the Social Security Amendments of 1955, provided (1) monthly benefits for disabled insured individuals who have attained age 50; (2) a reduction in the benefit eligibility age for women to 62 years; (3) continued monthly benefits for disabled children after they attain age 18; (4) expanded old-age and survivors insurance coverage; and (5) an adjustment in the contribution schedule. It is estimated that in the first year of operation these amendments will make old-age and survivors insurance benefits in the amount of \$600 million payable to approximately 1 million persons. In the long run, it is estimated that 2.8 million people will be added to the benefit rolls who will receive approximately \$2.2 billion in annual benefits. By making benefits available to eligible disabled workers, by providing for a reduced retirement age for women, and by continuing monthly benefits to children who become totally and permanently disabled before age 18, these important amendments to the old-age and survivors insurance title of the social-security law will remove serious benefit gaps existing under present law. The expanded coverage provided under H. R. 7225 will make available to an estimated 250,000 individuals and their families the protection of the old-age and survivors insurance system for the first time. H. R. 7225 provided for an adjustment in the contribution schedule that is designed to place the system in a stronger actuarial condition than exists under present law. H. R. 7225 passed the House of Representatives and is pending before the Senate Committee on Finance for consideration next year.

In addition, the committee also approved H. R. 5936, which continued old-age and survivors insurance wage credits for military personnel. This legislation passed both Houses of Congress and became Public Law 325.

**D. Miscellaneous legislation**

The committee approved 6 bills that might be grouped under this miscellaneous category. One of these bills, H. R. 4904, extended for 2 years, with amendments, the Renegotiation Act of 1951. This action was taken in view of the fact that expenditures for national defense are expected to exceed more than one-half of the total budgetary expenditures for the period that the renegotiation authority is extended by the bill. This legislation was approved by the Congress and became Public Law 216.

At the request of the administration, the Committee on Ways and Means took favorable action on H. R. 6992, a bill to extend for 1 year the existing \$6 billion temporary increase in the public debt limit. This legislation was approved by the Congress and became Public Law 124.

The committee also favorably reported 2 bills designed to strengthen the enforcement of our narcotic laws, viz.: H. R. 2369 (Public Law 1) and H. R. 7018 (Public Law 362). Two other bills relating to certain Treasury administrative expenses (S. 1727, Public Law 57) and to the collection of State sales and use taxes on cigarettes (H. R. 6886, Public Law 335) were favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

**III. SUBCOMMITTEES**

During the closing days of the first session of the 84th Congress, 3 subcommittees were established. These subcommittees and their respective memberships are as follows:

The Subcommittee on Taxation of Life Insurance Companies: Hon. WILBUR D. MILLS, Democrat, Arkansas, chairman; Hon. NOBLE J. GREGORY, Democrat, Kentucky; and Hon. THOMAS B. CURTIS, Republican, Missouri.

The Subcommittee on Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems: Hon. AIME J. FORAND, Democrat, Rhode Island, chairman; Hon. EUGENE J. KEOGH, Democrat, New York; Hon. BURR P. HARRISON, Democrat, Virginia; Hon. A. S. HERLONG, Jr., Democrat, Florida; Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS, Republican, Ohio; Hon. RICHARD M. SIMPSON, Republican, Pennsylvania; and Hon. NOAH M. MASON, Republican, Illinois.

The Subcommittee on Narcotics: Hon. HALE BOGGS, Democrat, Louisiana, chairman; Hon. FRANK M. KARSTEN, Democrat, Missouri; Hon. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, Democrat, Minnesota; Hon. FRANK IKARD, Democrat, Texas; Hon. JOHN W. BYRNES, Republican, Wisconsin; Hon. ANTONI N. SADLAK, Republican, Connecticut; and Hon. HOWARD H. BAKER, Republican, Tennessee.

Plans and procedures are presently being formulated with a view to arranging the activities of the above-mentioned subcommittees.

## **Military Life Is Not Proving Ground for Political Leadership**

### **EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF**

### **HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY** OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, in January 1948, one of our greatest generals wrote a letter to a New Hampshire newspaper publisher, in which the general said, in part:

It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained, and our people will have greater confidence that it is so sustained, when lifelong professional soldiers, in the absence of some obvious and overriding reasons, abstain from seeking high

political office. This truth has a possible inverse application. I would regard it as unalloyed tragedy for our country if ever should come the day when military commanders might be selected with an eye to their future potentialities in the political field rather than exclusively upon judgment as to their military abilities.

Politics is a profession; a serious, complicated and, in its true sense, a noble one.

In the American scene I see no dearth of men fitted by training, talent, and integrity for national leadership. On the other hand, nothing in the international or domestic situation especially qualifies for the most important office in the world a man whose adult years have been spent in the country's military forces. At least this is true in my case.

Mr. Speaker, the great soldier who penned those words was the then Chief of Staff of the Army, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## **Outstanding Record of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee**

### **EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF**

### **HON. TOM MURRAY**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 84th Congress established an outstanding record with respect to postal and civil-service legislation. This is a record in which each Member of the House of Representatives may take just pride.

I feel that the members of our Post Office and Civil Service Committee, in particular, are deserving of the highest commendation for their contribution to this exceptional record. Both personally and as chairman of the committee I want to extend to each member my deep appreciation and sincere respect for a job well done. They have been most loyal and conscientious in their attendance at committee meetings. Their conduct at all times has been characterized by unselfish devotion to duty regardless of personal sacrifices. In my judgment, there is no other group so well informed on the many—and often controversial—problems of the postal service and the Federal civil service. It is a fair statement that much that was accomplished on these problems should be credited to their spirit of helpful cooperation and the information and evidence relating to legislation before the committee which has been developed through their individual and collective efforts.

#### **POSTAL PAY AND POSITION CLASSIFICATION**

An outstanding instance of the value of such concerted committee action is the enactment of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955—Public Law 68, 84th Congress. This was truly a committee bill, representing the product of the combined efforts of the entire membership of the committee. The act provides for an average of 8.1-percent increase in the salary of postal employees and corrects serious inequities in their salary schedules. At the same time, it establishes a new salary structure which

reflects a more realistic relationship between the various positions in the postal service—particularly with reference to their duties and responsibilities—and the salaries of such positions. The basic provisions were contained in a bill reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Postal salaries and the classification of 500,000 postal positions are a tremendously complex and difficult subject. Full and complete hearings on the matter were held by our committee over a period of several weeks. The Postmaster General and his staff presented the proposal of the administration and advised the committee on technical and operating problems. The views and recommendations of all major employee organizations were received and given extensive consideration. A number of executive sessions were held in order to work out a solution of differences.

On the basis of the information developed in this very comprehensive deliberation our committee reached agreement on the principles and specific provisions of legislation to establish a complete new system of postal pay and position classification giving appropriate recognition, salarywise, to substantial differences in the levels of the duties and responsibilities of positions in the postal service.

This new postal salary law represents a great milestone in the development of a comprehensive and modern personnel program for the postal service. Our postal establishment is essentially a service organization, with more than half a million employees, and over 70 percent of its expenditures are for personal services. It is impossible, therefore, to overemphasize the importance of a sound and effective personnel program, from the standpoint of both management and employee benefits.

The new law, in addition to salary increases averaging 8.1 percent with a minimum of 6 percent for all employees, contains many other employee benefits as well as provisions which will contribute materially to efficiency and economy in postal operations.

Any postal employee will have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission in order to determine if his position has been placed in the proper salary level. The Post Office Department must comply with the decision of the Commission.

Each postal employee is protected against any loss of salary, and everyone will receive at least the minimum of 6 percent salary increase.

Progress of clerks and carriers—who constitute the major working force—through the automatic step-increases will be accelerated under the new law. Each step-increase will be larger than before and the employee will reach the top of his salary level in 7 years, instead of 9 years as had been the case.

Substitute employees, who previously were ineligible for longevity step-increases, will be entitled to the same automatic step-increases as regular employees.

Postmasters and supervisors, who heretofore had single salary rates, also will receive automatic step-increases as



do other employees, thus for the first time being given a real incentive for superior performance in the form of salary recognition.

Any employee who is promoted will receive a salary increase which, at the minimum, equals the difference between the first step rates of his old and new salary levels.

There will be far greater opportunity for promotion. The new salary schedule, which establishes 20 separate salary levels, permits placement of many employees in positions at levels above those they previously occupied. A large number of positions in the postal service warrant higher salaries than could be paid under the old law, and such higher salaries may be paid under this new law. The inclusion of positions in the regional and district offices in the same salary schedule also will open up greater promotional opportunities for qualified personnel.

Appointments at higher than the initial step rate for any position in the postal field service will be permitted only in the cases of, first, persons who have been civilian employees in other branches of the Government; and, second, positions in the district or regional offices or which are professional or scientific in nature.

Postal employees will be changed from the semimonthly to the biweekly system of salary payments, providing 26 payments per year and thereby granting an extra day's pay each year. This will permit standardization of the payday on the same day of each alternate week throughout the year.

The present system of payments for Sunday and holiday work is continued, at the request of the clerk and carrier employee organizations.

One classified substitute will be permitted for every 5 regular employees—a continuation of the principle established under the old law which provided a 1-for-6 ratio.

The authorized travel allowance for postal transportation employees assigned to road duty is increased from \$6 to \$9 per day. This authorization is in conformity with the recent increase in authorized travel allowances for other Federal personnel.

The Postmaster General must submit a comprehensive report on operations under this legislation by January 15, 1956. Such report must include information, in summary and in detail, with respect to activities under the act and such other data as will enable the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service more effectively to perform their legislative review function under section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

The urgent need for this legislation has long been recognized. The attention of Congress has been directed to this need through its committees as well as the reports of special commissions. The postal salary system—or rather lack of system—in effect before enactment of this legislation completely ignored the principle of equal pay for substantially equal work. It made no provision for recognizing variations in the difficulty, responsibility, and qualification requirements of

any postal position. Employees were paid solely on the basis of job titles and pay rates established by law for such titles.

To eliminate waste and achieve a greater measure of efficiency and economy in the postal establishment, it is essential that adequate recognition be accorded the responsibility of supervisory personnel. It is only with such recognition that the number of employees needed to perform the many tasks of the postal service may be reduced and kept at a minimum. The outmoded salary procedure previously in effect was a millstone around the neck of management, a major obstruction to all efforts toward improving postal service as well as the lot of postal employees.

#### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1955

Immediately after reporting the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, our committee took up the matter of increases for other classified Federal employees. Complete hearings also were held on legislation to adjust the salaries of these employees, at which representatives of the Civil Service Commission presented the views of the administration and representatives of employee organizations submitted their recommendations. On the basis of these hearings and information developed by the committee on its own initiative, the committee reported legislation to provide a 7½-percent salary increase for over one million classified Federal employees—see Public Law 94, 84th Congress.

One of the major factors in recommending this salary increase was the increase in cost-of-living. The last salary increase was granted effective July 1, 1951, when the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 110.9. In January 1955, the index stood at 114.3, an increase of 3.4 points or 3.07 percent. Our committee reported a bill granting a 7.5 percent increase to every employee covered.

As in the case of the postal salary increase legislation, this increase for Federal classified employees likewise was truly a committee bill. The increase is substantially greater than the increased cost of living since the last pay raise, but in the view of the committee it is appropriate in order to provide these employees with increased real wages which will permit them to enjoy a general rise in their standard of living along with the millions of workers outside of Government.

#### BONDING OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Long-sought legislation to authorize the Government to procure bonds for Federal employees—Public Law 323, 83d Congress—was reported by our committee. This legislation permits the procurement by the Government of blanket, position schedule, or other types of bonds—suitable for the numbers and types of employees involved—for Federal employees who are required by law or regulation to be bonded. These employees have had to pay for their own bonds, and will be relieved of this expense. The new procedure also will result in savings in administrative costs to the Government which will more than

equalize the cost of procuring the bonds. This policy is in conformity with the best practice in private business and industry.

#### CAREER APPOINTMENTS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The committee also approved legislation—Public Law 380, 84th Congress—to authorize the granting of career-type appointments for thousands of indefinite and temporary employees who are not eligible for such appointments under Executive Order 10577. Early in the year I wrote the Civil Service Commission, pointing out the necessity of providing for career-type appointments for these employees, but the Commission declined to adopt my recommendation. An employee not covered by the Executive order may obtain such an appointment if he occupied a position in the competitive civil service on January 23, 1955, served in the position from that date to the effective date of the legislation, has passed a qualifying competitive examination or within 1 year passes a noncompetitive qualifying examination, and has completed 3 years of satisfactory service in the competitive civil service.

#### INCREASES IN CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

The committee also worked out and reported legislation to increase annuities of retired Federal employees by 12 percent on the first \$1,500 and 8 percent on all in excess of \$1,500, except that no regular annuity will be increased to an amount in excess of \$4,104—Public Law 369, 84th Congress. This will relieve a great deal of the hardship which many of our retired Federal employees have suffered because of the rise in cost-of-living.

#### GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

The Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 resulted in an inequity with respect to the interests which many employees and former employees hold in nonprofit beneficial associations that had been organized by groups of employees over the years. About 135,000 Federal employees were faced with loss of life insurance protection which they held as members of such beneficial associations. The committee action will make possible the continuance of such protection for these employees. Arrangements for the necessary amendment to the law was worked out with the Civil Service Commission—Public Law 356, 84th Congress.

#### TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE POSTAL SERVICE OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

Public Law 286, 84th Congress, authorizes the employment on suitable work in the postal service of certain custodial employees—many of whom have previous postal experience—notwithstanding the laws which in general prohibit dual employment of Government personnel.

#### ALLOWANCES FOR UNIFORMS

Legislation to remove an inequity in the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act was approved by the committee—Public Law 37, 84th Congress. This legislation will permit that act to apply to employees who in the future may be required to wear uniforms, and also will

require annual reports to Congress on the administration of that act.

#### SUBSISTENCE AND QUARTERS FOR CERTAIN CORPS OF ENGINEERS EMPLOYEES

The committee reported legislation—Public Law 35, 84th Congress—to provide for the furnishing of subsistence and quarters to approximately 2,500 employees of the Corps of Engineers whose rates of pay are established under the prevailing wage system. Although their pay rates are comparable to those for similar jobs in private industry, they have not been furnished quarters and subsistence as is generally the case in private industry. This legislation will place them on a par with employees in private industry in this respect.

#### PROHIBITION AGAINST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OF DISLOYAL PERSONS

The 84th Congress wrote into a single permanent law—Public Law 330, 84th Congress—the many provisions which have been carried in appropriation acts and other laws to deny Federal employment to disloyal persons and those who strike, or assert the right to strike, against the Government. Such employment will be a penal offense.

#### EQUALIZATION OF CERTAIN POSTAL SALARIES

In separate legislation—Public Law 90, 84th Congress—the committee removed an inequity in the postal salary laws whereunder a number of dispatchers in the motor vehicle service and other supervisors were limited to salaries lower than similar workers with lesser periods of service. Some of these employees might have been required, without this legislation, to repay certain salary payments they had received.

#### MAILING OF KEYS AND IDENTIFICATION DEVICES

Existing law authorizing the return by mail of hotel and steamship keys was clarified and brought up-to-date by the committee—Public Law 238, 84th Congress. This will authorize transmission through the mails of keys, identification devices, and other small articles designated by the Postmaster General, at a postage rate of 5 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. The bill was strongly recommended by the Disabled American Veterans and other organizations which had developed convenient means for the identifying and returning of such articles.

#### MAILING OF PUBLICATIONS OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Under a simplified procedure approved by the committee—Public Law 170, 84th Congress—churches and church organizations no longer will be required to maintain subscription lists separate from their memberships in order to obtain second-class postage rates for mailing their publications. Publications of institutions of learning, trade unions, lodges, beneficial societies, and similar organizations have had this privilege for some time.

#### OTHER COMMITTEE LEGISLATION WHICH BECAME LAW

Other legislation reported by the committee includes Public Law 65, 84th Congress, barring claims for unpaid money orders unless presented within 20 years, and Public Law 108, 84th Congress, authorizing transmission in the mails, un-

der appropriate regulations, of live scorptions for purposes of medical research or the manufacture of antivenin.

#### BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSE BUT NOT BY THE OTHER BODY

Several bills of special note reported by the committee were passed by the House but not acted on by the other body.

#### FREE MAIL FOR TROOPS IN KOREA

One of my greatest disappointments of the first session of the 84th Congress is the failure to obtain final action on legislation to continue the free mailing privilege for troops in Korea which expired June 30 of this year.

Free mail for these troops first was authorized in 1950, to expire in 1953. The expiration date later was extended to June 1955, unless terminated earlier by the President. When this final termination date approached without any word from the Department of Defense, I requested the views of that Department and the Post Office Department on an extension under the same conditions. Upon their failure to submit a timely recommendation, an arrangement was worked out with them to allow the troops to send mail free until such time as Congress could have an opportunity to act, and I introduced legislation—H. R. 7125—to fix a new expiration date of June 30, 1956, unless terminated earlier by the President.

This legislation, H. R. 7125, was unanimously approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the House of Representatives, but has not yet passed the other body. I earnestly hope that prompt action will be taken in the next session on this urgently needed measure, which will provide our troops in Korea some small measure of convenience and necessity by granting them the right to send mail free to their families and loved ones at home.

The discontinuance of free mail for troops in Korea in my judgment has resulted in a severe blow to the morale and well being of these troops as well as their families and friends on the home front.

#### SAVING OF SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE POSITIONS ARE DOWNGRADED

H. R. 3255 would prevent loss of salary for classified Federal employees whose positions are reclassified to lower salary grades. This measure applies the recognized principle of a savings provision for salaries of employees who have satisfactorily performed their duties for 2 or more years when their positions are downgraded. It applies to any downgrading on or after July 1, 1954, and will benefit an estimated 5,000 Federal employees who have suffered losses of salary through downgradings through no fault of their own. It will also be prospective in effect. The mere threat of this legislation forced the Civil Service Commission to revise its regulations so as to provide partial relief for these employees. The regulations, however, are deemed inadequate and the committee bill is designed to provide the necessary protection for these employees.

#### EXECUTIVE PAY

A bill entitled "The Federal Executive Pay Act of 1955"—H. R. 7619—providing needed adjustments in the salaries of top

officials in the executive branch of the Government and certain others, was approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and passed by the House of Representatives, but was not acted on by the other body. The salary rates and the relationships between the various positions in this bill were very carefully worked out on the basis of administrative advice and recommendations and an extensive study in which our ranking minority member cooperated with me. The legislation was requested by the President, who outlined the general principles which he believed should be followed in the adjustment of executive salaries. Only Cabinet officers—\$25,000 per annum—would receive salaries higher than those paid Members of Congress, while but 10 other officials would receive as much as a Member of Congress.

#### "PRAY FOR PEACE" STAMP

The committee and the House of Representatives unanimously approved H. R. 692, to authorize the use of first- and second-class post offices of a special canceling stamp or postmarking die bearing the words "Pray for peace," but the other body did not act on this bill.

Additional bills passed by the House and pending before the other body follow:

#### ACCOUNTING FOR PENALTY MAIL

H. R. 5856 will eliminate unnecessary paperwork by Government departments and agencies in their accounting for penalty mail materials. Approval of this legislation will result in savings of a large part of the present \$3.8 million cost of such accounting. Needed fiscal information is available through other, less expensive means.

#### RENEWAL OF DEEPWATER MAIL CONTRACTS

H. R. 4569 will authorize renewal of contracts for carrying the mail on deepwater routes without advertising for bids, when it is in the interest of the postal service to do so. Such authority presently applies to contracts for inland-water routes, star routes, screen-vehicle routes, and mail messenger service.

#### LEGISLATION NOT APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT—RETIREMENT CREDIT FOR CERTAIN STATE SERVICE

S. 1041, providing for allowance of civil service retirement credit for certain service on Federal-State projects financed by Federal funds rendered by persons who are retired on or after June 30, 1954, who make application for such credit, and who make appropriate contribution to the retirement fund, was disapproved by the President's memorandum of disapproval dated August 12, 1955.

#### EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LEGISLATION REPORTED BY OTHER HOUSE COMMITTEES

In this discussion of legislation for the benefit of Federal employees I want to mention in passing two important measures which were approved by committees other than the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

For some time past there has been general recognition of the need for revision of the dual-compensation statute which generally prohibits the receipt by retired commissioned officers of salary



for a civilian position if such salary, together with retired pay, exceeds \$3,000. Public Law 239, 84th Congress, reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, increases this limitation to \$10,000, thus permitting the utilization in civilian positions of the special qualifications of many of these retired commissioned officers.

The House Committee on Government Operations approved legislation—Public Law 189, 84th Congress—further amending the Travel Expense Act of 1950, increasing from \$9 to \$12 a day the maximum authorized allowances for Federal employees traveling on official business. This conforms to the provision in the postal pay legislation which increases by \$3 the maximum authorized allowance for postal transportation employees assigned to road duty. These increases were necessary to compensate employees in travel status for increased costs of living.

#### COMMITTEE STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

House Resolution 304, 84th Congress, approved July 13, 1955, authorizes the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to conduct studies and investigations of certain specific matters relating to the postal establishment, the Civil Service Commission, and personnel programs, and civilian manpower utilization in the Government.

Pursuant to the resolutions, three standing subcommittees were appointed.

The Subcommittee on Post Office and Postal Operations is composed of JOHN DOWDY, Texas, chairman; EDWARD J. ROBESON, Jr., Virginia; DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida; JOE M. KILGORE, Texas; KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, New York; CHARLES S. GUBSER, California; ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan. Ex officio: TOM MURRAY, Tennessee; EDWARD H. REES, Kansas. This subcommittee has broad jurisdiction to conduct studies and investigations of postal operations.

The Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management Subcommittee is composed of JAMES C. DAVIS, Georgia, chairman; JOHN LESINSKI, Jr., Michigan; HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, North Carolina; GRACIE FROST, Idaho; CHET HOLIFIELD, California; ROBERT J. CORBETT, Pennsylvania; H. R. GROSS, Iowa; JOHN E. HENDERSON, Ohio; AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan. Ex officio: TOM MURRAY, Tennessee; EDWARD H. REES, Kansas. This subcommittee is responsible for study and investigation of a number of specific matters relating to the more effective utilization of civilian manpower in the Federal Government.

The Subcommittee on the Civil Service and Personnel Programs is composed of JAMES H. MORRISON, Louisiana, chairman; GEORGE M. RHODES, Pennsylvania; JOHN E. MOSS, California; T. JAMES TUMULTY, New Jersey; CECIL M. HARDEN, Indiana; ALBERT W. CRETELLA, Connecticut; JOEL T. BROYHILL, Virginia. Ex officio: TOM MURRAY, Tennessee; EDWARD H. REES, Kansas. This subcommittee is responsible for study and investigation of the operations of the Civil Service Commission and of Federal civilian personnel programs.

These studies and investigations in part are extensions of similar ones com-

pleted in the last Congress, but largely will relate to matters which were not considered in such earlier studies and which, according to information and evidence developed by the committee in the present Congress, warrant the committee's attention.

The objectives of these studies and investigations are the achievement of greater efficiency and economy in postal operations and in the utilization of manpower by the Government, and the strengthening of civil service and personnel practices in order to increase their value as management tools and factors in better employee relations.

The legislative record of our committee speaks for itself. I regard it as a great privilege to serve as chairman of this fine committee and deeply appreciate the cooperation which each member of the committee has given.

### Closure of Gavins Point Dam

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. FRANCIS CASE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, on July 31, 1955, the States of South Dakota and Nebraska celebrated the closure of Gavins Point Dam on the Missouri River by appropriate ceremonies.

The Honorable Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, as one of his first official acts, participated in the ceremonies.

His remarks on this occasion clearly show that he appreciates and realizes the full impact of the many benefits that will come to the area and the Nation by the Missouri River development program. It was a most excellent address and I ask unanimous consent to have the speech in its entirety inserted in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE WILBER M. BRUCKER, SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, AT CLOSURE OF GAVINS POINT DAM, YANKTON, S. DAK., JULY 31, 1955

The closure of the Gavins Point Dam on the Missouri River has impressive national significance. Today the page is being turned to the beginning of another inspiring chapter in the history of the Missouri Basin—a region embracing all or part of 10 great States and comprising one-sixth of the land area of the United States. This new chapter will tell the story of tremendous advances in the agricultural, industrial, and commercial development of this entire region. It will record a steadily rising level of economic security and well-being for millions of Americans.

As Secretary of the Army, as one of my first official duties, I am particularly proud to be present, because of the leading role the Army—our Corps of Engineers—has played in carrying out the vast Missouri Basin development program, bringing to fruition the hopes and great expectations of generations of the people of this area.

I do not come here today as a neophyte in the field of water-resource development. No son of Michigan, surrounded by the Great Lakes, and which to a large extent owes its founding and growth to water, could fail to appreciate the vital part that water plays in the life of our Nation. Moreover, as Governor of that State, and in other official and unofficial capacities, I have grappled with the myriad problems connected with harbors and inland navigation, lake levels, beach erosion, water diversion, drought relief, and other matters related to water, or the lack of it. I come with full understanding of your problems, of the difficulties you have experienced, and of the great good which you and your children's children will derive from the Missouri Basin program.

Gavins Point Dam is of extraordinary importance as a key installation of the entire program, the key to many of the major benefits flowing from that program. It is a symbol of all that has been accomplished in the last 20 years in harnessing "Old Muddy" and its tributaries from the furthest rivulet in northwestern Montana to the mighty volume of water discharged into the Mississippi at St. Louis.

When we recall that within a little over a century there have been 16 disastrous floods below this point, with a toll of tragedy reckoned in many lives, and property damage adding up to hundreds of millions of dollars—and at least a hundred lesser but still costly inundations—we are able to appreciate the true value of a control system which, although incomplete, already has largely robbed the great river of its power to destroy.

When we recall further the suffering and despair and huge economic loss caused by searing drought in this plains region during the last several decades, the significance of the fact that this vast system now makes the once waste waters of the Missouri readily available to irrigate the dry and thirsty land becomes strikingly apparent.

Nor are these the only great benefits conferred upon this area by the Missouri Basin development program. A third is hydroelectric power—power to lighten the farmer's labor and to extend his capabilities; power to vitalize new and highly productive industries and create new wealth; power which will add immeasurably to the prosperity of the entire basin.

A fourth benefit is the advantage to your commerce which will accrue from the stabilization of the Missouri throughout a distance of 760 miles from the authorized head of navigation—which, in time, may be extended upriver as economic factors warrant—to its juncture with the Mississippi. Before long the products of the Missouri Valley will be able to move in ever-mounting volume to the markets of the midcontinent along this waterway. Your industries will have freer access to the great trunk system of waterways reaching south to the oil and cotton fields of the gulf and along the coast of Florida and Mexico; up the Ohio to the present industrial heart of the Nation; north to the Twin Cities, and eventually to the Great Lakes and, by the St. Lawrence, to all the oceans of the world. It is a magnificent prospect.

I would hesitate to conclude even this abbreviated catalog of the benefits of the Missouri Basin development program without at least mentioning the recreational advantages provided by the creation of a chain of lakes along 1,200 river-miles through the rolling prairies. The satisfactions looked forward to by the residents of Yankton and its environs from the use of Lewis and Clark Lake, which will shortly fill behind this Gavins Point Dam, will be matched, and multiplied, a hundredfold, along the course of the Missouri northward to Fort Peck.

So far I have sketched the benefits of the development program largely in terms of advantage to the Missouri Basin itself. If I

went no further, I would be guilty of drawing a very incomplete picture, because the benefits of this development accruing to the Nation at large are of incalculable value.

This big country of ours has become such a closely knit industrial, agricultural, and social entity that disaster in one area is keenly felt throughout the land. The tragic consequences of recurrent flood and drought here in the Missouri Valley have had adverse effects on the welfare of the entire United States.

Conversely, the increased productivity and prosperity of any section of the country is reflected from coast to coast and from border to border. When, for example, a waterway cuts the cost of marketing Nebraska grain, or brings fertilizer more cheaply to the fields of South Dakota, it helps to cut the cost of the food on every American table. When the stabilization of this great river, and the harnessing of its power attracts new industries to its banks, the entire Nation is the richer. The people who live in one section of our land are today full partners, both in adversity and in prosperity, with those who live in every other section.

Taking the long-range viewpoint, our national security—our continued existence as a free nation—depends upon a dynamic and expanding economy. Not only must we meet continuing defense requirements of a magnitude unprecedented in our peacetime experience—including heavy commitments to our friends and allies abroad—but we must also be prepared to bear the enormous burden of a full-scale war if it should be thrust upon us. All of this is superimposed on the necessity of supporting a constantly increasing population. Today there are more than 165 million people living in the United States; in 20 years, it is predicted, there will be 220 million, and we certainly want to make sure that these 220 million have no less high a standard of living than we enjoy today.

The backbone of our economy is our natural resources, which we have been exploiting with a prodigal hand for nearly two centuries. None of these is more important than water. Disregarding the huge amounts of water needed by individuals in their daily living—which is proving a serious and growing problem in our metropolitan areas as well—we need, as our economy expands, more and more water for industrial power, more and more water to turn dry but fertile land into productive farms, water to float our inland commerce, tremendous supplies of water to satisfy the seemingly insatiable appetite of modern technological processes.

Of course rain and snow, which are the sources of our water supply, continue to fall on our land, but our needs have grown so great and so specialized that we can no longer afford to take water for granted. We can no longer treat it as an inexhaustible resource and allow it to run a wayward and wasteful course to the sea. Where water is concerned, America is learning to face realities. Our necessities demand that it be controlled, that its power be turned from destruction to production, and that it be distributed, not in accordance with the whims of nature, but the requirements of man. If we fail to accomplish these ends, we invite the gravest difficulties, and perhaps disaster.

President Eisenhower pointed up the seriousness of the situation when he declared that: "If we are to continue to advance agriculturally and industrially, we must make the best use of every drop of water which falls on our soil or which can be extracted from the ocean."

In that statement he spelled out the basic philosophy behind his vigorous support of water resource development programs, such as this Missouri Basin program, which are being pushed forward as fast as the Nation's budgetary situation and economic health permit.

Although both as a public official and a private citizen I have long been aware of the increasing need for water conservation, and have had no little personal experience with the problems involved, it was a revelation to me to discover, as I delved into the matter from the viewpoint of the Army, the true magnitude of the Nation's requirements. For instance, our Corps of Engineers has at the present time a backlog of over \$8½ billion worth of congressionally authorized construction, which is considerably more than all the construction the corps has done in the entire 134 years it has been engaged in civil-works programs. This huge backlog, General Sturgis tells me, has accumulated largely in the last 25 years, and is constantly growing greater. I might add that all these projects have been carefully screened. They are completely feasible from an engineering standpoint, and economically justified.

President Eisenhower has emphatically demonstrated his complete and continuing approval of this inland waterway program. This administration has initiated several worthwhile projects, and is devoting itself enthusiastically to completing them.

Among the many big projects in the engineer backlog on which work is now underway, and which the administration is pushing with redoubled vigor, are the complex central and southern Florida flood control and drainage project; the great Folsom, the Dalles, and Chief Joseph Dams in California, Oregon, and Washington; the 20-year project for the modernization of the Ohio River, and the Calumet-Sag Channel, which will link the Mississippi River system with the Great Lakes. The backlog also includes construction which will cost over \$1 billion to complete the Army's part of this Missouri Basin program, including such big items as the Oahe and Big Bend Dams. We are going ahead with these as rapidly as possible. Many important projects, however, are still under study. These include deepening the Delaware River Channel, most of the units of the big flood control project on the Kansas River and its tributaries, and the Old River closure, which will eliminate the great and ever-present danger that the Mississippi will seek a new channel down the Atchafalaya River and isolate such cities as Baton Rouge and New Orleans on a bayou. I am happy to say that work on the Old River project will be started this year.

To me the existence of so large a backlog is sobering evidence of how rapidly our necessity is outstripping our development. It underscores the urgency that attaches to our water resources development programs. It also suggests that the efforts of the Federal Government alone, as limited by budgetary considerations, will not be sufficient to keep us ahead in this race. It must seek, as it is seeking, earnestly and persistently, to find ways in which local, State, and other non-Federal agencies and institutions country-wide can participate to a greater extent in the big job of resources development.

The success of the Missouri Basin development program as so far carried out is a dramatic illustration of how much can be accomplished through a close partnership among the Federal Government, the States, local communities, quasi-public agencies, and private citizens. It is an outstanding example of sound planning and proper coordination at all levels.

The Federal agencies—the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Agriculture, and others—have worked closely with the States of the Missouri Basin through the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee. Great credit for this approach, and the results achieved, is due to the farsighted State governors who over the years have provided inspired leadership and developed effective support throughout the basin. Much credit is also owed to the vision and judgment of the Members of the Congress.

The contributions of you South Dakotans and Nebraskans have been particularly noteworthy. The intense interest shown in basin development by your State executives dates considerably further back than the Pick-Sloan plan on which the program is based. Governors Joe Foss and Vic Anderson and their distinguished predecessors have all been untiring in their efforts to bring this splendid concept into physical being. It would be impossible for me to pay individual tribute to the thousands of dedicated men and women in all walks of life who have devoted so much of their time, their energy, and their enthusiasm to achieving this success, but I feel I would be remiss if I failed to mention especially former Governor Sharpe, of South Dakota, who has been one of the most indefatigable and effective proponents of the basin program since its conception.

All who have had a part in this undertaking, no matter how large, can well be proud of what has been accomplished. There is no doubt in my mind that you will address yourselves with equal determination and enthusiasm to the big task of putting to practical, constructive use the full potential created by the Missouri Basin system. In the years to come, generations of Americans will have cause to bless you all for your efforts.

### Résumé of the Activities of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 84th Congress, 1st Session

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. HERBERT C. BONNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted the chairman of all standing committees and subcommittees of the House, relative to the activities of their respective committees, I desire to include the résumé of the activities of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 84th Congress, 1st session.

At the outset of its work in the 84th Congress, the committee found itself with a fairly large number of new members who were unfamiliar with the scope and detail of its operations. Accordingly, arrangements were made with the various agencies under the committee's jurisdiction to present information concerning their activities. A series of open hearings were held for this purpose and the information thus received proved extremely useful in connection with bills and other matters considered later affecting the several agencies.

#### OPERATION OF TANKER TRADE-IN LEGISLATION

The preceding Congresses enacted legislation providing for the trade-in of 10-year-old tankers for credit toward construction of new vessels. At the hearings on the bill, the executive agencies charged with the responsibility of encouraging a merchant fleet for peace and war emphasized the need for tankers with a sustained speed of 18 knots. While this was not mentioned in the bill, the committee's report accompanying it referred to the necessity of such speed. Subsequently, it came to the attention



of the committee that credits were being allowed for the construction of tankers of less than 18 knots speed. Early in the session hearings were held by the committee to obtain the facts. As a result, the Maritime Administrator stated that he would encourage the construction of the 18-knot type and that vessels of a lesser speed would not be approved without prior consultation with the committee.

The first transaction consummated involved the trade-in of tankers by Cities Service Oil Co. In order to assure itself that the law was being observed with respect to condition of the trade-in vessels, the committee sent surveyors to examine the vessels. It was found that the Maritime Administration had fully complied with the law in respect to the condition of the ships.

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN THE MARITIME INDUSTRY

During the past session of Congress, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee made notable strides in its examination of the ills that beset the American Merchant Marine. Extensive hearings were held on the relations between labor and management with a view toward assessing responsibility for the all-too-prevalent interruptions in service which have been costly not only in terms of Government money paid in subsidies, but also from the point of view of loss of cargo to foreign lines. At the hearings, representatives of Government, management, and labor were afforded opportunity to express themselves freely with respect to their problems, and it is reasonably certain that there has been an improvement in understanding among the various interests. The committee has every intention of continuing its interest in the field and considerable activity has been planned, by way of hearings and staff studies, during the recess in preparation for further work in the next session.

#### MERCHANT VESSEL REPLACEMENT

The problem of block obsolescence of merchant vessels has become of increasing concern to the committee. It is generally accepted that a ship has a useful life of 20 years. Virtually all of the American merchant marine consists of vessels built during World War II which are presently 10 to 13 years old. If no action is taken, they will all become obsolete within a span of 4 years beginning in 1962. In such an eventuality the shipyards would have more work than they could possibly handle at that time but in the meantime they would have practically no work, which would result in a loss of skilled manpower difficult to replace or reemploy.

To cope with this problem the committee held a series of hearings to develop ideas which would encourage construction of new vessels in the immediate future, not only to spread ship construction over a longer period but to obtain vessels of new designs better able to compete with foreign built tonnage. In connection with this problem, the future use of nuclear power in merchant vessels was explored. It had been suggested that some companies might delay replacing vessels, if atomic power on a

commercially feasible basis was "just around the corner." It was found that little or no effort was being made to experiment with atomic power for merchant ships. Hence, the committee reported a bill authorizing the construction of a prototype nuclear powered merchant vessel. This bill was passed by the House.

A number of subsidized lines indicated their willingness to enter into new subsidy contracts in which they would undertake replacements of existing vessels in the immediate future but were hesitant to do so because they believed that the new contracts would jeopardize favorable recapture positions in the old. To meet this problem, the committee reported a bill, subsequently passed by the House, that would enable the operators to enter into new contracts without losing the benefit of their old ones which had a year or two to run.

Plans presently underway call for the construction or conversion by private interests of 26 passenger, passenger-cargo, and cargo ships for service on essential routes. In addition, bills authorizing the sale of the passenger vessels *Monte-rey* and *La Guardia* were reported by the committee and passed by the House. Necessary work to prepare these vessels for operation on the west coast-Hawaiian run will result in more than \$12 million in work for American shipyards.

#### FIFTY-FIFTY LEGISLATION

The committee continued its vigilance to assure proper functioning of the 50-50 Act to obtain a fair share of ocean-borne commerce in which the Government has a financial interest. In the Mutual Security Act of 1955, an attempt was made to eliminate the requirement that half of such cargoes be carried in American bottoms, but the integrity of the 50-50 concept was maintained. The necessary information to confirm the effectiveness of the concept had been developed early in the year when the committee, taking heed of certain protests as to its adverse effects, held hearings and brought in as witnesses the representatives of various viewpoints. As a result of these hearings the committee concluded that the law was working satisfactorily and that claims of harm to any American interest were unfounded.

#### WAR RISK INSURANCE

The continued operation of ships in peace and war requires that adequate insurance be available either from private or Government sources. No prudent shipowner will hazard a vessel, representing an investment of many millions of dollars, to the perils of the sea, natural or man-made, without sufficient insurance against damage or loss. History has shown that private underwriters are unwilling to continue coverage in case of hostilities and it is necessary for Government to take their place. Standby authority to assume marine risks had been given the Maritime Administration in 1950, and this authority was extended for an additional 5 years during the current session.

#### MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING

Competent leadership at sea is extremely important. To assure trained

men to handle our ships, the United States Merchant Marine Academy was established in 1938. As experience demonstrated the value of its graduates both in war and peace to the merchant marine, it became evident that the time had come to place the Academy on a permanent basis, to take its place with Annapolis, West Point, and the Air Academy as an important part of our national defense. So, for the second time, the committee reported, and the House passed, a bill to give the Academy permanent status.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Accurate charts and maps of the coastal waters are a necessity, not only to the merchant marine but also to the Navy and the fisheries. The duty of preparing such maps is entrusted to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce. This unsung but most important branch of Government is presently engaged, in addition to its more or less routine duties of mapping the coastline of continental United States, in the fairly urgent job of completing charts of the coast of Alaska. The importance of its work cannot be overemphasized, because the location of loran stations and the whole effectiveness of this system of navigation is dependent upon accurate bearings. To increase the effectiveness of its work, the committee authorized the construction of two new survey vessels. These will be equipped with necessary facilities for helicopters and will permit the Survey to perform its duties with even greater efficiency. In addition, the committee considered and reported to the House, which subsequently passed, a measure designed to improve the operation of the Survey in respect to its purely internal functioning.

#### COAST GUARD

In the field of its Coast Guard jurisdiction, the committee reported, and the House subsequently passed, a number of bills designed to boost the morale and improve the efficiency of its operations. Discharges of enlisted men before expiration of their term of enlistment without loss of benefits, involuntary retirement of higher ranks of officers, and compensatory time off for personnel serving at isolated stations were considered and bills reported which passed the House. In the interest of the remaining civilian members of the former Lighthouse Service, bills were reported and passed making pension increases permanent and lowering the age limit for voluntary retirement to conform to limits in other Government retirement systems.

#### PHILIPPINE SHIPS

Since the close of World War II, a number of the smaller warbuilt coastal type vessels have been chartered to citizens of the Philippines for operation among the islands. The committee has been observing this operation for the past few years in the light of certain discriminations practiced by the Philippine Government against American shipping lines and agricultural interests. Having finally been convinced that the discriminations had been substantially removed or modified, the committee reported a bill authorizing the sale of the

vessels to the present operators; the bill became law.

#### WILDLIFE RESTORATION

In 1937 the Pittman-Robertson Act was passed which provided for Federal aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects. The funds for such work were derived from the proceeds of an excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition. By reason of conditions created by the war, the full amount of the tax was not appropriated from 1939 to 1946, by reason of which a fund of over \$13 million accumulated which, in equity, should have been distributed. A number of bills providing for various schemes of distribution were referred to the committee and, after extensive hearings, a bill providing for use of the fund over a 5-year period was reported to the House.

In the course of its work, the committee held 71 days of hearings and has reported 26 bills and resolutions to the House, of which 18 were passed and 13 have become law. While the committee reported 5 bills and resolutions to the House, the Senate companion measures, which were not referred to the committee, were adopted on the House floor and have either become law or are pending before the President for signature, making a total of 18 laws.

### Activities of the House Committee on Government Operations

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the following is a report of the activities of the Committee on Government Operations for the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

The Committee on Government Operations, formerly known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, was set up in 1816 to consider expenditures in the executive departments then consisting of State, Treasury, War, and Navy. As time went on and departments multiplied the number of such committees on executive expenditures became 11. In the 70th Congress, by a massive merger, these 11 committees became 1—the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The ancient jurisdiction of these committees included abolition of useless offices, the economy and accountability of officers, the examination of the accounts of the Departments, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government and economy and retrenchment generally.

A logical restatement of this jurisdiction is found in Rule XI placing on the Committee on Government Operations the mandate to study the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency.

The importance of this mandate to the Committee on Government Operations is emphasized by the fact that nowhere else is any provision made for the constant, continuing and overall scrutiny of the vast appropriated moneys of the Government.

The Bureau of the Budget winnows executive requests; the Appropriations Committee sifts the Bureau's recommendations and the General Accounting Office makes limited audits covering technical compliance. Only the Committee on Government Operations is charged with the duty of determining the economy and efficiency of the expenditure of so incomprehensible a sum as \$65 billion a year.

As it is the business of the Appropriations Committee to keep a hand on the intake valve and a watchful eye on the gage measuring appropriations so is it the business of the Committee on Government Operations constantly to measure the quantity and quality of the resulting output.

The distinguished chairman of the committee, the Honorable WILLIAM L. DAWSON, has inaugurated a new plan of committee organization designed to accomplish this purpose. He has created seven subcommittees having the identical subject matter jurisdiction as do corresponding subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee. The following are the subcommittees and their chairmen:

Executive and Legislative Reorganization: Hon. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, chairman.

Military Operations: Hon. CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman.

Intergovernmental Relations: Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN, chairman.

Public Works and Resources: Hon. EARL CHUDOFF, chairman.

International Operations: Hon. PORTER HARDY, JR., Chairman.

Legal and Monetary Affairs: Hon. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN, chairman.

Special Government Activities: Hon. JACK BROOKS, chairman.

Thus when the Labor Department, for example, goes before a subcommittee of Appropriations on an appropriation item it will subsequently account to a similar subcommittee of Government Operations in respect to the expenditure of that item. In the meantime these two subcommittees have relations of continuing comity and cooperation on matters of common interest. The seven different subcommittees cover the entire field of executive expenditure.

This single act of legislative statesmanship promises to save many millions of the taxpayers' money. In fact, it should accomplish much more than has ever been done by either of the Hoover Commissions. In the first place the Commissions' recommendations were, at best, extralegislative and were seldom enacted. In the second place their recommendations were transitory and periodic.

The recommendations of the Committee on Government Operations have the high authority of legislative approval and the potentiality of securing respect-ful compliance because of the close co-

operation of the Appropriations Committee. Again the recommendations of our committee are based on a surveillance that is constant and permanent and the committee always has the full use of the facilities of the General Accounting Office for expert technical assistance.

A project so momentous and far reaching does not attain its full fruition overnight. It requires much planning, careful staff work, and extensive ground preparation.

An experienced staff made up of people dedicated to the public interest is being set up by the respective subcommittees. This qualified personnel is cooperating with the committees having substantive jurisdiction. The area of cooperation is unlimited and because our jurisdiction is prudential or adjective rather than substantive there are no areas of conflict.

With this work only just begun it is still possible to measure tangible results in terms of dollars saved.

Let me cite examples from our subcommittees. The failure to mention other instances does not mean that equal or greater savings are not being accomplished. In some instances disclosure would be premature and in any event the record would be too long.

The saving resulting from Congressman HOLIFIELD's Subcommittee on Military Operations may readily be projected by reading the comprehensive intermediate reports on military procurement of air navigation equipment, Federal catalog progress report, proposed disestablishment of San Pedro Naval Supply Depot, and Navy procurement of beverage base.

The Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, under Congressman FOUNTAIN, has investigated a deal whereby the Agriculture Department, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, bought more than 80 million pounds of cheese at 37 cents a pound and agreed at the same time to sell it back to the same people a few days later at 1¼ cents to 2¼ cents a pound less. The cheese never moved from the warehouses but checks went from the Government to cheese processors and dealers in an amount of over \$2 million. Congressman FOUNTAIN stated during the hearings he believed the transaction was illegal and that he intended to press for the recovery of the money. The Comptroller General of the United States in a recent letter to Congressman FOUNTAIN has stated it was his "opinion that the transactions were not premised upon bona fide purchases within the meaning of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and consequently, that payments thereunder were unauthorized and improper." Congressman FOUNTAIN has forwarded a copy of the Comptroller General's opinion on the legality of the purchase-resale transactions to the Secretary of Agriculture requesting that he be advised as to what action the Department would take.

Congressman CHUDOFF secured the revocation of an illegal automobile rental contract and disclosed irregularities in auto purchases and subsistence payments. His subcommittee is now engaged in investigating a matter of agency policy which jeopardizes \$70 million of



the taxpayers' money invested by the REA.

The cash returns from Congressman HARDY's study of the use of foreign currency accruing from surplus commodity sales abroad are not yet known.

Since the investigation of abuses of tax amortization certificates by Congressman MOLLOHAN there has been at least a temporary supervision of a policy which Secretary Humphrey says is currently costing the taxpayers \$880 million a year.

Congressman BROOKS' subcommittee has investigated many so-called negotiated sales and leases where there has been no competitive bidding. In one instance alone where he insisted on re-advertising the Laramie alumina plant, the Government received \$173,000 more than it would have received had it not been advertised.

The work of Chairman DAWSON'S Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization, in pressing for unified procurement in the Defense Department, has not yet been completed. Assurances of cooperation have been received which, when translated into practice, will save unestimated but multiplied millions yearly.

While perhaps the greatest opportunity for the committee is in the fields just discussed it nevertheless exercises important legislative functions in considering legislation referred to it. A review of this part of the committee's work follows:

#### LEGISLATION

H. R. 3322, which was enacted into law as Public Law 61, was introduced by Congressman MCCORMACK and considered by a special Subcommittee on Donable Property under his chairmanship. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 authorizes donations of surplus property for educational and public-health purposes, and this program has made an important contribution to the welfare of the American people. As a result of a regulation by the Department of Defense in February 1954 a substantial amount of surplus property valuable for educational and public-health purposes was capitalized in working capital funds. The immediate result was to make this property unavailable for donation despite the fact that it might be excess to the requirements of the Department of Defense or the stock funds. Public Law 61 is essentially a restatement of the original purpose of the Congress in making provision for donations of surplus property for educational and public-health purposes. Its most important feature is to spell out the fact that property capitalized in a working capital fund shall not be held for sale as surplus property instead of being made available as donable property for educational or public-health purposes.

Public Law 16, considered by the committee as H. R. 2576, gives the President authority to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949 at any time before June 1, 1957. The authority of the President to transmit reorganization plans would have expired on April 1, 1955.

Public Law 46 was considered by the committee as H. R. 6015. For a number of years executive agencies, in the interest of economy, have been entering into reciprocal fire-protection agreements. Such agreements were made with local governmental units and public or private organizations maintaining fire-protection facilities near Federal installations. In 1952 the Comptroller General ruled that expenditures could not be made for fighting fires on non-Federal property.

Public Law 46 specifically authorizes reciprocal fire-protection agreements and ratifies and confirms existing agreements. This law immediately saved the Federal Treasury a large amount of money. Even larger economies will result in the future because of expenditures which would have been necessary in the absence of this legislation. The Departments of the Army and Navy alone would have had to make an initial expenditure of almost \$6 million and an annual recurring expenditure of approximately \$20 million for personnel and equipment in the absence of reciprocal fire-protection agreements.

Public Law 148 was considered by the committee as H. R. 3758. This law clarifies the effect of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan 20 of 1950. The law authorizes the General Services Administration, through the National Archives, to receive copies of agreements or compacts between the States. In doing so the law clears up the confusion which existed as to whether the Department of State or the General Services Administration is the proper depository for such records.

Public Law 189, considered by the committee as H. R. 6295, increases the maximum per diem allowance for subsistence from \$9 to \$12 and mileage rates for privately owned automobiles from a maximum of 7 cents per mile to 10 cents per mile. The maximum per diem allowance for employees who serve the Government without compensation was raised from \$10 to \$15. The law also provides that in the case of unusual circumstances the heads of agencies may prescribe conditions under which reimbursement for travel expenses may be authorized on an actual expense basis up to a maximum amount not to exceed \$25 per day.

Public Law 200 was considered by the committee as H. R. 3757. This law gives authority to donate to the American National Red Cross surplus Government-owned property which was in the first instance donated to the Government by the Red Cross. Since this type of property was donated by the public for charitable purposes it was felt desirable to authorize the return of such property when it became surplus to the needs of the Federal Government.

Public Law 365 was considered by the committee as H. R. 7034. Section 1 of H. R. 7034 provides a permanent and uniform method for relief of disbursing officers by the Comptroller General. Under this legislation the Comptroller General may relieve disbursing officers of accountability when it has been determined that improper pay-

ments made were not the result of bad faith or lack of due care. Hitherto such relief was provided through private relief bills. Section 2 of H. R. 7034 authorizes reimbursement of disbursing officers within the Department of Defense for payments made out of their own pockets to make up for physical losses or deficiencies of Government funds, vouchers, et cetera, when such losses occur in the line of duty and without fault or negligence on the part of the officers concerned. In this case too the legislation eliminates the need for private relief bills which have been utilized up to now to accomplish the same results. H. R. 7034 does not reduce the liability of the Government officials involved. The legislation merely changes the procedure for making desirable adjustments.

Public Law 334 was considered by the committee as H. R. 7035. This legislation does for accountable officers of the Government generally what H. R. 7034 does for disbursing officers in the Department of Defense.

Public Law 373 was considered by the committee as House Joint Resolution 330. This legislation provides a procedure for the preservation and administration by the Federal Government of the papers and other historical materials of any President or former President of the United States. House Joint Resolution 330 would enable our Presidents and former Presidents to plan for the preservation of their papers at the places of their choice in different parts of the United States. It makes possible a decentralized system of historical archives in cooperation with States, universities, institutions of higher learning, and other private institutions. This act would not only tend to assure the preservation of invaluable presidential papers but would serve to make them available to all who are interested in the history of their country.

Public Law 388 was considered by the committee as H. R. 6182. The problem of payments by the Federal Government in lieu of taxes is one of long standing. There has arisen a general feeling that temporary provision for such payments should be made in limited cases to take care of obvious inequities. Consequently, H. R. 6182 authorizes a payment in lieu of taxes on real property once held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transferred on or after January 1, 1946, to any Government department. In such cases H. R. 6182 authorizes payments in lieu of taxes for a temporary period from January 1, 1955, to January 1, 1959. This legislation takes care of those commercial and industrial properties which had been on State and local tax rolls when they were held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation but were removed from such tax rolls by accident of transfer from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to a regular Government department or agency.

H. R. 7227, considered by the committee, was passed by the House. This legislation amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 by adding another category of donable property. To date the Federal Government has appropriated approximately

\$241 million for civil defense, including \$62 million for grants-in-aid. It was considered desirable therefore that provision be made for donation of surplus property which might be of use for civil-defense purposes. If H. R. 7227 is enacted into law, donations of surplus property may be made for civil-defense purposes as well as educational and public-health purposes. H. R. 7227 provides that the Secretary of Defense may determine, in the case of surplus property under the control of the Department of Defense, whether such property, not including common-use items, is peculiarly adaptable for civil defense. If such is the case, the Secretary of Defense is directed to allocate it for transfer by the General Services Administrator. In other applicable cases, including common-use items, the determination shall be made by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator who is to make a like allocation to the Administrator of General Services.

There are various general statutes which authorize transfer of surplus Government-owned property to States and their political subdivisions for enumerated public purposes. Nevertheless, from time to time special situations arise which call for special consideration by the Congress. The committee has had referred to it a substantial number of bills providing for specific transfers of real property for various public or charitable purposes. Where careful consideration indicates especially meritorious circumstances affected with a definite public interest the committee has recommended to the House, and the Congress has generally enacted, specific statutes authorizing transfers of particular parcels of real property.

The committee has also held hearings on a number of other bills which require further study before final action is taken on them.

A number of bills have been referred to the committee dealing with the termination of Government competition with private enterprise. The committee obtained the views of the principal departments and agencies concerned and held a meeting to consider the pertinent bills then pending before the committee; namely, H. R. 279, H. R. 687, and H. R. 6013. H. R. 7032 and H. R. 7382, dealing with the same subject matter, have since been referred to the committee.

The Bureau of the Budget has issued Budget Circular 55-4, requiring the executive agencies to inventory and study commercial activities which may be in competition with private enterprise, and so far as possible to dispose of the same. The committee desires to study and evaluate the reports made to the Bureau of the Budget, under Circular 55-4, before acting on legislation covering the same field. Section 638 of the defense appropriation bill expresses the latest sense of Congress on the problem of termination of Government competition with private enterprise but it has been declared unconstitutional by the President. A resolution of this conflict of judgment may well be an incident to the consideration of this legislation.

Hearings were held on related bills dealing with budgetary reform, H. R.

4009, H. R. 6558, and House Joint Resolution 346. H. R. 4009 would direct the Comptroller General to make studies for the appropriations committees in connection with budget items submitted to the Congress. House Joint Resolution 346 and H. R. 6558, both introduced by Chairman CANNON of the House Committee on Appropriations, aim at a balanced budget. House Joint Resolution 346 would require the submission of a budget which did not contain estimated expenditures in excess of estimated receipts for each fiscal year. H. R. 6558 would completely overhaul the budgetary system of the Federal Government. It would create an Office of the United States Budget in the legislative branch of the Government in order to provide effective congressional control over the budget of the United States. Mr. CANNON appeared before the committee and gave it the benefit of his great experience. In view of the complexity of the problem, the committee is continuing to study ways and means of strengthening the budgetary system.

Legislation to create a Department of Civil Defense is contained in House Concurrent Resolution 108, House Joint Resolution 71, House Joint Resolution 75, and House Joint Resolution 98. One approach contemplates a civilian department of defense within the existing Department of Defense. The other envisions a separate executive department of Cabinet status. The committee has placed these measures under special study.

H. R. 1864, to create a Department of Urbiculture, has been heard by the committee. Subsequently H. R. 7731, to create a Department of Urban Affairs has been referred to the committee. This legislation brings to the attention of the Congress the problem which has emerged with the urbanization of our population. There are aspects of urban living which may well require research, and technical assistance if Federal, State, and local programs are to be properly coordinated. The committee hearing on H. R. 1864 and its subsequent study of this bill, as well as H. R. 7731, may reveal the need for legislative recognition of the new problems of urban and metropolitan areas.

A hearing was held on H. R. 6854 which aims at achieving better coordination of transportation, traffic, and public utility management services. The bill proposes to centralize responsibility for these functions in the Administrator of General Services by amending the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to that end. This is one of the measures stemming from the studies of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. In view of the fact that the committee is also considering that Commission's report on transportation functions and services of the Government, H. R. 6854 will require further consideration in connection with the overall report on transportation.

#### REVIEW OF REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the rules of the House, the committee has the function of receiving

and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States. During the 1st session of the 84th Congress some 50 audit reports on the operations of Government agencies were received from the Comptroller General, as well as a substantial number of reports made because of special investigations. The committee has placed each one of these reports under study and has held hearings in order to obtain further information in connection with some of the reports.

The committee considers that it is of primary importance to the Congress to have the investigations and reports of the Comptroller General carefully examined. To this end the committee has instituted a program of carefully evaluating the reports and recommendations of the Comptroller General and of encouraging the adoption of many of the Comptroller General's recommendations by the executive agencies. There has also been a substantially increased use by the committee of the facilities of the General Accounting Office as provided by law. There is significant evidence that the initiation of these closer working relationships between the committee and the General Accounting Office has already resulted in adding to the effectiveness of the General Accounting Office as an arm of the Congress.

#### REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—Hoover Commission—transmitted 18 reports to the Congress dealing with various aspects of Government operations. Of these 18 reports, 13 were referred by the Speaker of the House to the committee for study.

The committee has placed each of the 13 reports referred to it under study. Hearings have been held on the following reports: Food and clothing, surplus property, lending agencies, and transportation. The committee's study of these four reports is not yet completed.

Approximately one-fifth of the total expenditures of the Commission on Organization were devoted to its study of water resources and power. The report of the Commission on this subject is one of the most massive reports ever produced by any study commission. Moreover, its recommendations so vitally affect the general welfare that the committee has established a Special Subcommittee on Water Resources and Power in order to make a thorough study of the Commission's report on water resources and power. The Honorable ROBERT E. JONES, Jr., is chairman of this subcommittee.

#### STUDY OF REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The report of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, together with its accompanying studies, has been referred to the committee for consideration. It consists of 15 separate volumes.

A comprehensive analysis of the Commission's report has been undertaken. That part of the Commission's report which is devoted to payments in lieu of taxes has already been considered in part in connection with the hearings



held on H. R. 6182 which has been passed by both House and Senate.

#### INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

The committee has been perturbed by the apparent tendency in the last 2 years for high Government officials to place increasing restrictions on the flow of information to the Congress, to the press, and to the public. The right of the people and their elected representatives to know what their Government is doing is basic to the maintenance of our free and democratic society. This makes it imperative that information about Government activities be available. Some restrictions are, of course, necessary in the interest of national security. But this necessity must not be used as a cloak for keeping basic and essential information from the Congress, the press, and the public.

Because of the importance of maintaining a free flow of information, the committee has organized a special study of Government organization, operations, and policies with regard to the availability of Government information. This investigation has begun under the aegis of a Special Subcommittee on Government Information with the Honorable JOHN E. MOSS as chairman.

A Special Subcommittee on Donable Property, with the distinguished majority leader, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK as chairman, considered and recommended for passage the important donable property bill and the equally important bill dealing with the preservation of Presidential papers.

It is appropriate at this point to record the committee's appreciation of the contribution of the committee staff to the success of the committee's efforts. The committee is proud of the high caliber of its staff and of the excellence of their work and their devotion to their duties.

### Wisconsin's Opportunities

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a radio address made by me.

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

#### WISCONSIN'S OPPORTUNITIES

I am glad to report to you, through the courtesy of this station, on the great opportunities awaiting our State.

During this next quarter hour, I am going to answer a series of questions about the future of Wisconsin, as affected by developments in our Nation's Capital.

I am going to talk to you about matters of interest to you as an individual, and matters affecting your community and mine. That means Wisconsin roads, Wisconsin airports, and Wisconsin health; it means housing, fair taxes, old-age pensions, a worthwhile return

for farming, and a wide variety of other necessary actions. Yes, it means peace for us and for our children.

I hope that you will enjoy this report, and I hope, too, that you will give me the benefit of your reactions to it.

#### AIRBASE IN KANSASVILLE

Question. First off, Senator WILEY, regarding Wisconsin's facilities itself, what are some of the major developments affecting the Badger State that you have been working on during the 1st session of the 84th Congress?

Answer. Perhaps the most important item was the completion of legislative action for the building of the new \$16½ million jet airbase at Kansasville, in Kenosha and Racine Counties.

This Air Defense Command Base, will be located around 25 miles southwest of Milwaukee. It will cover around 4,000 acres. It will be named in honor of Wisconsin's Medal of Honor winner, the late Maj. Richard Ira Bong—a naming which I personally suggested in honor of this great hero.

This airbase, in Dick's honor, like the Nike-guided missile sites around Milwaukee—are necessary steps for the defense of our beloved country against possible enemy attack in this atomic age.

Question. Speaking of aviation, I know that Congress, too, has passed a major new Federal Aid to Airport Act, has it not, Senator?

Answer. That is right. Funds have been allocated for expansion of Wisconsin's and all America's airport system. And Wisconsin, will, of course, get its fair share of such funds.

Right now, airports all over our State could stand modernization and improvement. And we could stand new airports for many smaller cities which are not now served at all by airplanes. Modest-sized airports with small runways are now feasible; they can carry considerable passengers and cargo.

#### POPULATION INCREASE

Question. You look forward to a great increase in air traffic, don't you Senator?

Answer. That's right. In terms of future population alone, this great country of ours will number 225 million souls by 1975—just 20 years from now.

Four million babies are being born this year, and that means lots more mouths to feed and healthy babies to clothe over and above our present 165 million population.

Question. And for those 4 million babies, I know you feel that world peace must be our greatest goal?

Answer. Absolutely. No thinking person wants war, particularly an A-bomb—H-bomb war. Fortunately, thanks to the great leadership of President Eisenhower, we've made much progress toward peace. But we certainly dare not let our guard down or fall asleep.

#### CONNECTING CHANNELS ESSENTIAL

Question. We have looked at our population, at the problem of peace and at our peacetime and military airports. Now, how about water transportation, Senator?

Answer. Well, that brings up, of course, the vital issue of the Great Lakes connecting channels.

I am urging the United States Bureau of the Budget to set aside a million and a half dollars of engineering funds, commencing in January 1956. This will be to plan for the deepening of the Great Lakes connecting channels, west of Lake Erie. Once these engineering blueprints are prepared, final construction can begin. Then, the entire 2,300-mile Great Lakes Waterway will have become a reality.

Incidentally, in October, at Marquette University, it will be my pleasure to participate in a seaway conference.

#### HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Question. We have looked at aviation and water, how about land transportation, Senator?

Answer. Well, unfortunately, the necessary bill for the President's highway improvement program didn't pass the Congress in the first session. The bill will have to come up next year.

This highway bill is tremendously important, because good roads mean highway safety. They mean low cost of transporting farm products, a healthy tourist industry, in addition to many other advantages.

Fortunately, in spite of the delay on the new highway bill, work will continue on certain key Wisconsin highways.

Right now, Wisconsin receives around \$20 million a year in Federal funds for all highway work. Around 452 miles of the Federal-State system of highways is in Wisconsin. Uncle Sam provides 60 percent of the funds for these vital roads, and the State of Wisconsin provides 40 percent.

Meanwhile, work on the rebuilding of Highway 41, south of Milwaukee to the Illinois border, and Highway 12, west to Eau Claire to Minnesota, will continue.

Question. Senator WILEY, you have referred to the highway bill as one of the major unfinished tasks of the Congress; would you tell us what other major subjects Congress is going to give its attention to when it starts its next session?

#### TAX REFORM

Answer. I am glad to do that, because there are quite a few bills which Congress is going to have to concentrate on. Let me list a few of them:

First, the time is overdue to take another look at heavy Federal taxes and the need for tax reform in general, in the light of modern conditions and changes.

Second, Congress must pass a bill widening social security and liberalizing its benefits. That means, for example, bringing lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other now-excluded professional people under Federal social security.

It means providing humanitarian aid to the totally and permanently disabled. It means lowering the age of eligibility for women. Thus, they could receive pensions at 60 years, instead of waiting the long years until 65. This liberal change is exactly what I have proposed in one of the bills that I personally have offered.

#### HELP THE FARMER

Question. What would you say is another major task for the new Congress?

Answer. Another task is to take a brand new look at the farm-parity picture. As we all know, regrettably, Wisconsin milk checks have gone down and the farmer is in trouble.

With lowered farm purchasing power, the farmer can't buy the goods which the workers in the cities are manufacturing. The result is hardship all along the line. Obviously, therefore, the farmer must receive his cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Whatever level of parity support is necessary to do justice by the farmer should be set—whatever level in the vicinity of 90 percent. Why? Because if the farmer is damaged by inadequate income, the rest of the Nation is in turn quickly harmed. Purchasing power tends then to drop everywhere.

#### VETERANS' SURVIVORS BILL

Question. Well, that covers social security and farming. How about other major tasks for the new Congress? What about veterans' legislation, for example?

Answer. There is an extremely important bill, affecting our 18 million veterans, their survivors and dependents, known as the Hardy survivors' benefits bill.

It has been passed by the House of Representatives, but not yet approved by the Senate.

This bill should be very closely studied and improved. Then a version of it should be enacted into law, so as to modernize and liberalize the program of looking after those who fought for our Nation on the field of battle, as well as their dependents and widows.

Question. Social security, farming, veterans' rights. What other major bills await Congress' attention next year, Senator WILEY?

#### HOOVER BILLS

Answer. Well, we have got to enact more of the Hoover Commission recommendations. These Hoover reports will save the taxpayer very considerable sums of money. They will result in greater efficiency and economy in Government. I personally have offered several Hoover Commission bills. I am particularly in favor of the Hoover Commission recommendation for getting the Federal Government out—I emphasize "out"—of certain businesses which it has been operating in unfair competition with private enterprise.

Then, turning to another subject, Congress should pass juvenile delinquency control legislation. I personally have offered a bill to help reduce the staggering rate of crime among our Nation's youngsters.

Third, Congress should resist attacks against our national forests, against parks and wildlife refuges. Instead, we must preserve the great outdoor heritage of our people—the great heritage of field and stream.

Question. Senator, you have listed a great many issues where you are seeking constructive action, and you've just touched upon a possible danger—attacks against conservation. Are there other particular issues where you feel Congress should kill unworthy bills?

#### FIGHT GAS INCREASE BILL

Answer. Yes, very definitely. The principal example is the dangerous natural gas increase bill.

If that bill passes the Senate next year, as it has already passed the House, we of Wisconsin will be paying, over the long run, literally millions of dollars more for natural gas in our homes and factories.

This increase bill would unwisely destroy Federal controls over natural gas. The result would be to leave the consumer helpless and at the mercy of a few monopolistic companies. And so I will continue my fight against this bill, which would do so much harm to the consumers of Wisconsin.

#### TOURING WISCONSIN

Question. Well, I know, Senator WILEY, that in the weeks and months up ahead you have a vast number of speaking engagements all over Wisconsin, and you have referred to one of them at Marquette University.

Answer. That is right.

During Congress' recess, I will be visiting many areas of our State, talking to folks, getting their opinions, addressing their organizations. In addition, I will be participating in the work of various congressional committees, because, as you know, the work of the Congress does not stop when Congress recesses. Our committees continue right on with their regular jobs—12 months a year; and that is as it should be. Committees are investigating monopoly, for example. They are investigating the dope traffic problem, the Communist problem, and other issues affecting America.

Question. Senator WILEY, earlier in the broadcast you referred to the problem of farmers.

We have just a few moments now before leaving the air. Could you tell us some other things which you think ought to be done for the purpose of making sure that Wisconsin agriculture remains in a healthy condition?

#### SEVERAL-POINT DAIRY PROGRAM

Answer. I am glad to do so. I have set up a dairy program with several points, and I will just list a few of the points now.

First of all is this matter of fair farm parity return, to which I have already referred.

Next, we must expand the Wisconsin school milk program, such as I have proposed in a bill in this Congress.

Third, expand the number of dairy automatic vending machines. These machines dispense cartons or cups of milk in factories, schools, theaters, and other public places. They're a great help in increasing the drinking of milk.

Fourth, enact the Wiley bill for a dairy research laboratory at Madison. This laboratory would help find new byproducts of milk and new uses for its components.

Fifth, continue and intensify research into livestock diseases like brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis, as well as diseases of crops which impair the farmer's purchasing power.

Sixth, encourage Americans to increase their personal consumption of milk, butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids.

Seventh, study the problem of lowering milk distribution costs. That means narrowing the difference in the price spread—the difference of 14 or 15 cents—between what the farmer gets at the farm and what the consumer pays for his milk in the city. Right now, the farmer is only getting around one-third of what the consumer is paying for the milk.

These, then, are just a few points in an overall farm program. Remember, they are not designed to give any special preference or favoritism, but merely to provide justice for the farmer—for the one-seventh of all Americans who live on our farms—22 million Americans in all.

#### CONCLUSION

Question. Senator WILEY, you have referred to a great many issues of deepest interest to Wisconsin.

You have referred to Wisconsin airports, highway and water transportation, to conservation, fair taxes, the social security problem, the veterans' pension problem.

You have pointed up your several-point program for Wisconsin farmers. You have discussed your continued opposition to arbitrary increases in natural gas rates.

I know that your listeners have enjoyed this broadcast, as I have in participating with you in it.

Answer. Thanks very much. It has been a real pleasure, through the courtesy of this station, to report to you.

I hope that you will be listening in later on when I deliver other addresses over this station.

Thanks very much for your attention, and good luck to you all.

This is your Senator, ALEX WILEY, signing off from Washington.

### Report on the Accomplishments of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1st Session, 84th Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report on the accomplishments of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

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

Mr. President, this has been one of the busiest sessions for the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its history and the preparations we have made for continuing our work in the 2d session of the 84th Congress indicate that it is going to be an even busier and more important year.

The committee has jurisdiction over some of the biggest and most important industries in the Nation—communications, aviation, all land transportation, merchant marine and fisheries, and natural gas, and in each of these fields it conducted intensive hearings or investigations or initiated legislation.

To show at a glance what our committee has accomplished during the year, from the legislative standpoint, here is a table showing what we have done:

Number of Senate and House bills, resolutions, and amendments referred to committee.....	155
Number of bills reported by committee.....	46
Number of bills passed by Senate.....	43
Number of Senate bills pending in House committees.....	13
Number of Senate bills reported by House committee.....	20
Number of Senate bills passed House.....	21
Number of bills signed by President.....	23
Number of routine nominations referred to committee.....	572
Number of routine nominations confirmed.....	545
Number of major nominations referred to committee and confirmed.....	14
Number of executive meetings of full committee.....	18
Communications Subcommittee.....	1
Surface Transportation Subcommittee.....	2
Aviation Subcommittee.....	3
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee.....	1
Automobile marketing.....	2
Total.....	27
Number of days of open hearings of full committee.....	21
Communications Subcommittee.....	2
Surface Transportation Subcommittee.....	4
Aviation Subcommittee.....	13
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee.....	7
Payne subcommittee on S. 2060.....	1
Air Agreement Subcommittee.....	1
Freight car shortage.....	2
Total.....	51

In addition to work on these bills, we held long hearings on the bill amending the Natural Gas Act; on bills revising laws governing aviation; on multiple communications problems including television; on the necessity of providing quickly a second airport for Washington; on the trip-lease bill; on international air agreements; on the regulation of fish nets in Alaskan waters; on merchant marine bills; amendments to the Federal Airport Act and hearings on the Pacific coast tuna problems.

The committee reached no conclusion on the omnibus aviation bill before the committee and decided it would be better to postpone any decision until the next session when we may hold additional hearings.



The communications problems are serious and our staff has been studying them intensively. In addition, we called in the outstanding manufacturers of television and radio sets in the country and discussed with them the acute problem raised by the use of VHF television and UHF television. We suggested that if the manufacturers would produce all-channels sets it would solve much of the problem facing the television industry today. The situation now is that of some 35 million television sets owned by viewers of this country, 5 million of them are UHF sets that cannot receive VHF signals and 30 million of them are VHF sets that cannot receive UHF signals. It is a tremendous investment our citizens have made—billions of dollars—and if we can alleviate the trouble no effort should be spared to do so.

Some manufacturers already have put on the market television sets than can be equipped at a small additional charge to receive both VHF and UHF signals and the older sets can be so converted at a small expense.

We also urged enactment of a bill to eliminate the excise tax on all-channel sets to encourage the manufacturers to produce them. This would about equalize the cost to the viewer with that of the UHF and VHF sets.

Carrying our study of television further, we have set up a voluntary ad hoc committee of the outstanding television and radio engineers in the country and they are studying means of making more room on the spectrum so that more VHF channels may be placed at the disposal of our people.

We are endeavoring, in our studies which will be pursued during the recess, to find a means of bringing television service to every part of the Nation and to the small communities which have had to resort to costly experiments in reflector stations and community-circuit television under which a signal is picked up from a distant station by an antenna usually at some high spot and re-delivered to homes by cable. There are some 400 such services in this country that serve 300,000 homes who have an approximate investment of \$25 million.

The Federal Communications Commission recently approved construction of low-powered broadcasting TV stations and this may result in bringing television to a wider audience and to smaller communities.

The Federal Communications Commission is also studying the proposals for pay-as-you-see television and a decision may be reached on this important subject next year.

In our studies of aviation, a point that stood out was the handling of our international air agreements. Our attention was attracted to this by the action of the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board in agreeing to the International Air Agreement with the Republic of West Germany. Our committee was shocked to find that the two agencies had agreed to give the Germans permission to fly to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and beyond. "Beyond," we learned, meant they could fly over our territory to Central America and South America and over the circle to Los Angeles and San Francisco and to other choice markets. Giving the Germans that right, we found, would be detrimental to our own lines who protested the action vigorously. Our airline officials had not been allowed to participate in the negotiations with the Germans and did not learn of the details until after the agreement was ready for signing.

At our insistence the signing was held up to give our airlines a hearing on their objections but 2 weeks after the hearings we were notified the agreement was being signed that day and was unchanged from its original form. The committee decided that Congress should know how international air agreements were reached, what privileges were granted the foreign airlines, and what this country received in return. Senator

SMATHERS, chairman of our special subcommittee, is conducting our investigation into the international air agreements.

We initiated and the bill has been signed by the President to grant permanent certification to local or feeder airlines.

You know, of course, that we revived the Federal Airport Act and passed a bill granting \$63 million a year for 4 years for construction, repair, and remodeling of airports throughout the Nation, which has been signed by the President.

In the aviation field we got extended for 5 years, until 1960, the Prototype Aircraft Act, which will provide Federal assistance in the development of prototype craft. We felt that Federal assistance is needed now in the development of air transports.

Our committee also took an interest in the wiretapping scandals divulged in New York, but decided to postpone action until investigations started by others were concluded.

We also approved bills for construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship and a bill for putting nuclear power into a presently constructed hull. We referred both bills to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Our staff, following requests of a year ago, has investigated all phases of automobile marketing, including the so-called bootlegging of automobiles. That investigation is going on and our staff is watching closely the sales that will be made in August and September, the time of the year that brings the greatest pressure on the automobile dealers. It has prepared a survey of the "phantom" freight rates charged the dealers and the customers.

We held hearings on the lag of construction of tankers authorized by the last Congress and only recently, after hearings we had called, the Navy accepted bids for the lease of 8 of 15 tankers that are authorized for construction by private builders and to be leased to the Navy for 10 years. We have not completed our investigation into the terms of the leases but intend to see that the construction of the vessels is speeded up.

Our committee protested the practice of the Military Sea Transportation Service in competing with commercial American-flag vessels in carrying passengers and cargo. The Hoover report, stating that the MSTSS should stop the competition, was about the same sort of protest that members of our committee have made. We believe the Department of Defense can correct much of the competition through administrative action. However, if it does not, we will have to hold hearings and report legislation in the next session that will curb the Department's activities in its transportation policy.

Lately the committee has had to step into the problem of the Japanese dumping Japanese-caught frozen and fresh tuna on our west coast where the practice threatens the very existence of our fishing fleet. We have insisted the State Department take immediate action to alleviate the threat to our tuna fishing fleet and look forward to a positive program in a few weeks.

We have also protested the Department of Defense practice of setting up on the Pacific coast maintenance and repair shops for Government ships which take that work away from commercial shipyards in the area.

The shortage of boxcars for hauling our harvests is being felt acutely in parts of the country and is going to become worse as the season advances. We were deeply concerned and sought to find a means of alleviating the situation but the answer is that there are just not enough such cars to meet the demand during harvest.

We have received promise from the railroads they will expedite the unloading and return of cars to their original areas and

that they will step up the repair of boxcars in their shops. This will be helpful but will not solve the problem which has been with us every year during harvest time and will continue to plague the American farmers until sufficient such cars are constructed.

Our committee also participated in preventing the scuttling of the 50-50 law which requires that half of foreign-aid shipments move on American-flag vessels. That action prevented writing into the foreign aid and Commodity Credit disposal programs provisions setting aside the 50-50 law which has been of such great help to our American-flag vessels.

## Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 1 of a Series of Seven

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD No. 1 in a series of seven statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 1 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

No one thing in our constitutional and political system is more important than the principle of representation underlying the election of the President of the United States.

Senate Joint Resolution 31, widely known as the Lodge-Gossett amendment, proposes a constitutional amendment which would introduce a new method of electing the President on a principle of representation foreign to the Constitution and to the American political system. This principle is known as proportional representation and is commonly referred to by its friends and enemies as PR. This amendment has an interesting history which began long before Messrs. Lodge and Gossett came to the Congress or became associated with the proposal.

In 1937 the National Home Library Foundation in Washington, D. C., published a small book under the title "Proportional Representation: The Key to Democracy," by George H. Hallett, Jr. In the author's preface, Dr. Hallett writes:

"Some years ago I had the privilege of collaborating with C. G. Hoag, of Haverford, Pa., who is the real father of proportional representation in the United States, in a more comprehensive treatment of this same subject, published by the Macmillan Co. in 1926 under the title 'Proportional Representation'."

The first six chapters of Dr. Hallett's little book are devoted to the explanation of proportional representation and to a description of its use in various cities in the United States and foreign countries. Chapter VII is titled "How the Plan Should Be Used." Among the uses urged are:

Proportional representation for municipal councils.

Proportional representation for school boards.

Proportional representation for counties.

Proportional representation for legislatures.

Proportional representation for Congress.

Proportional representation for presidential elections.

On the last subject, proportional representation for presidential elections, Dr. Hallett writes:

"In theory there is no good reason why the principles of the single-house legislature and an executive appointed by it should not be applied even to our National Government when the National House of Representatives is made really representative. But any such development seems remote."

Then, Dr. Hallett continues:

"Congressman Clarence F. Lea, of California, is urging an amendment to the United States Constitution which would leave each State with its present number of electoral votes, but would divide them among the candidates in proportion to their popular votes. \* \* \* For the choosing of presidential electors, of course, this simple arithmetical apportionment is quite as good as proportional representation with the transferable vote would be, for the electors are mere automatons. \* \* \*

"Fortunately, the Lea amendment is a real possibility for the immediate future. In the 1933-34 session of Congress it was reported from committee unanimously, though it was prevented from coming to a vote by the pressure of other matters. President Roosevelt let it be known at that time that he was for it."

In his conclusion, Dr. Hallett writes:

"To sum up, proportional representation can be applied with great profit to all elected bodies whose business it is to make decisions on behalf of the voters. Its heartening victories so far should be only the beginning of a great nationwide adoption."

The earlier work referred to, *Proportional Representation*, by Clarence Gilbert Hoag and George H. Hallett, Jr., had been published by the Macmillan Co., 11 years earlier, in 1926. On page 325 of this work is set forth a draft of a constitutional amendment, which with certain modifications is now on the Senate Calendar as Senate Joint Resolution 31.

Proportional Representation was published 14 months before Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California, introduced in the 1st session of the 70th Congress (January 25, 1928), House Joint Resolution 181, which proposed a constitutional amendment to apply the proportional principle to the electoral votes in each State for President and Vice President.

### Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 2 of a Series of Seven

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. KARL E. MUNDT**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, No. 2 in a series of seven statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 2 was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 31, now on the Senate Calendar, proposes to change by constitutional amendment the principles of rep-

resentation of the executive branch of the Government of the United States.

This brief insertion, No. 2 in a series of seven, is from the *Proportional Representation Review* of April 1928, quarterly of the *Proportional Representation League*, and is titled "The Principle of Proportional Representation for Presidential Elections." The descriptive part of that article follows:

"THE PRINCIPLE OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

*"A constitutional amendment proposed by Congressman Lea*

"On January 25, Hon. Clarence F. Lea, of Santa Rosa, Democratic Congressman from the First District of California, introduced a constitutional amendment<sup>1</sup> to apply the proportional principle to the electoral votes of each State in the election of the President and Vice President.

"Under the provisions of the amendment—

"1. The electoral college is abolished.

"2. Each State retains a number of electoral votes for President and for Vice President equal to the number of its Representatives and Senators in Congress.

"3. Each voter votes directly for his favorite candidate for President and his favorite candidate for Vice President.

"4. The electoral votes of each State in the choice of President and in the choice of Vice President are divided among all the candidates in proportion to the popular votes cast for them within the State.

"5. The candidates receiving most electoral votes for President and Vice President are elected.

"Except in its provision for a plurality decision in case there is no absolute majority, this amendment is the same in principle as the one advocated in the *Proportional Representation Review* for July 1920 and July and October 1924, and in *Proportional Representation* by Hoag and Hallett (pp. 320 to 328).<sup>2</sup> It does not provide complete equality of voting power by doing away entirely with electoral votes by States (for the very good practical reason that such a change would have little chance of ratification by the small States, which now have more than their share of the electoral college), but it does have advantages over the present system which are of the most fundamental and far-reaching importance. Some of these advantages may be summarized as follows:

"1. It would make the vote of every voter count for his favorite presidential candidate whether he votes with the majority in his State or not. At the present time a Republican vote in Texas or a Democratic vote in Pennsylvania—or a hundred thousand of them for that matter—has no effect on the result, for all the electoral votes of the State are credited to the candidate of the majority. The proposed amendment would divide the electoral votes of each State among all the candidates in proportion to their popular votes and so make every vote count.

"2. It would thus stimulate voting and contribute to the political education of the electorate. When no one except a member of the locally dominant party can hope to accomplish anything by voting, it is not surprising that only half of the qualified voters register their votes and campaigning is largely confined to a few doubtful States.

"3. It would make the best qualified candidates of all parties politically available for nomination regardless of their places of residence. Under the present system a candidate who does not live in one of the few

<sup>1</sup> H. J. Res. 181.

<sup>2</sup> This amendment differed from Mr. Lea's in allowing the decision to go into Congress in case no candidate has a majority, as provided in the Constitution at present, making more equitable provisions than the present ones, however, to govern the congressional decision.

large doubtful States is not politically available because it is the polling of most votes in those States rather than of most votes in the whole country that decides the election. In the last 12 presidential elections the Republican and Democratic Parties have nominated for President or Vice President 30 citizens of New York, Indiana, and Ohio, and only 18 from all the rest of the country together.

"4. It would make a reversal of the popular verdict less likely. When the minority votes in each State are disregarded, there is considerable chance that a candidate with a majority of the popular votes will fail to win a majority of the electoral votes and be defeated. This has already happened on three occasions.

"5. It would remove the present tremendous incentives to fraud, promises of patronage, and excessive expenditure of money in the doubtful States with large blocks of electoral votes. How great these incentives are is indicated by the fact that on at least four occasions the change of less than a thousand votes in a single State would have elected a different President.

"6. It would remove the device of personal electors, which is not only useless but dangerous. If any of the electors should for any reason fail to carry out the very specific duties now prescribed for them by the Constitution, or should vote contrary to their pledges, it might easily change the result. The electoral college system has actually been responsible for gravely serious controversies on several occasions.<sup>3</sup> In 1856 the electors of Wisconsin were prevented from casting their votes on the prescribed day by a severe blizzard. In the famous Hayes-Tilden dispute the personal eligibility of one elector was a deciding factor. Surely in so important a matter it is unwise to take such risks unnecessarily."

### Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 3 of a Series of Seven

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. KARL E. MUNDT**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, No. 3 in a series of seven statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 3 was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

This chapter in the early development of Senate Joint Resolution 31 is from the *Proportional Representation Review* of October 1929, quarterly organ of the *Proportional Representation League*.

This publication was the organ of the *Proportional Representation League*, made up

<sup>3</sup> For a telling description of the troubles already caused by the electoral college system and its sinister possibilities for the future, see *The Electoral System of the United States*, by J. Hampden Dougherty (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1906).



of apostles of a principle of representation foreign to the American political system.

The title of this article is "The National Elections of 1928," and applies specifically to the electoral college. In this article are included the most significant sentences of House Joint Resolution 106 of the 71st Congress, which language now appears in Senate Joint Resolution 31 pending before the Senate. The enthusiasm of the proportionalists for the application of this principle in the election of the President is clear from this article. The article follows:

"THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1928

"The electoral college

"The presidential election of 1928 illustrates well the defects of the system used. In Pennsylvania 1,067,586 and in New York 2,089,863 Democratic votes failed to elect a single presidential elector. The reason, of course, is that since each State votes for its electors on a general ticket, the party in the State that polls most votes captures all the seats, the ballots of all other parties in that State, whether few or many, being thrown away.

"In spite of the great element of chance in this system, it works out in most cases, of course, in giving the Presidency to the largest party. But not always; in 1876, for example, Tilden had most popular votes, but Hayes won the Presidency. The same thing happened on two other occasions.

"And that is not the only defect of the system; it also presents extraordinary temptations to corruption in States in which the scale is likely to be turned by a few votes. In the last election, though votes were worth but little in California where it would have required the change of 273,980 from Hoover to Smith to win that State's 13 seats in the electoral college, or 21,075 votes for each seat, they were worth a great deal in Texas where it would have required the change of only 13,003 votes to win the State's 20 seats, only 650 votes for each one. To go a step further, it would have required a change of only 416,-

055 votes in certain crucial States, out of a total presidential vote of over 36 million (or one-ninetieth of the votes cast) to have made Mr. Smith President rather than Mr. Hoover.

"The remedy for these grave defects in our system of choosing the President is explained fully in Hoag and Hallett's *Proportional Representation*,<sup>1</sup> pages 320-328. The chief change is the apportionment of each State's Presidential votes (the election of actual persons to serve as Presidential electors is not only useless but dangerous<sup>2</sup>) not all to one party but to the several parties in proportion to the votes they have cast in the election. For this apportionment neither the Hare system nor any other system of proportional representation is needed: all that is needed is to do a little sum in arithmetic as soon as the ballots have been counted. For example, in this last election, since in Texas Hoover polled 367,036 votes, Smith 341,032 votes, and other candidates 931 votes, Hoover would have been given, according to this plan, three hundred sixty-seven thousand and thirty-six seven hundred eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-ninths of the State's Presidential votes, and Smith would have been given three hundred forty-one thousand and thirty-two seven hundred eight thousand nine hundred ninety-ninths of them.<sup>3</sup>

"The most satisfactory way of bringing this change about is by an amendment to the Federal Constitution. A proposed amendment for the purpose will be found on pages 325-328 of Hoag and Hallett's book. A less comprehensive but excellent amendment with the same object was advocated in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Clarence F. Lea, of California, on June 7, 1929, and introduced by him for the second time,<sup>4</sup> as House Joint Resolution 106, on June 13, 1929. The most significant sentences of this resolution are as follows:

"The electoral-college system of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is hereby abolished. \* \* \*

"Results of the congressional elections,<sup>1</sup> Nov. 6, 1928

State	Votes cast			Members elected			Members by proportional representation <sup>2</sup>		
	Republican	Democratic	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others
Alabama	35,611	165,023		0	10	0	1	9	0
Arizona	31,382	50,231		0	1	0	0	1	0
Arkansas	42,575	157,223		0	7	0	1	6	0
California	* 1,127,910	* 152,591	46,049	10	1	0	10	1	0
Colorado	210,838	141,005	949	3	1	0	2	2	0
Connecticut	297,651	250,526	3,217	5	0	0	3	2	0
Delaware	66,361	35,045		1	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	69,469	148,528		0	4	0	1	3	0
Georgia		200,188		0	12	0	0	12	0
Idaho	97,006	48,486	1,039	2	0	0	1	1	0
Illinois	1,604,151	1,212,916	6,296	* 21	6	0	15	12	0
Indiana	770,317	641,498	2,078	10	3	0	7	6	0
Iowa	594,998	248,089		11	0	0	8	3	0
Kansas	375,500	218,182		7	1	0	5	3	0
Kentucky	526,194	412,421	113	9	2	0	6	5	0
Louisiana	14,661	152,816	22	0	8	0	0	8	0
Maine	145,955	61,890		4	0	0	3	1	0
Maryland	234,848	226,116	2,314	2	4	0	3	3	0
Massachusetts	753,391	* 686,700	5,152	13	3	0	8	8	0

<sup>1</sup> Official figures as published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

<sup>2</sup> The figures in this column have been calculated as if each State were a single congressional district electing its allotted quota of Members by proportional representation with the single transferable vote (Hare system), assuming that each voter voted for all the candidates of the party for which he actually voted and for no other. If proportional representation were actually used the largest States would probably be divided into 2 or more multimember districts, but that would not interfere seriously with the proportionality of the result.

<sup>3</sup> This is the total vote for the Republican nominees who call themselves Republicans. 7 of them, with a total vote of 774,830, received the Democratic as well as the Republican nomination.

<sup>4</sup> The Macmillan Co., New York, 1926. On sale by the Proportional Representation League, for its benefit, at 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

<sup>5</sup> See The Electoral System of the United States, by J. Hampden Dougherty, New York, 1906.

\* It may be asked why the President cannot be elected directly by popular vote. The answer is brief—because so many of the less populous States enjoy representation in the electoral college in excess of their per capita share that it would probably be impossible

Each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress. \* \* \* Each person for whom votes were cast for President in each State shall be credited with such proportion of the electoral votes of that State for such office, as the vote for such person in that State for such office bears to the total vote of the electors<sup>6</sup> of that State for all persons for whom votes were cast for President.

"Representatives in Congress

"For many years the Proportional Representation Review has published, after each congressional election, a summary of the results based on official sources. That of the elections of 1928 will be found in connection with this article.

"As usual, the results show some of the more obvious weaknesses of the system of election used, which differs from that used for presidential electors in applying the plurality principle to single-member districts instead of whole States. For example, 1,564,000 Democrats in the southern States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas elected all of those States' 74 Representatives in Congress, whereas 1,769,000 Democratic voters in the northern States of Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin, failed to elect a single one of their 69 Representatives.

"But this method of election not only fails to give the minority its share of the Representatives, as in the cases of the southern Republicans and the northern Democrats, it sometimes fails to give even the majority its due. In New York the Democrats, with 1,989,000 votes elected 23 Congressmen, while the Republicans, with 2,072,000 votes elected but 20. Similarly in Maryland the Democrats, who cast 226,116 votes, elected 4 of the State's Representatives, and the Republicans with 234,848 votes elected only 2.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total vote for the Democratic nominees who call themselves Democrats. 1 of them, with a vote of 56,381, received the Republican as well as the Democratic nomination.

<sup>5</sup> The total votes given for Illinois are the totals of the votes cast for district Representatives in the 25 congressional districts. 2 Representatives were elected from the State at large.

<sup>6</sup> 2 of the 21 Republican Members were elected at large.

<sup>7</sup> This figure includes 61,697 votes for a Democratic candidate who received the endorsement of the Republican Party.

to make any change in the Constitution of that sort.

<sup>8</sup> See the Proportional Representation Review for April 1928.

<sup>9</sup> Voters.

*"Results of the congressional elections, Nov. 6, 1923—Continued*

State	Votes cast			Members elected			Members by proportional representation		
	Republican	Democratic	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others
Michigan.....	979,071	357,065	2,449	13	0	0	10	3	0
Minnesota.....	525,511	174,383	271,863	9	0	1	4	2	1
Mississippi.....	790,044	110,550		0	8	0	0	8	0
Missouri.....	790,044	726,300	187	10	6	0	8	1	0
Montana.....	103,478	77,669	826	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nebraska.....	289,899	232,994		4	2	0	3	3	0
Nevada.....	18,815	13,287		1	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire.....	108,284	75,845	186	2	0	0	1	1	0
New Jersey.....	570,883	564,621	914	9	3	0	7	5	0
New Mexico.....	61,208	56,948		1	0	0	1	0	0
New York.....	2,072,853	1,989,404	147,504	20	23	0	21	21	1
North Carolina.....	289,331	355,360		2	8	0	4	6	0
North Dakota.....	149,005	51,547		3	0	0	2	1	0
Ohio.....	1,442,859	931,103	2,290	19	3	0	13	9	0
Oklahoma.....	293,876	296,574	2,217	3	5	0	4	4	0
Oregon.....	196,539	85,553	11,478	3	0	0	2	1	0
Pennsylvania.....	10 11 2,068,258	10 910,960	28,346	35	1	0	25	11	0
Rhode Island.....	120,361	114,454		2	1	0	2	1	0
South Carolina.....		61,347		0	7	0	0	7	0
South Dakota.....	142,567	103,444	1,744	3	0	0	2	1	0
Tennessee.....	116,449	178,436		2	8	0	4	6	0
Texas.....	81,283	668,430	1	0	18	0	2	16	0
Utah.....	97,140	77,914	847	2	0	0	1	1	0
Vermont.....	91,223	36,451	1,684	2	0	0	2	0	0
Virginia.....	91,832	206,533	7,890	3	7	0	3	7	0
Washington.....	291,977	134,910	823	4	1	0	4	1	0
West Virginia.....	347,085	292,061	115	5	1	0	3	3	0
Wisconsin.....	598,072	234,604	63,942	11	0	0	8	3	0
Wyoming.....	38,935	35,972	333	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	19,275,656	14,266,502	612,838	268	166	1	216	216	3

\* These seats should have gone to the Farmer-Labor Party, which cast 251,126 votes of those listed under "Others."

\* This seat should have gone to the Socialists who cast 103,700 votes of those listed under "Others."

10 A number of the Republican and Democratic candidates received the endorsement of the Prohibition, Labor, and Socialist Parties.

11 This is the total vote for the Republican nominees who call themselves Republicans. 4 of them, with a total vote of 291,384, received the Democratic nomination as well as the Republican.

12 A proportional assignment on the basis of the totals for the whole country instead of State by State would be: Republican 246, Democratic 182, other parties (if they were united), 7. The discrepancy is due chiefly to 2 factors: (1) The vote in the South is very small in proportion to population, so that the apportionment of Members to States on the basis of population gives southern votes a greater value than northern votes; (2) the number of Members allotted to a number of the smaller States is too small to allow a satisfactory proportional assignment on a State basis.

"Besides these more obvious weaknesses of the congressional election system there are, of course, others that are not shown by the returns at all. We refer to the fact that even of those ballots that do help elect the candidate marked, many, often the majority, do not help the candidate wanted. For the old single-shot ballot used for congressional elections—the ballot that gives the voter no opportunity to say what shall be done with his vote if it cannot help the candidate marked—forces many voters, often the majority, to mark a candidate who, they think, has some chance and is not quite the worst of the lot.

"Sometime, therefore, when the people are ready, we hope the present system of electing Congressmen will be supplanted by one that is suitable for the purpose.

### Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 4 of a Series of Seven

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 4 in a series of seven statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 4 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Another chapter in the history of Senate Joint Resolution 31 is an article from the October 1928 issue of Proportional Representation Review, quarterly organ of the Proportional Representation League. This article, The Next President May Be a Minority Choice, is further evidence that Senate Joint Resolution 31 is the child of the Proportional Representation League and is based on the principles which that league would have introduced into every phase of representative government in the United States:

#### "THE NEXT PRESIDENT MAY BE A MINORITY CHOICE"

"It is entirely possible that Mr. Hoover will receive a handsome majority of the popular vote this fall and yet be defeated, or that he will fail to receive as many popular votes as Governor Smith and yet be elected. Already on three occasions a President has been chosen who had fewer popular votes than his principal opponent,<sup>1</sup> and analysis of the figures at the last election shows that a recurrence of minority rule this fall is not unlikely. In fact, so long as the votes of each State in the electoral college are all counted for one candidate and the popular votes cast within the State for other candidates are disregarded, there can never be any assurance that the majority will win.

"In 1924 President Coolidge had a plurality over John W. Davis of over seven million popular votes and 246 votes in the electoral

college. The electoral college stood 382 for Coolidge, 136 for Davis, and 13 for La Follette. Overwhelming as this lead appears, examination shows that it could have been wiped out entirely by a change of less than one million votes in 8 of the 18 Coolidge States which have at least 1 Democratic United States Senator and which may therefore be regarded as possible Democratic territory this fall. In fact, if the Democratic Party can hold the States it won in 1924 and capture by however small a margin only six of the large doubtful States as indicated in the table below, it will elect the President regardless of the total popular vote.

#### "Basis of possible Democratic victory

"Twelve Southern States which Davis carried in 1924: 136 electoral votes.

"New York (now has Democratic Governor and two Democratic Senators): 45 electoral votes.

"Ohio (now has Democratic Governor): 24 electoral votes.

"Massachusetts (Senator last elected is Democratic): 18 electoral votes.

"Missouri (now has two Democratic Senators): 18 electoral votes.

"New Jersey (now has Democratic Governor and one Democratic Senator): 14 electoral votes.

"Kentucky (Senator last elected is Democratic): 13 electoral votes.

"Total: 268 electoral votes.

"Majority that insures election: 266 electoral votes.

"Any losses from this list might easily be made up from the following 15 States with a total of 90 electoral votes, each of which has elected a Democratic Governor or United States Senator within the last 6 years: Arizona<sup>2</sup> (3 electoral votes), Colorado<sup>4</sup> (6),

<sup>1</sup> Now has a Democratic governor and two Democratic Senators.

<sup>2</sup> Now has a Democratic governor.

<sup>1</sup> The substance of the first part of this article was sent out by the Proportional Representation League as a news release on June 21.

<sup>2</sup> When John Quincy Adams was elected over Andrew Jackson in 1824, when Hayes was elected over Tilden in 1876, and when Harrison was elected over Cleveland in 1888.



Delaware<sup>5</sup> (3), Iowa<sup>5</sup> (13), Maryland<sup>5</sup> (8), Michigan<sup>5</sup> (15), Montana<sup>5</sup> (4), Nevada<sup>5</sup> (3), New Mexico<sup>5</sup> (3), Rhode Island<sup>5</sup> (5), South Dakota<sup>5</sup> (5), Utah<sup>5</sup> (4), Washington<sup>5</sup> (7), West Virginia<sup>5</sup> (8), and Wyoming<sup>5</sup> (3). There is ample opportunity for a Democratic victory without a Democratic majority vote.

"On the other hand, there is a possibility of a Democratic majority vote without a Democratic victory. The Democrats could even poll more votes than the Republicans without changing the electoral vote of 1924 in the least. In fact, if Hoover can hold the 15 States which Coolidge carried with pluralities of more than 100,000 over Davis, he will win, even if all the other States go for his opponent by overwhelming majorities, for these 15 States hold a majority of the votes in the electoral college.

*"Basis of possible Republican victory*

"(The 15 Coolidge States in which Coolidge led Davis by more than 100,000)

"New York: 45 electoral votes.

"Pennsylvania: 38 electoral votes.

"Illinois: 29 electoral votes.

"Ohio: 24 electoral votes.

"Massachusetts: 18 electoral votes.

"Michigan: 15 electoral votes.

"Indiana: 15 electoral votes.

"New Jersey: 14 electoral votes.

"California: 13 electoral votes.

"Iowa: 13 electoral votes.

"Minnesota: 12 electoral votes.

"Kansas: 10 electoral votes.

"Connecticut: 7 electoral votes.

"Washington: 7 electoral votes.

"Colorado: 6 electoral votes.

"Total: 266 electoral votes.

"Majority that insures election: 266 electoral votes.

"Of course, any losses in this list might easily be made up from the 20 other States, with a total of 116 electoral votes, which President Coolidge carried in 1924.<sup>6</sup> There is also ample opportunity for a Republican victory without a Republican majority vote.

"Under the present method of electing the President, as under the district method of electing Congressmen, it is not the number of votes for a party which counts but the number cast for it in an advantageous location. In Pennsylvania, the Democrats can take nearly half a million votes from the Republicans without gaining a single elector. But a smaller gain in New York would switch the State's 45 electoral votes from the Republicans to the Democrats, and so give the party a net gain of 90. In the 12 Southern States which gave Davis his 136 electoral votes more than 900,000 Coolidge votes were cast—almost half as many as were cast in those States for Davis—but they secured no representation in the electoral college. In the New England States, exclusive of Massachusetts, on the other hand, a smaller number of Republicans—less than 700,000—elected 26 electors.

*"A practical remedy: Proportional representation for the electoral college*

"To give effect to all votes, wherever they are cast, and so remove the danger of defeating the popular choice, two remedies have been proposed. The obvious remedy of direct election from the country at large seems at present impracticable because it would reduce the voting power of the smaller States, which are now overrepresented in the elec-

toral college, and so could hardly be expected to receive support from enough of them to write it into the Constitution.

"Another remedy, almost as effective, was proposed in Congress as early as 1877<sup>7</sup> and brought forward again in the last session by Congressman Clarence F. Lea, of California, and Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts. It keeps the device of electoral votes but proposes to divide those of each State among the several candidates, giving each candidate the same share of the electoral votes that he has of the popular vote. For example, if Hoover polled four-ninths of the popular vote in New York, it would give him four-ninths of the State's electoral vote—20 out of 45—instead of none at all. And if Governor Smith polled six-nineteenths of the popular vote in Pennsylvania, it would give him 12 of the 38 electoral votes for Pennsylvania.

"This simple application of the proportional representation principle—which is now used for legislative elections in a large part of the civilized world and for electoral colleges in Finland and Denmark<sup>10</sup>—would give every voter a chance to make his vote count for the candidate of his choice. It would remove the distorted representation of the large States which is so likely under present conditions to upset the popular verdict.<sup>11</sup>

*"A resolution by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts*

"Congressman Lea's resolution (H. J. Res. 181) for a constitutional amendment abolishing personal electors and providing for a proportional assignment of electoral votes was described in our April issue. Senator Walsh on May 8 introduced a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) calling on the States to adopt proportional representation for the electoral college of their own accord, which they already have a right to do under the Constitution if personal electors are retained.

"The resolution follows nearly word for word a resolution introduced by Senator Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Labor) of Minnesota in 1925 and printed in full in the Proportional Representation Review for April 1925. It is being sent by Senator Walsh and William C. Lee, of Washington, with a supporting memorandum by Mr. Lee which Senator Walsh had read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to all members of the legislature and a selected list of citizens in the States of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, and Tennessee, in the hope that one or more of them may be induced to put its suggestions into effect. This could very easily be done by means of the simplest sort of party list system, even without the names of the candidates for electors appearing on the ballot.

"Of course the only thoroughly safe plan, for reasons outlined in our issue for last April, would involve the abolition of personal electors by constitutional amendment."

<sup>5</sup> By Representative Levi S. Maish and Senator Charles R. Buckalew, both of Pennsylvania. (See J. Hampden Dougherty, *The Electoral System of the United States* (New York, 1906), pp. 351 ff.).

<sup>10</sup> In Finland the electoral college chooses the president; in Denmark it chooses the upper house of Parliament by proportional representation with the single transferable vote. In Sweden and the Netherlands also the upper house of Parliament is chosen by proportional representation by bodies (Provincial councils and other local authorities) which are themselves chosen by proportional representation.

<sup>11</sup> For fuller treatments of this proposal see *Proportional Representation* by Hoag and Hallett, pp. 320-328, articles in the *Proportional Representation Review* for July 1920, July and October 1924, and April 1928, and Mr. Dougherty's book cited in footnote 9.

**Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 5 of a Series of Seven**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. KARL E. MUNDT**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 5 in a series of 7 statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 5 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This chapter is in the historical development of Senate Joint Resolution 31, which proposes to change the basis of presidential elections to the principle of proportional representation, is from the April 1930 issue of the Proportional Representation Review, which was the organ of the Proportional Representation League. This article welcomed Representative Clarence F. Lea's re-introduction in the 1st session of the 71st Congress his proposal to amend the Constitution with respect to election of the President and Vice President. The title of this article "Proportional Representation Proposed Again for Presidential Elections" is documentary evidence that the apostles of the proportional representation movement believed the plan for electing the President to be based on proportional representation. The article follows:

**"PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PROPOSED AGAIN FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**

**"A constitutional amendment<sup>1</sup>**

"A measure before the present Congress which has been given far less attention than it deserves is the constitutional amendment by Congressman Lea of California<sup>2</sup> to abolish the electoral college and elect the President of the United States by popular vote without disturbing the relative voting power of the several States.

"Mr. Lea does not make the usual proposal of a direct nationwide plurality vote, for the very good reason that a sufficient number of the smaller States which would lose in voting power under that arrangement could not be expected to ratify it. He leaves each State its present allotment of electoral votes but distributes them among the candidates in proportion to their popular votes within the State.

"New York, for example, in the election of 1928, gave President Hoover 2,193,344 popular votes out of a total of 4,405,626. Since this was 22.403 forty-fifths of the votes in the State, Mr. Lea's plan would have given Mr. Hoover 22.403 electoral votes from New York, instead of all 45. And since former Governor Smith polled 21,346 forty-fifths, he would have received 21.346 of New York's electoral votes instead of none at all. Similarly in the States which Smith carried Hoover would have received his due share of the electoral votes, and the electoral vote for the whole country would have been much more nearly

<sup>1</sup> The first part of this article was sent out on April 18 with the weekly editorial service of the National Municipal League.

<sup>2</sup> H. J. Res. 106, 71st Cong., 1st sess.

<sup>6</sup> Now has one Democratic Senator.

<sup>7</sup> Senator last elected is Democratic.

<sup>8</sup> Now has a Democratic governor and one Democratic Senator.

<sup>9</sup> Or from Wisconsin (13 electoral votes), which has a Republican Governor and 2 Republican Senators and gave Coolidge a lead of 240,000 over Davis for second place in 1924; Oklahoma (10), which has 1 Republican Senator and went for Harding in 1920; and Tennessee (12), which went for Harding in 1920.

proportionate to the popular vote than it actually was."

"Such a plan would have at least the following outstanding advantages:

"1. It would make a reversal of the popular verdict less likely. Three times already a candidate has been defeated for President who polled more popular votes than his successful opponent, simply because all the votes cast for him in States which he failed to carry were disregarded. In the last presidential election it would have required a change of only 417,000 votes in certain close States, or one-ninetieth of the total, to have elected Smith President, though Hoover would still have had a popular plurality of over 5 million. On the other hand it would have required a change of only 202,000 votes to have deprived Smith of all the electoral votes he did receive. A method of election under which the disposition of 2 percent of the popular votes can make all the difference between no electoral votes at all and election is obviously not to be trusted to elect the right man.

"2. It would give every voter the satisfaction of helping his favorite candidate for President whether he voted with the majority in his State or not. In the last presidential election three quarters of a million Republican votes in Massachusetts and 2 million Democratic votes in New York had no more effect on the result than so much waste paper.

"3. It would thus stimulate voting and contribute to the political education of the electorate. When no one except a member of the locally dominant party can hope to accomplish anything by voting, it is not surprising that only half of the qualified voters usually register their votes and that campaigning is largely confined to a few doubtful States.

"4. It would make the best qualified candidates of all parties politically available for nomination regardless of their places of residence. Under the present system a candidate who does not live in one of the few large doubtful States is usually not politically available because it is the polling of most votes in those States rather than of most votes in the whole country that decides the election. In the last 13 presidential elections the Republican and Democratic Parties have nominated for President or Vice President 31 citizens of New York, Indiana, and Ohio, and only 21 from all the rest of the country together.

"5. It would remove the present tremendous incentives to fraud, promises of patronage, and excessive expenditure of money in the doubtful States with large blocks of electoral votes. How great these incentives are is indicated by the fact that on at least four occasions the change of less than a thousand votes in a single State would have elected a different President.

"6. It would remove the device of personal electors, which is not only useless but dangerous. If any of the electors should for any reason fail to carry out the very specific duties now prescribed for them by the Constitution, or should vote contrary to their pledges, it might easily change the result. The electoral college system has actually been responsible for gravely serious contro-

\* The total popular votes of the three leading candidates, as published in the official statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, were: Hoover 21,388,300 (58.1 percent), Smith 15,005,443 (40.8 percent), and Thomas 266,549 (.7 percent). The total electoral votes were Hoover 444 (83.6 percent), Smith 87 (16.4 percent), and Thomas 0 (0 percent). Mr. Lea calculates that the total electoral votes under his proposed plan would have been Hoover 291,398 (54.9 percent), Smith 231,251 (43.6 percent, and Thomas 2,872 (.5 percent).

versies on several occasions. In 1856 the electors of Wisconsin were prevented from casting their votes on the prescribed day by a severe blizzard. In the famous Hayes-Tilden dispute the personal eligibility of one elector was a deciding factor. Surely in so important a matter it is unwise to take such risks unnecessarily.

"On March 14 the House Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, to which Mr. Lea's resolution was referred, held a public hearing at which Mr. Lea presented a mass of instructive evidence in favor of his proposal, which was received by the committee with sympathetic attention. Mr. Hoag and Mr. Hallett of the Proportional Representation League also spoke."

The Proportional Representation League was equally interested in electing Members of the House of Representatives on their principles.

### Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 6 of a Series of Seven

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 6 in a series of 7 statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 6 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have stated before in this series of items, which I have introduced into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and with reference to Senate Joint Resolution 31, now pending on the Senate Calendar and which proposes to introduce a new principle of representation in presidential elections, that the proponents of proportional representation were equally concerned with the election of House Members according to their plan.

Today's chapter in the historical development of Senate Joint Resolution 31 is in the nature of an aside from the Presidency because it deals with the election of Members of the House of Representatives. This article is titled "The Nation Misrepresented" and applies the principles of proportional representation to the congressional elections of November 1930. It is from Proportional Representation Review, quarterly organ of the Proportional Representation League.

It is especially important that this old article be brought to public attention. The adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 31 with respect to the election of the President will give impulse and force to the movement to elect the House of Representatives on the same principles. The article follows:

#### "THE NATION MISREPRESENTED

"An analysis of the last congressional elections"

"With the control of the next Congress still in the hands of Providence, it is pertinent to

\* Analyses of previous congressional elections will be found in the Proportional Representation Reviews for October 1929, April 1927, April 1925, and earlier issues.

inquire whether the even balance in the representative body reflects a similar balance in the sentiments of the voters or whether the somewhat difficult situation which confronts the Nation is merely the result of faulty election machinery.

"A glance at the figures of last fall's congressional elections gives a first impression that the results were unfair to the Republicans: the Republican candidates for the National House polled 2 million more votes than their Democratic opponents.

"But this impression overlooks the fact that in large parts of the South the Democrats had no opposition and so did not need to poll their full vote.

"If, to avoid this error, one calculates State by State the proper representation of each party in proportion to the vote cast, it appears that the results actually were unfair to the Democrats: on such a proportional basis State by State the Democrats would have elected 225 Representatives to the Republicans' 204.

"But this also is inconclusive, for if the method of election had allowed due representation to minorities in conformity with the old American slogan about taxation without representation, hundreds of thousands of Republican votes would have been cast in the South and Democratic votes in the North which were not cast under present discouraging conditions. What the net result would have been no one can tell.

"The one thing certain from a careful examination of the figures is that the actual result was very much a gamble, depending on the disposition of a handful of votes in the close districts, and that the existing near-deadlock bears no necessary relation to the real wishes of the voters.

#### "Minority rule

"How defective is our present method of electing Congressmen as a means of reflecting public sentiment becomes very clear as the results are examined State by State.

"In two States the so-called majority system in single-member districts gave a majority of seats to the minority party. In West Virginia the minority party actually elected twice as many Representatives as the majority, because its votes happened to be distributed more favorably in the geographical districts. Here are the figures:

#### "West Virginia

Party	Votes cast	Representatives elected	Representatives in proportion to votes
Republican...	264,160	4	3
Democratic...	264,951	2	3

#### "Illinois<sup>1</sup>

Party	Votes cast	Representatives elected	Representatives in proportion to votes
Republican...	1,002,947	15	13
Democratic...	1,020,319	12	14
Others.....	5,808	0	0

<sup>1</sup> The total votes given for Illinois are the totals of the votes cast for district Representatives in the 25 congressional districts. 2 Representatives, 1 Republican, and 1 Democrat, were elected from the State at large.

#### "Minorities excluded

"Of course the minority party was more frequently underrepresented.

"In North Carolina the Republicans polled nearly two-fifths of the votes, but elected none of the State's 10 Representatives in Congress. This has been the usual state of affairs for many years, a temporary exception giving the Republicans two Congressmen (instead of their rightful four) in the



Hoover landslide of 1928. The Republicans of North Carolina, by living in the State, increase its representation and so regularly contribute four Congressmen to the party they vote against.

"In Michigan the Democrats polled 170,000 votes—nearly a third as many as their Republican opponents—but elected not 1 of the State's 13 Members. Less than 170,000 Democratic votes elected 10 Members in Alabama, and 12 in Georgia.

"In Missouri the vote of the Democrats exceeded that of the Republicans by less than 10,000 in a total poll of nearly a million. Yet the Democrats elected three times as many of the State's Members.

#### "Missouri

Party	Votes cast	Representatives elected	Representatives in proportion to votes
Democratic	477,467	12	8
Republican	468,853	4	8
Others	743	0	0

"The results of many other States, summarized in the table on page 46 present incongruities almost as striking.

"With the minority votes in all districts, totaling many millions, going completely to waste, justice even to organized parties is not to be expected. Add the certainty of similar injustices in the primaries of each party and the failure of millions to vote as they feel or to vote at all because they have no hope of electing the sort of officials they really

want, and the picture under present methods becomes hopeless.

"Representative government will not become a reality until the rules of the game are changed to assure all elements their fair share. This can easily be done without constitutional amendment when the American people realize its need. In fact, under the new apportionment act, any State could elect its members in the national House of Representatives by proportional representation, by act of its own legislature, without waiting for other States to do so.

#### "One-party elections

"Meanwhile the breakdown of the two-party system continues apace. The long-continued under-representation of the minority party has already, in most parts of the country, reduced it to a condition of innocuous desuetude. In four-fifths of the area of the United States a one-party system of government is, for practical purposes, in full effect.

"Under such conditions it is something of a stretch of the imagination to call either of the two great national parties either national or (if party be defined as in the Oxford dictionary as a body of persons united in a cause, opinion) a party. Each is an inharmonious aggregation of nearly all the warring elements in one part of the country. For the sake of participating in the primary of the major party, which has become the real election, low-tariff advocates in Pennsylvania register as Republicans and high-tariff advocates in Alabama as Democrats.

"How sharply and artificially the present methods of election have divided the country will be seen from the map on the back cover of this Review, and from the following tables:

#### "Results of the congressional elections,<sup>1</sup> Nov. 4, 1930

State	Votes cast			Members elected			Members by proportional representation <sup>2</sup>		
	Republican	Democratic	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others
Alabama	32,030	165,403		0	10	0	1	9	0
Arizona		52,542		0	1	0	0	1	0
Arkansas		145,108		0	7	0	0	7	0
California	1,964,680	1,390,106	2,275	10	1	0	10	1	0
Colorado	167,227	145,192	1,224	3	1	0	2	2	0
Connecticut	216,513	208,202	3,559	3	2	0	3	2	0
Delaware	48,493	38,391	127	1	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	11,819	84,070		0	4	0	0	4	0
Georgia	1,631	55,444		0	12	0	0	12	0
Idaho	80,869	45,661		2	0	0	1	1	0
Illinois <sup>3</sup>	1,002,947	1,020,819	5,808	15	12	0	13	14	0
Indiana	572,082	641,206	606	4	9	0	6	7	0
Iowa	321,702	207,686	858	10	1	0	7	4	0
Kansas	322,775	242,477		7	1	0	5	3	0
Kentucky	253,903	288,354	6,325	2	9	0	5	6	0
Louisiana	2,207	130,086		0	8	0	0	8	0
Maine	88,072	55,471		4	0	0	3	1	0
Maryland	189,815	275,461	780	0	6	0	2	4	0
Massachusetts	629,821	529,258	17,496	12	4	0	9	7	0
Michigan	567,203	171,402	5,822	13	0	0	10	3	0
Minnesota	412,888	65,490	281,385	9	0	1	6	1	13
Mississippi		34,899		0	8	0	0	8	0
Missouri	468,853	477,467	743	4	12	0	8	8	0
Montana	82,736	84,604	2,807	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nebraska	199,196	216,405		2	4	0	3	3	0
Nevada	18,279	15,343		1	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	71,606	52,323		2	0	0	1	1	0
New Jersey	558,925	425,352	6,553	9	3	0	7	5	0
New Mexico	51,655	65,194	299	0	1	0	0	1	0
New York	1,304,010	1,532,413	188,759	20	23	0	19	22	10
North Carolina	198,310	334,376		0	10	0	4	6	0
North Dakota	126,678	62,284	3,638	3	0	0	2	1	0
Ohio	955,716	910,931	13,468	13	9	0	11	11	0
Oklahoma	173,944	282,629	166	1	7	0	3	5	0
Oregon	116,642	107,187	4,696	2	1	0	2	1	0

<sup>1</sup> Official figures as published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

<sup>2</sup> The figures in this column have been calculated as if each State were a single congressional district electing its allotted quota of Members by proportional representation with the single transferable vote (Hare system), assuming that each voter voted for all the candidates of the party for which he actually voted and for no other. If proportional representation were actually used, the largest States would probably be divided into 2 or more multimember districts, but that would not interfere seriously with the proportionality of the result.

<sup>3</sup> This is the total vote for the Republican nominees who call themselves Republicans. 7 of them, with a total vote of 549,891, received the Democratic as well as the Republican nomination.

"The solid South (Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona)

Party	Votes cast	Representatives elected	Representatives in proportion to votes
Democratic	1,999,638	107	80
Republican	761,143	13	30
Others	3,083	0	0

"The solid Northwest (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California)

Party	Votes cast	Representatives elected	Representatives in proportion to votes
Republican	3,693,043	74	57
Democratic	1,316,895	17	20
Others	380,572	11	5

<sup>1</sup> No more than 1 minority Member was elected in any one State.

"These tables make it clear that under proportional representation, even if no more opposition votes were cast than actually are cast under the present adverse conditions, there would no longer be a solid South or a solid part of the North. Each of the great parties would become truly national in scope.

"And since one could vote for the minority party without throwing one's vote away, there would be a real chance of an alignment on the basis of principles instead of mere geography.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total vote for the Democratic nominees who call themselves Democrats. 1 of them, with a vote of 66,703, received the Republican as well as the Democratic nomination.

<sup>5</sup> The total votes given for Illinois are the totals of the votes cast for district representatives in the 25 congressional districts. 2 Representatives, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat, were elected from the State at large.

<sup>6</sup> Of these votes 271,599 were cast for candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party.

<sup>7</sup> Farmer-Labor.

<sup>8</sup> This is the total vote for the Democratic nominees who call themselves Democrats. 1 of them, with a vote of 39,340, received the Socialist as well as the Democratic nomination.

<sup>9</sup> Of these votes 163,286 were cast for candidates of the Socialist Party.

<sup>10</sup> Socialist.

## \*Results of the congressional elections, Nov. 4, 1930—Continued

State	Votes cast			Members elected			Members by proportional representation		
	Republican	Democratic	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others	Republicans	Democrats	Others
Pennsylvania <sup>11</sup>	1,421,634	566,594	31,143	33	3	0	26	10	0
Rhode Island	113,354	105,968		2	1	0	2	1	0
South Carolina		16,163		0	7	0	0	7	0
South Dakota	106,429	55,718	7,926	3	0	0	3	1	0
Tennessee	127,354	132,615	1,908	2	8	0	2	7	0
Texas	45,281	249,450		1	17	0	1	16	0
Utah	80,981	62,828	10,944	2	0	0	2	0	0
Vermont	49,074	23,741	7	2	0	0	2	0	0
Virginia	64,451	109,013	1,466	1	9	0	3	7	0
Washington	205,942	75,424	8,017	4	1	0	4	1	0
West Virginia	264,160	264,951		4	2	0	3	3	0
Wisconsin	395,887	72,451	51,080	10	1	0	9	1	1
Wyoming	44,890	24,519		1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	13,067,579	11,048,971	660,157	218	216	1	204	225	6

<sup>11</sup> In the several Pennsylvania districts where the same candidate was nominated by 2 or more parties, the votes have been distributed to the proper parties but the election has been credited to the party to which the successful candidate actually belongs. 5 of the successful Republicans were endorsed by the Democrats, and 1 successful Democrat by the Republicans. In 5 cases the successful candidate had Prohibition, Labor, or Socialist endorsement.

<sup>12</sup> This total includes the vote cast for Republicans, 38,106, and for Independent Republicans, 34,248. Independent Republicans opposed the regular Republican candidates in 2 districts.

<sup>13</sup> Of these votes 47,520 were cast for candidates of the Socialist Party.

<sup>14</sup> Socialist.

<sup>15</sup> A proportional assignment on the basis of the totals for the whole country instead of State by State would be: Republicans 230, Democrats 194, other parties (if they were united), 11. The discrepancy is due chiefly to 2 factors: (1) the vote in the South is very small in proportion to population, so that the apportionment of Members to States on the basis of population gives southern votes a greater value than northern votes; (2) the number of Members allotted to a number of the smaller States is too small to allow a satisfactory proportional assignment on a State basis. See the opening paragraphs of this article.

### Proportional Representation (P. R.) in the Election of the President of the United States—No. 7 and Last of a Series of Seven

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 7 and last in a series of 7 statements on proportional representation in the election of the President of the United States.

There being no objection, statement No. 7 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In concluding these essays in the historical development since January 25, 1928, I submit a copy of Senate Joint Resolution 181, 70th Congress, 1st session introduced by Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California.

During course in the Congress some of its language has been rephrased by the committee of the several intervening Congresses. The language rephrased over the years is indicated by italics. All of the language in roman type remains unchanged today in Senate Joint Resolution 31. The document follows:

#### "House Joint Resolution 181

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That an amendment is hereby proposed to the Constitution of the United States which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by three-

fourths of the legislatures of the several States. Said amendment shall be as follows:

"That the 12th amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

#### "ARTICLE XII

"The electoral college system of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is hereby abolished. The President and Vice President shall be voted for by the people of the several States. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Congress shall determine the time of such presidential election, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Until otherwise determined by the Congress, such election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every fourth year succeeding every election of a President and Vice President. Each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress.

"Within 45 days after the presidential election, or at such time as the Congress shall direct, the secretary of state of each State, or other corresponding officer of said State who, by the law thereof, has the custody of the official election returns thereof, shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President and the number of votes for each and the total vote of the electors of the State for all candidates for such offices, respectively, which lists he shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate—the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all certificates and the votes shall then be counted—each person voted for as President or Vice President in each State shall be credited with such proportion of the electoral votes of said State for such office, respectively, as the vote for said person in said State for such office bears to the total vote of the electors of said State for all candidates for said office. In making the computations, fractional numbers less than one one-thousandth shall be disregarded unless a more detailed calculation would change the result of the election. The person having the great-

est number of electoral votes for President shall be President. The person having the greatest number of electoral votes for Vice President shall be Vice President, but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

"This amendment shall take effect on the 1st day of July following its ratification."

For comparison with the above document, I submit Senate Joint Resolution 31 as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate in this Congress:

#### "Senate Joint Resolution 31

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That an amendment is hereby proposed to the Constitution of the United States which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several States. Said amendment shall be as follows:

#### "ARTICLE II

"Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of 4 years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as provided in this Constitution.

"The electoral college system of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is hereby abolished. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the people of the several States. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Congress shall determine the time of such election, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Until otherwise determined by the Congress, such election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the regular term of the President is to begin. Each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress.



"Within 45 days after such election, or at such time as the Congress shall direct, the official custodian of the election returns of each State shall make distinct lists of all persons for whom votes were cast for President and the number of votes for each, and the total vote of the electors of the State for all persons for President, which lists he shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. On the 6th day of January following the election, unless the Congress by law appoints a different day not earlier than the 4th day of January and not later than the 10th day of January, the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all certificates and the votes shall then be counted. Each person for whom votes were cast for President in each State shall be credited with such proportion of the electoral votes thereof as he received of the total vote of the electors therein for President. In making the computations, fractional numbers less than one one-thousandth shall be disregarded. The person having the greatest number of electoral votes for President shall be President, if such number be at least 40 percent of the whole number of such electoral votes. If no person have at least 40 percent of the whole number of electoral votes, then from the persons having the two highest numbers of electoral votes for President the Senate and House of Representatives sitting in joint session shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. A majority of the votes of the combined authorized membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be necessary for a choice.

"The Vice President shall be likewise elected, at the same time and in the same manner and subject to the same provisions, as the President, but no person constitutionally ineligible for the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

"The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate and the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate and the House of Representatives may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

"Sec. 2. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of section 1, article II, of the Constitution, the 12th article of amendment to the Constitution, and section 4 of the 20th article of amendment to the Constitution, are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 3. This article shall take effect on the 10th day of February following its ratification.

"Sec. 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

Verne D. Mudge

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the attached memorandum in appreciation of the fine service Mr. Verne D. Mudge has rendered the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate from 1947 until the present time as professional staff member.

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

Whereas Verne D. Mudge has been a professional staff member of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate from 1947 until the present; and

Whereas during this period of service he has demonstrated exceptional competence in assisting the committee under the chairmanships of Senator Chan Gurney, Senator Millard Tydings, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, and Senator Richard B. Russell; and

Whereas he has given the committee the benefit of his broad military experience while maintaining scrupulously a viewpoint of complete objectivity; and

Whereas by the energetic application of his talents Verne has contributed immeasurably to committee and Senate action on the many items of legislation affecting the Department of Defense and the national security enacted during the period of his service; and

Whereas he has endeared himself to the members of the committee and its staff by his outstanding ability, his wise and friendly counsel, and his loyalty to the members and staff of the committee; and

Whereas after 8 years of service Verne is resigning from his position on the staff of the committee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services expresses its profound appreciation to Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, United States Army, retired, for his dedicated service of the highest quality, and extends its sincere wishes for his future health and happiness.

#### Coal Exports Through Foreign Aid Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, since October 1954 the following coal purchases have been made from foreign aid funds:

	Tons
Colorado.....	22,400
Kentucky.....	224,000
Alabama.....	67,200
Illinois.....	179,200
Washington.....	66,080
Utah.....	67,200
West Virginia.....	44,800
Indiana.....	112,000
Oklahoma.....	44,800
New Mexico.....	11,200
Pennsylvania.....	156,800
Pittsburgh seams.....	134,400
Total.....	1,130,080

Most of this is destined for Korea; some will go to Indochina, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

Through normal commercial channels an additional 3,201,184 tons have been purchased, of which 1,321,600 tons

have been procured through the operation of a revolving fund.

A small additional amount has been bought out of foreign aid funds by the United States Government.

In all, the purchase of 4,653,824 tons of coal has been authorized for fiscal year 1955.

Exports of coal from October 1953 to September 1954 were 14,100,000 tons.

For the period October 1954, through June 1955—9 months—exports were 17,800,000 tons.

#### The Late Paul Shafer

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEWEY SHORT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker—

I sometimes hold it half a sin

To put to words the grief I feel;

For words, like Nature, half reveal

And half conceal the soul within.

But, for the unquiet heart and brain,

A use in measured language lies;

The sad mechanic exercise,

Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,

Like coarsest clothes against the cold;

But that large grief which these unfold

Is given in outline and no more.

Mr. Speaker, almost 1 year ago—on August 17, 1954—an earthquake hit me and left me buried. Paul Shafer died. Just now I am struggling to dig out or get my head above water. I have not known whether I have been on land or sea.

Members of this House and all outside who knew us well said that Frank Fellows, Paul Shafer, and Dewey Short were a grand trio. It may be doubtful as to how grand we were, but certainly we were a trio. Bound indissolubly together by a common faith, purpose, and philosophy, we were a unit.

When Frank died, Paul and I went to his funeral in Maine. Paul and I would have preferred attending our own. We did not get to do all that we had promised and wanted to do on that particular occasion, because there were too many people present, and we knew some would not understand.

After our dear and beloved Frank left us, Paul and I were called the Gold Dust Twins. Though I knew his ill health and immeasurable grief over the death of his dear wife, Ila, only 6 weeks before his death, I was not prepared for the shock that hit me like a ton of bricks when Paul was cruelly snatched from me.

Life in Maine, Michigan, Missouri, and all over the world has not been the same to me. It never will be. The moon has dimmed, the stars have gone out, and the bright sun casts only a shadow and pall over me. My heart is heavy and heavier than the heart can bear.

But I know the sun still shines. God is in the heavens and all is right with the world.

Today I miss Frank Fellows and Paul Shafer more than ever before in my life. It is only the tender ties and precious memories of them that enable me to carry on. I shall carry on to the bitter end or unto the perfect day.

Though I paid a feeble tribute to Frank, unworthy of a great and good man, which had to be read by our good mutual friend, Hon. CLIFFORD DAVIS of Tennessee, I have said nothing, until this moment—almost a year after his death—about Paul Shafer. Nothing I can say now would detract from his honor or add to his glory.

When Paul died, I did not go to his casket nor did I attend his funeral. I wanted to remember him in life, because he was so full of life. Though he is dead, he yet lives. Forever his good deeds will be a requiem sung by the angels.

Mr. Speaker, we treat our enemies with mean and contemptuous silence, but our friends with a silence that is sacred, that song can never sing, that tongue can never tell.

At this late date, almost 1 year since his death, I cannot begin to express what is in my mind and in my heart about Paul Shafer. He defies description. Rather should I "pronounce his name and let it go shining on in deathless splendor."

On this first anniversary of his death, I can only say that the dearest, sweetest, kindest, and best personal and political friend left me. Oh, what an aching void. In one sense it seems ages ago, and in another sense it seems only yesterday. He was closer to me than hands and feet, and I can now almost reach out and touch his smiling face. Paul had a heart bigger than a cow and a smile that would melt the stoniest faces. He loved people and people loved him.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Shafer with all his foolishness and playfulness—thank God he had it—was a great and good man. He fought the battle of life the hard way and understood people. He battled against heavy odds for high principles and never stultified his conscience. He believed that every person should paddle his or her own canoe but was always helpful to anyone in need. He sided with the weak, the poor, the wronged, and lovingly gave aims to people less fortunate than himself.

Paul Shafer never asked what he could get in return for his good deeds, but he had faith, knowing that whatever bread he cast upon the waters would return to him after many days. He was quick to anger at wrongdoing, but he was also quick to forgive. His big and generous heart could not carry a grudge for long. Paul Shafer loved his God, was devoted to his country, and was loyal to his friends. Honor and loyalty, Mr. Speaker, are about the highest virtues. Paul Shafer had both. His greatest pain was that he could not do more for his family, his friends, and his country. I have seen him on innumerable occasions suffer because he could not do more. Bless his soul.

Many are the times we disagreed without being disagreeable; often he reprimanded me, usually to my benefit, and I have said harsh words to him, only to

receive a big broad smile and a warm hug that melted my heart. True friends really understand. We did.

Mr. Speaker, methinks that perhaps I could pronounce a grand encomium upon Paul Shafer, but I know if I did, he would rise up in his simplicity, sincerity, humility, and honor from the ashes of his dust to strike me down. Already, I know he feels embarrassed.

I know it is now time to stop—maybe long overdue—but in closing, I want to bow down and thank our God that it was my rare privilege to have known and worked with one of the finest spirits, greatest souls, and best men ever born.

I loved Paul Shafer in this life and will love him increasingly throughout eternity.

Mr. Speaker, as I began these remarks with a quotation from Alfred Lord Tennyson, so I conclude with his immortal poem:

Break, break, break,  
On the cold gray stones, O Sea!  
And I would that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me.  
  
O well for the fisherman's boy,  
That he shouts with his sister at play!  
O well for the sailor lad,  
That he sings in his boat on the bay!  
  
And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!  
  
Break, break, break,  
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!  
But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
Will never come back to me.

### National System of Interstate and Defense Highways Act of 1955

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I do believe that the majority of the Members of the House are anxious to have a good highway bill.

The President's proposal, along with the Fallon bill, was brought up in the last few days of the session without proper consideration. The President's proposal was not satisfactory to many Members, including me, because it would have cost the taxpayers \$11½ billion in interest over a period of 30 years. The Fallon bill was not acceptable, and I opposed it, because it provided for a tax in a legislative authorization bill which would be establishing a new parliamentary practice in the House of Representatives. The tax-writing function of the Congress is in the Ways and Means Committee exclusively and not in the ordinary legislative committees. In addition to that, there was a closed rule and no amendments could be offered to that taxation provision.

There is no doubt in my mind but what a good bill could be passed as everybody appreciates the necessity for it.

Some newspapers have been violently criticizing Members of Congress for submitting to the trucking lobby. I wish to say for the record that I was not approached by a single member of the lobby. I received some telegrams, yes, very few from my district; but there was nothing unusual in the number compared to the number of telegrams I have received on other controversial matters.

### For Distinguished Service in Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, in the Sunday magazine section of the New York Times of July 24, there appeared a most interesting article written by former Senator William Benton, of Connecticut, a most distinguished American, whose penetrating and fruitful mind continues to be of benefit to all of us.

In this article, former Senator Benton cogently analyzes the duties and functions of Members of Congress, and proposes distinguished service awards to be given to Members of Congress for outstanding performance in the unsung day-to-day labors of the Congress which are so necessary but which receive so little public notice.

While I have some questions about some aspects of the proposal by Senator Benton, I think his article a most useful and arresting one. Surely it deserves a place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that this thoughtful article by former Senator Benton be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN CONGRESS—  
MANY A CONGRESSMAN DEVOTES HIMSELF QUIETLY TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE AND THE PUBLIC NEVER HEARS OF HIM—HERE IS A PROPOSAL TO REWARD THE UNSUNG LAWMAKER

(By William Benton)

As Congress lumbers toward its summer recess, the season of appraisal opens. Which Senators, which Representatives turned in the best performances, those most in the national interest?

How many questions are potentially more important than this—and on how many do we do a more careless, slovenly job? As a nation we dote on rating our athletes and our actors. We gladly debate the merits of writers, dentists, junior and senior executives, ministers of the Gospel, storekeepers, and even scientists. Do we lack the resourcefulness to assess key political policymakers and to bring them out in the open so that we can better judge their deeds and know who they are?

Reelection is no indication of outstanding national performance. Repeated reelection certainly demonstrates ability of some kind, but there are many second-raters among the old hands. Skill in getting things done for friends or hoped-for friends may determine a Congressman's reelection, but it is no gage of his performance in the national interest.



Congressmen and Senators are flooded with requests from individual constituents. They often battle manfully for special benefits for their own districts or States and such services tend to be duly rewarded at the polls.

Nor is the amount of publicity a Congressman receives necessarily a clue to his national value. For lack of better routes to recognition, too many Members of Congress, in the battle for survival, struggle too hard for newspace and headlines. That they do cannot be blamed entirely on the newspapers. The newsmen who cover Capitol Hill average high in ability, but they are limited by the requirements of their craft. They don't seek to give ratings to Congressmen. Their news stories focus on controversial figures, or on that handful among the 531 Members of Congress who as party or committee leaders—usually by virtue of seniority—wield great influence.

In November of 1953 the Harry Dexter White case was in the headlines nearly every day, with Senator JENNER's committee centered in the spotlight. The House Un-American Activities Committee announced it was going to subpoena, or request, former President Truman to testify about White. One of the House committee employees explained that the committee wanted to get into the act.

He was candid, if crude. For among all the crafts and professions, politics and the theater are the two in which personal publicity seems most important. Just as a good press is converted into ticket sales at the theater box office, so also is favorable publicity translated into votes at the polls.

The politician's thirst for attention is not inconsistent with democratic theory; one of his jobs is to discover and formulate and clarify what is on the public mind. Another is to try to give leadership to the public opinion. The danger arises when headlines are hunted cynically, when ignorance and prejudice are deliberately exploited, when phony or futile issues are raised merely for the sake of publicity.

A sorry example is Senator MCCARTHY's recent offer to take part in a commando raid on the mainland of China to rescue American fliers, "if the Air Force will provide adequate cover." A light-hearted example is Senator NEUBERGER's proposal for an investigation of the treatment of squirrels on the White House lawn.

The headline-aimed statement of the legislator is now far less commonly made on the floor of either House, or in any speech. In form, it can be a press release, or an interview, or a phone call to a columnist. An accusation or an attack is often good for space. So is a demand for an investigation.

An eye-catching bill or resolution can be tossed into the hopper for its 1-day story value. The alert solon with a flair for publicity can ride the news ticker with statements—and score a fair percentage of hits. And of course such statements often obscure the moderate and informed discussion that forms the solid substance of congressional activity. Thus the national distinction of a Congressman can in no sense be measured in column-inches.

Most Senators and Representatives, like other human beings, act out of a mixture of motives, and under a variety of pressures, among which publicity-pressure is only one. But if a given action will produce fast and favorable attention for themselves, many Members of Congress are quick to see its validity and importance. If the action promises hard work and no public recognition, it takes some of them longer to discern the same virtues in it.

This brings me back to my opening question, which can perhaps be reformulated like this: Is there a way to help rectify the imbalance of the headlines by providing a "moral equivalent" which in itself would be

personally rewarding to the Congressman; which would generate publicity that in turn would be translatable into votes at the polls; and which would help elevate the tone and quality of the Congress? I have a suggestion toward this end which will be discussed later.

Where shall we look for the unsung—or unappreciated—heroes of Capitol Hill? Three types seems to stand out.

First, there is a kind of guild of professional craftsmen in Congress, men and women who without fanfare do the bulk of the heavy work of legislation—and rarely get so much as a stick of news-type for their pains. Chief among them are the committee specialists. They master the detailed and complex problems of legislation and of its impact on the executive branch.

Hours of solitary study, and faithful attendance at often tedious committee sessions lie behind the construction of appropriation bills, tax measures and major substantive legislation in all fields.

This is the nonglamorous drudgery which is the heart of effective work by Congress. Both Houses of Congress are sprinkled with Members who devote themselves to this work, and it is they who lead and educate their newer colleagues—or the lazier—or those who spread themselves too thin.

Perhaps, without injustice to anyone, Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, may be singled out to symbolize those in Congress who have performed magnificent services for years on end while remaining virtually unknown to the general public. Senator HAYDEN entered the House in 1912 when Arizona, our newest State, was admitted to the Union. Since 1927 he has served in the Senate, and now ranks second in seniority among the 96 (only Senator GEORGE is left ahead of him).

He speaks seldom, always softly, and never with the slightest tinge of rhetoric or passion. He is a tireless worker and his influence within the Senate is enormous. He has played an outstanding part in framing massive appropriation bills, more important on the average than any other task in Congress.

His advice is sought and heeded by Members of both parties. He is trusted by everyone. On a list of influential and effective lawmakers, no name would rank higher than his. Yet he is little known outside of Arizona and the city of Washington.

Senator GEORGE, of Georgia, has been an acknowledged master of revenue and taxation problems for a generation. The Republican counterpart for Senator GEORGE is Senator MILLIKIN, of Colorado. He, too, has a command of finance and revenue issues. One of his Democratic colleagues describes Senator MILLIKIN as the ablest advocate of the conservative viewpoint on revenue and financial policy who has appeared in the Senate in this generation.

The House boasts its full quota of greatly respected stalwarts. Until he assumed the chairmanship of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in a Republican Congress, the public had rarely heard of Representative W. STERLING COLE, of New York. The record of Representative COLE's contributions to the upbuilding of the Nation's nuclear defenses has been necessarily buried in the secret archives of that committee.

My second group of unappreciated heroes are by nature the reverse of headline-hunters. They are the pros. Senator HAYDEN and GEORGE and MILLIKIN were old pros long before their seniority put their names in the news columns as committee chairmen. Thus I am here talking about temperament and industry, plus the attitude toward politics that it is a great profession and a life's work.

The pros were described by one experienced congressional observer as "the men who keep their shirts on." They are rarely reformers. They may lack talent as speakers. Their power lies in their character and the force of their personalities, in the con-

fidence they inspire in the minds of fellow Members.

These are the men who put out the fires and curb any latent tendencies to hysteria. They realize that hasty and ill-advised action by Congress can cause incalculable damage, and so they tend to advise patience and delay, and because they are respected their counsel is usually taken.

I shall make my point more clearly in this category, as in the former, if I pick names identifiable by the public even if not highly publicized except through long years of service and seniority. Two Massachusetts Congressmen can perhaps symbolize the pros: JOHN MCCORMACK and JOSEPH MARTIN, or the two Texans: SAM RAYBURN and LYNDON JOHNSON.

My third classification consists of those who risk their political fortunes to champion unpopular causes simply because they believe the cause is right. Very few of the pros are ever in this group. These are the men and women who seek to blaze the trail—to demonstrate the underlying justice of what they advocate. Their immediate reward can be a fusillade of personal abuse and billingsgate, or it can be merely the enlistment of a few more enemies. The end result can be, and sometimes is, defeat at the polls.

A personal experience of my own, in my early days in the Senate, may serve as a minor illustration.

When I was a very junior Senator in 1950—in fact, at the very bottom of the seniority ladder—a batch of Hoover Commission proposals for the improvement and reorganization of the Federal Government came before the Committee on Expenditures.

To my surprise, many of these worthy proposals had no Senate champion. I leaped into the breach, not, I like to believe, without some success on some of the Hoover proposals. One columnist said of me he couldn't decide whether I was a Sir Galahad or just naïve.

Senator Kenneth Wherry helped me gain understanding of my lonely role. The proposal under debate by the Senate was to reorganize certain aspects of the Treasury Department's relationship to the banks. I was the only Senator to speak for this Hoover Commission proposal, which was opposed by the banks and which had no friends or supporters with any political impact. After my speech came the vote. The proposed reorganization mustered only seven "ayes."

Senator Wherry left his front-row seat as Republican leader and walked to my back-row seat, No. 96. We were personal friends from my State Department days. He said: "Bill, your speech reminds me of my first as a Senator; I prepared it carefully; as I spoke I saw the old and distinguished heads nodding in approval; I thought I was doing fine; but when the vote came, I wasn't there. I didn't have the votes, and I remembered that as I walked off the floor Senator Reynolds, of North Carolina, came up to me and put a consoling arm around my shoulder. 'Kenny,' Senator Reynolds said to me, 'Kenny, we was with you as long as you was talking.'"

I learned that, more professional and experienced than I, the old hands in the Senate knew there was no political sex appeal in reorganization. There was little publicity in many of the proposals and almost no incentive in terms of popular support, meaning votes in the following election. But there could be real and terrible penalties in terms of the organized opposition of those who thought they stood to lose—whether they were bankers or railroads or Government employees or veterans. If no friends are to be won, and enemies are to be made, the choice for the Congressman can be difficult indeed.

Can we devise means of rewarding and drawing public attention to the work of the

quiet—but invaluable—Senators and Congressmen? One suggestion I herewith propose is that the American Political Science Association each year, perhaps about September 1, award five citations for distinguished service in Congress to Members for outstanding unpublicized (or inadequately understood) performance as Members of the Senate or House during the session that began in January. No Member could win a citation more than once in 5 years.

The Political Science Association, which is controlled by scholars and students of government; is experienced in administering awards. Perhaps the association would conduct an advisory secret poll among the Members of Congress itself, another among the accredited correspondents in the congressional press galleries, and a third among the 200 or 300 top employees of Congress and its committees.

If the association is unwilling or proves unsuitable to administer the awards, perhaps the responsibility should go to the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

Such citations, I believe, would be greatly coveted. What would be at stake would be far greater than a medal or scroll or even the thousand dollars that might come with it. The citations would help reelect men and women who would not otherwise get the public credit they deserve. The awards would cause other Congressmen to emulate the kind of congressional service which won the plaudits of the association. They would thus strengthen and improve the Congress. Doubtless there are better ideas toward this end; I hope my suggestion will stimulate them.

The Members of Congress are the most remarkable group that I have ever met anywhere; and in integrity, intelligence, and hard work they rank above any other group with whom I have ever worked. That is as great a tribute as I know how to pay to men and women who are so frequently kicked around, abused, misunderstood, and unappreciated.

Yet the prestige of Congress is slipping, and this is something far more serious than personal misfortune for the individual Members. (One butt of continuing attack by Communist propaganda is our Congress.) A loss of prestige for Congress is a national loss. Carried far enough, it could be a disastrous loss.

I am suggesting one way of helping our people achieve a better understanding of our Congress and how it works. At the same time my suggestion would, I believe, develop the prestige of the Congress and of those Members who contribute most to making it the great and effective body it is. Finally, I would hope that it would encourage an even larger percentage of the Congress to concentrate on those activities which promise to make our legislative process even more effective and to function ever more successfully in the public interest.

### Anniversary of the Birthday of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, August 28

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, this month we celebrate an event which took place over 200 years ago, the birth of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe on August 28, 1749.

This great German poet was also dramatist, novelist, philosopher, statesman, and scientist. He is honored throughout the world, for his fame has traversed both time and nationality. He has been called the last universal man of the Western World.

The rise of any man from humble beginnings to the heights of renown appeals strongly to our imagination. Goethe, however, was born of a well-to-do and long-established family, with every facility for education. Temptations to an easier life must have been numerous, but his life's story discloses that he refused to tread the pleasant paths that opened to him, and took the way which led over the rough road of toil and action.

Goethe has left us in his autobiography an unforgettable picture of his childhood. The library, the art objects, and antiquities of his father's home in Frankfort-on-the-Main kindled the quick intelligence and imagination of the young boy. His education was carefully planned. In the earliest stages it was conducted by his father and later was supplemented by tutors. He then studied at the universities at Leipzig and Strasbourg. There was hardly any field of study which Goethe did not survey. Meanwhile his literary powers were developing, as was evidenced in his letters and in his poetry.

When in 1775, at the age of 26, he was called to Weimar to serve the young duke, Karl August, as companion and tutor, there began for him a course in the practical application of his education to life. Here Goethe would have been free to devote much of his time to his poetry and writing, but, instead, he chose the role of servant to the people and the court. He remained in that service for over 50 years. As a public servant he worked hard as government official, administrator, theatrical manager, mining engineer, collector of art, and university chancellor. But at the same time he was furthering his studies in a number of fields. The literary results of these years are well known to all of us. Goethe incorporated more types of learning and more forms of spiritual discipline into his art than any man of his day—or of our own day, for that matter. He gave the world many pages of beauty as well as power, not only in thought but in form and style. The harmony, the balance, and the classicism that are associated with Goethe's work were not qualities that were bestowed upon him. They represent a mighty achievement, for, although Goethe spent his life in a small village and never stirred from Europe, yet he developed universal interests and universal sympathy. He will always be an inspiration to us because he transcends the narrow specialization of our day. Faust, his masterpiece, has had a great influence on literature and the arts the world over.

In examining Goethe and his varied life we like to think of those aspects of the man's character which we feel are relevant today, for, in celebrating this anniversary of his birth, we are not merely celebrating the fact that he was

a great poet. What fascinates this mid-twentieth century about Goethe is, above all, the man himself. His energy and ability were remarkable. He possessed a powerful, ever-active mind. Perhaps most important of all was the fact that he did not make his life's journey over the much-traveled roads, but thought and acted independently and with originality and imagination. His life and work were remarkably creative accomplishments.

Goethe was devoid of affectation; he possessed that entire simplicity of manner and way of life which is the crowning result of the highest culture and the finest nature. His ideal of humanity and his never doubting belief in the dignity of the individual man have greatly influenced succeeding generations. The universal greatness of Goethe cannot be disputed. The inspiration of his greatness will remain a thousand years hence, for Goethe belongs to all ages and to the whole world.

### Social-Security Amendments of 1955

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JERE COOPER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, during the 1st session of the 84th Congress, the House of Representatives by a vote of 372 yeas, 31 nays, with 2 Members voting present, approved legislation which would make important and meritorious changes in our social-security law.

The legislation, H. R. 7225, was designed to eliminate certain benefit and coverage gaps existing in the present old-age and survivors insurance system. The improvements with respect to benefits which would be accomplished by this legislation are that benefits would be available to women at age 62 instead of age 65, disability benefits would be made available to permanently and totally disabled insured workers who have attained age 50 and over, and benefits for disabled child beneficiaries age 18 and over of insured workers would be continued. The elimination of coverage gaps would be accomplished by extending coverage to self-employed professional groups—except physicians—who are now excluded, to certain farmers, to turpentine workers, and to employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Federal home-loan banks.

To improve the actuarial soundness of the old-age and survivors insurance program and to compensate for the added cost to the system that would result from these important amendments, an adjustment would be made by H. R. 7225 in the social-security tax schedule.

In addition, an advisory council on social-security financing would be established by this legislation to review the status of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

For the information of the Members of Congress and other interested persons,



I am inserting at this point in the RECORD a summary of the principal provisions of the social-security amendments of 1955, H. R. 7225.

This legislation is now pending before the Senate Committee on Finance where it is expected consideration will be given to it during the forthcoming 2d session of the 84th Congress.

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS AND EFFECTS OF SOCIAL-SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1955, H. R. 7225, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE ON JULY 18, 1955**

**GENERAL SUMMARY**

The bill would make seven changes in the old-age and survivors insurance program. It would:

1. Reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which women (workers, wives, widows, and parents) may become eligible for benefits.
2. Provide cash disability benefits for permanently and totally disabled workers aged 50 and over.
3. Provide continuation benefits for disabled child beneficiaries over age 18 of insured workers.
4. Provide extension of coverage to the self-employed professional groups now excluded (except physicians), to certain farmers, to turpentine workers, and to two groups of Federal employees.
5. Increase the contribution rates of the program.
6. Set up an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing to review the status of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund in relation to the long-term commitments of the old-age and survivors insurance program.
7. Make certain technical amendments in the program.

**SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS**

**I. Eligibility age for women**

A. The age at which women beneficiaries (workers, wives, widows, and parents) can qualify for benefits would be reduced from 65 to 62.

B. The change would be effective for the month of January 1956.

C. About 1,200,000 women would be eligible for benefits beginning with January 1956. About 800,000 could draw monthly benefits immediately; the remaining 400,000 are working or are the wives of workingmen who can draw benefits if their earnings or their husbands' earnings stop.

**II. Disability insurance benefits**

A. Benefits would be payable to qualified disabled workers who attain age 50.

B. Benefits would not be provided for dependents of a disabled worker.

C. To be insured for disability benefits the disabled worker would have to:

1. Be fully insured; and
2. Be currently insured; and

3. Have 20 quarters of coverage in the last 40 quarters ending with the first quarter of disablement.

D. The definition of disability would be the same as in present law for freezing the insurance rights of disabled persons (except there would be no presumed disability for the blind).

E. Where an individual is also receiving a workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit based on disability, the disability benefit under the old-age and survivors insurance program would be reduced by the amount of such benefit.

F. In order to promote rehabilitation, an individual performing services in the course of a rehabilitation program carried on under an approved State plan would nevertheless be considered disabled (not able to engage in any substantial gainful employment) for a year after he first rendered such services.

G. The first month for which disability benefits would be payable would be January 1956.

**III. Benefits for disabled children**

A. The disability must have begun before the child attained age 18.

B. The child must have attained age 18 after December 1953 and must have been eligible for benefits before age 18.

C. The benefits would be first payable for the month of January 1956; a child who previously had been entitled to benefits and whose benefits had been terminated would have to file a new application.

D. Between 500 and 1,000 disabled children would become eligible on January 1, 1956. Some 250 to 500 children currently attaining age 18 would be continued on the rolls annually in the future.

**IV. Extension of coverage**

A. Coverage would be extended to:

1. Professional self-employed groups now excluded, except physicians—that is, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinarians, naturopaths, and optometrists (200,000 persons).

2. Employees of Federal Home Loan Banks (200 employees) and additional employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority (13,000 employees).

3. Agricultural workers engaged in the production of turpentine and gum naval stores (20,000 workers).

4. The above provisions would be effective January 1, 1956.

5. Rental income from a farm under certain conditions.

B. The status of share farmers covered under present law would be clarified to resolve any doubt in favor of their being self-employed for coverage purposes.

C. The following technical changes affecting coverage would be made in the Internal Revenue Code:

1. Employees of nonprofit organizations who were on the payroll when the organization elected coverage but did not elect coverage at that time would be given a limited time in which to elect coverage;

2. Nonprofit organizations would be enabled to acquire coverage for the quarter in which coverage is elected;

3. District of Columbia credit unions, whose employees are covered under OASI, would be subject to the OASI employer tax.

**V. Tax rate changes**

The schedule of tax rate increases would be accelerated and the ultimate rate raised above that in present law:

[In percent]

Years	Employers and employees		Self-employed	
	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
1956-59.....	2	2½	3	3½
1960-64.....	2½	3	3½	4½
1965-69.....	3	3½	4½	5½
1970-74.....	3½	4	5½	6
1975 and after.....	4	4½	6	6½

**VI. Establishment of advisory council on social-security financing**

A. Purpose: To review the status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in relation to the long-term commitments of the program.

B. Membership: Commissioner of Social Security as Chairman, plus 12 other members is to be appointed by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare representing, to the extent possible, employees and employers in equal numbers and self-employed persons and the public.

C. Report: Report and recommendations, including recommendations for changes in old-age and survivors insurance tax rates,

would be submitted not later than January 1, 1959, for inclusion in the trustees' report to be submitted to Congress by March 1, 1959.

D. Duration: Council to go out of existence after submittal of report. However, a new council, similarly constituted and with same functions and duties, would be appointed not later than 2 years prior to each ensuing scheduled increase in tax rate, and would report its findings and recommendations not later than January 1 of year preceding year in which the scheduled increase is to occur, for publication in next ensuing trustees' report.

**VII. Technical amendments**

Technical amendments would be made to align old-age and survivors insurance requirements with change to April 15 date for income-tax reporting; to put computations involving disability periods on an annual basis; and to preserve relationship between old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement programs.

**VIII. Costs**

The level premium cost, on intermediate basis, as percent of payroll, is as follows:

	Percent of payroll
Present law (current estimate, 1955).....	7.51
Increase in cost resulting from proposed changes:	
Reduction in retirement age for women.....	.56
Monthly disability benefits beginning at age 50.....	.37
Extension of coverage.....	.01
Continuation of benefits to disabled child beneficiaries beyond age 18.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....	.92
Revised law.....	8.43

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

**IX. Benefit payments**

Additional benefit payments under the bill on an annual basis are as follows:

[Amounts in millions]

First year (1956):	
Reduction in retirement age for women.....	\$389
Monthly disability benefits.....	200
Extension of coverage and continuation of benefits to disabled children.....	2
Total.....	591

Long run (1980):

Reduction in retirement age for women.....	1,292
Monthly disability benefits.....	859
Extension of coverage and continuation of benefits to disabled children.....	43
Total.....	2,194

**Budget Estimates and Appropriations, 84th Congress, 1st Session**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. CLARENCE CANNON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I include herein certain tabulations showing results of the work of the 1st session of the

84th Congress on appropriation bills as compared to budget estimates submitted. The first tabulation is in the usual form by bills, and divides them as between

fiscal year 1956, fiscal year 1955 and prior, and one item not considered but included here for sake of completeness. Permanent appropriations—those which

recur automatically under substantive law without annual action in the appropriation bills—are also added for purpose of showing a complete total.

*Comparison of estimates and appropriations, 84th Cong., 1st sess.*

Title	Estimates considered by House	Reported to House	Passed House	Estimates considered by Senate	Reported to Senate	Passed Senate	Public law	Increase (+) or decrease (-), appropriation compared with estimates
<b>1. Fiscal year 1956 bills:</b>								
<b>Treasury-Post Office:</b>								
Treasury.....	\$604,398,000	\$595,818,000	\$595,818,000	\$604,398,000	\$603,348,000	\$603,348,000	\$599,598,000	-\$4,800,000
Post Office.....	2,754,817,000	2,685,700,000	2,685,700,000	2,754,817,000	2,754,104,000	2,754,104,000	2,721,720,500	-33,096,500
Tax Court of the United States.....	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	-----
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,360,250,000</b>	<b>3,282,553,000</b>	<b>3,282,553,000</b>	<b>3,360,385,000</b>	<b>3,358,622,000</b>	<b>3,358,622,000</b>	<b>3,322,488,500</b>	<b>-37,896,500</b>
<b>Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare:</b>								
Labor.....	470,116,000	417,792,900	417,792,900	470,116,000	418,838,900	418,838,900	418,303,650	-51,812,350
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,949,465,861	1,907,403,361	1,907,403,361	1,949,465,861	1,972,890,700	1,973,740,700	1,942,886,850	-6,579,011
Related agencies.....	12,567,000	12,326,000	12,326,000	12,567,000	12,326,000	12,326,000	12,326,000	-241,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,432,148,861</b>	<b>2,337,522,261</b>	<b>2,337,522,261</b>	<b>2,432,148,861</b>	<b>2,404,055,600</b>	<b>2,404,905,600</b>	<b>2,373,516,500</b>	<b>-58,632,361</b>
<b>Interior and related agencies:</b>								
Interior.....	222,734,356	207,025,856	206,680,156	222,734,356	227,301,698	227,301,698	220,399,798	-2,334,558
Forest Service.....	83,453,000	84,536,690	84,536,690	84,623,000	93,826,690	93,826,690	90,315,129	+5,692,129
Related agencies.....	7,165,700	6,708,700	6,708,700	7,165,700	6,858,700	6,858,700	6,858,700	-307,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>313,353,056</b>	<b>298,271,246</b>	<b>297,925,546</b>	<b>314,523,056</b>	<b>327,987,088</b>	<b>327,987,088</b>	<b>317,573,627</b>	<b>+3,050,571</b>
<b>Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration:</b>								
Administration.....	897,684,574	880,260,050	880,260,050	898,384,574	884,393,923	884,433,923	883,051,623	-15,332,951
Independent offices.....	5,639,790,000	5,845,595,375	5,845,595,375	5,640,155,000	5,882,379,500	5,848,394,500	5,842,458,500	+202,303,500
<b>State, Justice, and judiciary and related agencies:</b>								
State.....	147,267,197	126,769,977	126,769,977	147,267,197	147,549,608	147,549,608	137,450,905	-9,816,292
Justice.....	201,485,000	197,525,000	197,525,000	201,485,000	200,445,000	200,445,000	198,735,000	-2,750,000
The judiciary.....	30,279,715	29,603,250	29,603,250	30,279,715	30,640,810	30,640,810	30,116,510	-163,205
U. S. Information Agency.....	88,500,000	80,500,000	80,500,000	88,500,000	88,350,000	88,350,000	85,000,000	-3,500,000
Refugee relief.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-1,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>483,531,912</b>	<b>450,398,227</b>	<b>450,398,227</b>	<b>483,531,912</b>	<b>481,985,418</b>	<b>481,985,418</b>	<b>466,302,415</b>	<b>-17,229,497</b>
<b>Defense:</b>								
Office of the Secretary.....	12,750,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	12,750,000	12,670,000	12,670,000	12,670,000	-80,000
Interservice activities.....	682,250,000	672,250,000	672,250,000	682,250,000	682,250,000	682,250,000	682,250,000	-----
Army.....	7,573,980,000	7,329,818,000	7,329,818,000	7,573,980,000	7,330,053,000	7,330,053,000	7,329,953,000	-244,027,000
Navy.....	9,180,157,000	9,071,834,000	9,071,834,000	9,180,157,000	9,071,785,166	9,118,179,556	9,118,179,556	-61,977,444
Air Force.....	14,783,678,000	14,401,904,000	14,401,904,000	14,783,678,000	14,739,763,170	14,739,763,170	14,739,763,170	-43,914,830
<b>Total, Defense.....</b>	<b>32,232,815,000</b>	<b>31,488,206,000</b>	<b>31,488,206,000</b>	<b>32,232,815,000</b>	<b>31,836,521,336</b>	<b>31,882,915,726</b>	<b>31,882,815,726</b>	<b>-349,999,274</b>
District of Columbia.....	(175,405,300)	(166,547,509)	(166,901,780)	(175,405,300)	(169,456,749)	(169,456,749)	(168,843,440)	(-6,618,580)
Federal payment.....	21,892,700	17,892,700	17,892,700	21,892,700	21,892,700	21,892,700	19,892,700	-2,000,000
<b>Commerce and related agencies:</b>								
Commerce.....	1,347,800,000	1,103,560,000	1,105,810,000	1,347,800,000	1,296,322,300	1,298,897,300	1,227,385,000	-120,415,000
Canal Zone.....	16,898,000	16,300,000	16,300,000	16,898,000	16,600,000	16,600,000	16,300,000	-598,000
Related agencies.....	1,695,000	1,575,000	1,575,000	1,695,000	1,695,000	1,695,000	1,675,000	-20,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,366,393,000</b>	<b>1,121,435,000</b>	<b>1,123,685,000</b>	<b>1,366,393,000</b>	<b>1,314,617,300</b>	<b>1,317,192,300</b>	<b>1,245,360,000</b>	<b>-121,033,000</b>
<b>General Government matters:</b>								
General Government matters.....	27,700,700	21,890,700	21,890,700	28,777,700	27,166,300	27,166,300	27,166,300	-1,611,400
<b>Public works:</b>								
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,045,000,000	618,000,000	618,000,000	1,045,000,000	575,000,000	575,000,000	575,000,000	-470,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	27,550,000	26,214,000	26,214,000	27,550,000	27,053,000	27,053,000	27,053,000	-497,000
Department of Interior power administrations.....	24,297,000	22,944,000	22,944,000	24,297,000	23,660,000	23,660,000	23,610,000	-687,000
Bureau of Reclamation.....	179,616,000	145,090,442	178,745,000	179,616,000	180,095,000	180,095,000	179,995,000	+379,000
Army civil functions.....	512,702,000	473,497,800	526,219,800	525,002,000	571,683,000	571,763,000	559,955,500	+34,953,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,789,165,000</b>	<b>1,285,746,242</b>	<b>1,372,122,800</b>	<b>1,801,465,000</b>	<b>1,377,491,000</b>	<b>1,377,571,000</b>	<b>1,365,613,500</b>	<b>-435,851,500</b>
<b>Legislative:</b>								
Mutual security.....	67,572,138	66,298,175	66,298,175	92,692,911	92,924,027	93,025,527	92,808,972	+116,061
The supplemental, 1956.....	3,266,641,750	2,638,741,750	2,638,741,750	3,266,641,750	3,205,341,750	3,205,341,750	2,703,341,750	-563,300,000
The supplemental, 1956.....	1,927,785,808	1,648,876,128	1,224,270,628	2,123,351,072	1,826,111,614	1,830,078,614	1,656,625,802	-466,725,270
<b>Subtotal, fiscal year 1956.....</b>	<b>53,826,724,559</b>	<b>51,383,686,854</b>	<b>50,047,368,212</b>	<b>54,063,157,536</b>	<b>53,041,489,556</b>	<b>53,062,012,446</b>	<b>52,199,015,915</b>	<b>-1,864,141,621</b>
<b>2. Deficiency and supplemental acts, fiscal year 1955:</b>								
Urgent deficiency, 1955.....		25,000	25,000	160,000	993,950	1,013,950	1,013,950	+853,950
Second supplemental, 1955.....	920,523,454	855,212,429	857,187,429	952,002,718	938,402,835	945,412,835	898,805,875	-53,196,843
Department of Justice.....	750,000	710,000	710,000	750,000	710,000	710,000	710,000	-40,000
Second urgent deficiency, 1955.....	28,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	28,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	-3,000,000
House of Representatives.....		12,000	12,000		12,000	12,000	12,000	+12,000
<b>Subtotal, fiscal year 1955 and prior.....</b>	<b>949,536,929</b>	<b>881,222,904</b>	<b>883,197,904</b>	<b>981,176,193</b>	<b>965,382,260</b>	<b>972,412,260</b>	<b>925,805,300</b>	<b>-55,370,893</b>
<b>3. Estimates not considered:</b>								
Estimates not considered.....	156,500,000			156,500,000				-156,500,000
<b>Grand total, session.....</b>	<b>54,932,761,488</b>	<b>52,264,909,758</b>	<b>50,930,566,116</b>	<b>55,200,833,729</b>	<b>54,006,871,816</b>	<b>54,034,424,706</b>	<b>53,124,821,215</b>	<b>-2,076,012,514</b>
<b>4. Permanent appropriations (estimate):</b>								
Permanent appropriations (estimate).....							6,773,516,346	-----
<b>Grand total, regular annual, supplemental, deficiency and permanent.....</b>	<b>54,932,761,488</b>	<b>52,264,909,758</b>	<b>50,930,566,116</b>	<b>55,200,833,729</b>	<b>54,006,871,816</b>	<b>54,034,424,706</b>	<b>59,898,337,561</b>	<b>-2,076,012,514</b>

<sup>1</sup> Points of order made and sustained during consideration of the bill on the floor of the House reduced bill as reported by committee by \$1,452,499,500. Amendments adopted on the floor increased bill by \$27,900,000.



## SUMMARY FOR THE SESSION

Budget estimates submitted to the House during the session totaled \$54,932,761,488 against which the Committee on Appropriations recommended \$52,264,909,758, or \$2,667,851,730 less than the estimates. Bills as passed by the House totaled \$50,930,566,116—below the committee totals only because of numerous items deleted from the supplemental, 1956 bill by points of order. Estimates considered by the Senate aggregated \$55,200,833,729 and the bills as passed by that body totaled \$54,034,424,706. Final amounts enacted aggregate \$53,124,821,215, a total of \$2,076,012,514 below the estimates submitted by the President.

Mr. Speaker, the reductions effected in the President's budget requests for appropriations are supportable. They are bona fide. They were made because there were reasons why they could be made. On the other hand, the totals appropriated during the present session for fiscal year 1956 as shown in the tabulation are not the final amounts. Supplemental estimates for 1956 are expected to be forthcoming in the next session. The final totals will be higher, but no one can now predict precisely how much higher.

## COMPARISON OF REDUCTIONS

Mr. Speaker, at first glance the reduction of \$2 billion plus in the budget estimates appears to compare unfavorably with the record of the 83d Congress. The 1st session of the 83d Congress reduced budget estimates by \$12 billion and the 2d session effected cuts of \$2.6 billion in the estimates.

But these bare totals do not reveal the whole story. It must necessarily be apparent to anyone acquainted with the facts that only within the Department of Defense could any wholesale budget adjustments of this magnitude be made. The reductions of \$12 billion in the 1st session of the 83d Congress were composed in major part of reductions totaling \$8 billion in the Department of Defense. The \$8 billion reduction was made possible in turn by a cut of approximately \$5 billion in the Air Force. In the 2d session of the 83d Congress the cut of \$2.6 billion included \$1.4 billion in the Defense Department.

Appropriations of the 1st session of the 83d Congress aggregated \$54.5 billion. Appropriations of the 2d session were still lower, totaling \$47.6 billion, or approximately \$6.9 billion less. Following that same pattern, appropriations for the Defense Department in the 2d session were \$5 billion below those for the 1st session.

The result of the reductions in defense in the 83d Congress is partially reflected in the estimates submitted by the administration to the present Congress. Total estimates submitted were \$7.6 billion above appropriations voted by the 2d session of the 83d Congress. Requests for the Department of Defense were raised from \$29.6 billion—the appropriation for 1955—to \$33.7 billion for 1956, or \$4.1 billion of the \$7.6 billion total. The lion's share of the increase is for the Air Force.

The present Congress has met its responsibilities to provide for the national defense and has not therefore made any appreciable reduction in funds for defense. And, in so doing, it was necessary to appropriate above the reduced level of last year's appropriations—as the President requested.

The following table shows the situation I have just discussed:

*Comparison of estimates, appropriations, and reductions, 83d and 84th Congs. (grand totals except permanent appropriations and miscellaneous private acts)*

Congress and session	Estimates	Law	Decrease (—)
83d Cong., 1st sess.	\$66,568,694,353	\$54,539,342,491	—\$12,029,351,862
83d Cong., 2d sess.	50,253,323,985	47,642,131,205	—2,611,192,780
84th Cong., 1st sess.	55,200,833,729	53,124,821,215	—2,076,012,514

*Department of Defense only (appropriations for defense military functions and military public works)*

Congress and session	Estimates	Law	Decrease (—)
83d Cong., 1st sess.	\$42,619,961,000	\$34,612,317,000	—\$8,007,614,000
83d Cong., 2d sess.	30,987,055,000	29,617,128,488	—1,369,926,512
84th Cong., 1st sess.	33,712,815,000	33,076,685,026	—636,129,974

## MAJOR NATIONAL DEFENSE ITEMS

Mr. Speaker, Department of Defense appropriations of course represent the preponderance of national security outlays. But substantial additional amounts appropriated annually either

contribute directly to the national defense effort or result directly therefrom. Since the aggregate amounts represent about 80 percent of total appropriations, the following table is included in order to show the situation in more specific terms:

*Major national defense and all other appropriations, 84th Cong., 1st sess.*

[NOTE.—Excludes permanent appropriations]

	Estimates	Law	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
<b>Regular annual 1956 acts:</b>			
1. Major national security agencies and activities:			
Department of Defense	\$32,232,815,000	\$31,882,815,726	—\$349,999,274
Veterans' Administration	4,452,370,000	4,466,128,000	+13,758,000
Atomic Energy Commission	1,045,000,000	675,000,000	—470,000,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	76,500,000	72,700,000	—3,800,000
Selective Service System	28,700,000	27,216,000	—1,484,000
General Services Administration (Strategic and Critical Materials)	548,900,000	548,900,000	—
Federal Civil Defense Administration	50,300,000	56,350,000	+6,050,000
Mutual security program	3,266,641,750	2,703,341,750	—563,300,000
Subtotal	41,710,226,750	40,332,451,476	—1,377,775,274
2. All other agencies and activities	10,229,579,714	10,209,938,637	—19,641,077
Total regular annual 1956 acts	51,939,806,464	50,542,390,113	—1,397,416,351
<b>Supplemental and deficiency, 1956 and prior:</b>			
1. Major national security agencies and activities:			
Department of Defense (military public works)	1,480,000,000	1,193,869,300	—286,130,700
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	300,000	240,000	—60,000
Mutual Security	8,000,000	—	—8,000,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	28,050,000	12,325,000	—15,725,000
Atomic Energy Commission	294,700,000	256,327,000	—38,373,000
Veterans' Administration	423,720,000	420,611,000	—3,109,000
Subtotal	2,234,770,000	1,883,372,300	—351,397,700
2. All other agencies and activities	869,757,265	699,058,802	—170,698,463
Total supplemental and deficiency, 1956 and prior	3,104,527,265	2,582,431,102	—522,096,163
Estimate not considered	156,500,000	—	—156,500,000
Total appropriations, session	55,200,833,729	53,124,821,215	—2,076,012,514
<b>Recapitulation:</b>			
Major national security activities	43,944,996,750	42,215,823,776	—1,729,172,974
All other activities	11,099,336,979	10,908,997,439	—190,339,540
Estimate not considered	156,500,000	—	—156,500,000
Total	55,200,833,729	53,124,821,215	—2,076,012,514

## DEFICIT SPENDING

Mr. Speaker, deficit spending continues. Not since fiscal year 1951 has the Government operated in the black. The budget for fiscal year 1956, submitted last January, forecast a deficit of \$2.4 billions. Reductions made in requests for appropriations during this session will result in reductions in expendi-

tures and if revenues hold to the January budget estimate of \$60 billions, the deficit should be less than \$2.4 billion.

Mr. Speaker, the Government has operated in the red in each of the 3 fiscal years of the present administration. The following tabulation shows the situation:

## Estimates of budget receipts, expenditures, and deficit, fiscal years 1954, 1955, and 1956

[In millions]

Item	Fiscal year 1954, budget, 1956 (actual)	Fiscal year 1955			Fiscal year 1956, budget, 1956 (January 1955)
		Budget, 1955	Budget, 1956	Preliminary, actual, July 14, 1955	
Receipts.....	\$64,655	\$62,642	\$59,000	\$60,302	\$60,000
Expenditures.....	67,772	65,570	63,504	64,494	62,408
Deficit.....	3,117	2,928	4,504	4,192	2,408

NOTE.—The last year in which a budget surplus occurred was fiscal year 1951 when, under a previous administration, there was a surplus of \$3.5 billion.

The old debt ceiling of \$275 billion was increased at the last session of Congress to \$281 billion as a purely temporary measure. Failure to spend less than revenues taken in made it necessary during the current session to continue the \$281 billion ceiling for another year and there is no convincing evidence of being able to return to the old ceiling by next year, much less going below it. All of this has happened when the Nation is at peace. We are not at war. Revenues are at the highest level in our peacetime history, yet expenditures continue to exceed them. The consequences are serious. The purchasing power of the dollar has been reduced, adversely affecting every American family. We cannot indefinitely continue spending more than we take in and expect to remain solvent. Furthermore, a sound, healthy economy is a basic cornerstone of our national defense program.

Mr. Speaker, the administration has already begun formulation of the budget which will be submitted next January. Unless the intervening months hold events now unforeseeable, it will be another peacetime budget. If the administration is to avoid further postponing fulfillment of its promise in the campaign of 1952, the next budget will have to be submitted in balance. It must be in balance if the purchasing power of family income and savings is not to be further reduced and further increase of the national debt avoided. If the President will submit a sound balanced budget, the Committee on Appropriations and the Congress will cooperate by holding down, and even further reduce, the spending requests. The appropriation bills returned to the President will be below the budget on which they are based, as they have been for many years.

## SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES

In 1950, the Congress approved the General Appropriations Act for 1951 which contained, as developed and recommended by this committee, a vastly strengthened antideficiency law. The control of the Congress over supplemental and deficiency estimates has improved considerably. In the present session, total supplemental and deficiency estimates for the fiscal year 1955 and prior fiscal years amounted to \$985,276,193, and the ensuing laws appropriated \$929,905,300. These amounts compare with appropriations previously enacted totaling \$47,642,131,205 for 1955.

Of the supplemental and deficiency estimates for 1955 and prior years considered in this session, \$928,500,000, or approximately 94 percent, represent

items which are practically mandatory by virtue of substantive law. Appropriations in consequence of these particular estimates total \$897,966,000, a modest reduction of about 3 percent in the estimates. Typical of the items largely beyond reach of the Committee on Appropriations are \$420,611,000 for supplemental requirements of compensation and benefit programs for veterans; \$238 million for added needs of the program of grants to States for public assistance; \$99,375,000 for additional liquidation of contract authority for various phases of the highway aid programs; and \$50 million in additional requirements for the payment of operating differential subsidies for merchant marine operations.

Aside from these major programs, items of purely contingent and deficiency nature considered in this session for fiscal years 1955 and prior totaled only \$56,776,193, or one-tenth of 1 percent above the original estimates for the fiscal year 1955. Against these estimates, appropriations were made in the amount of \$31,939,300, a reduction of nearly 44 percent below the estimates.

In recapitulation, of items submitted under the name of supplemental and deficiency estimates, the Congress made reductions of 44 percent in the less than 6 percent which were completely within the control of the committee and the Congress, but could only afford to make very conservative reductions of 3 percent in the 94 percent of the estimates which were based on spending programs more specifically established in substantive law.

As to supplemental estimates submitted during this session for the fiscal year 1956, and the Mutual Security Appropriation Act should properly be so considered, \$5,203,347,412 out of the total of \$5,385,892,822 resulted directly from legislation introduced during this same session. These large amounts include two major authorization bills, mutual security and military public works—estimates of \$3,266,641,750 and \$1,473,550,000, respectively—which were not passed until late in the session. Although reductions of about 15 percent in the estimates were effected, it should be apparent that proper consideration cannot be given, by either the committee or the Congress, to estimates of this magnitude with less than 4 weeks between enactment of the authorizing legislation and the adjournment date. The executive branch should submit the programs much earlier in the session so as to permit more adequate legislative consideration.

## Record of Activity of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, 1st Session, 84th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

## HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives submits its record of activity during the first session of this Congress. As chairman of the committee, I do this in the knowledge that its contributions to the achievements of the 84th Congress could not have been effected without the concentrated work and devotion of the members of the committee and the staff.

Of the 8,843 bills introduced in the House, a total number of 3,959 were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, thus giving this committee about 45 percent of the total number of House bills.

Among the 3,959 referred to this committee are the following: 817 public House bills, 12 public Senate bills, 2,815 private House bills, 315 private Senate bills. Thirty-three public House bills reported by the Committee on the Judiciary were pending in the Senate at the time of adjournment. Twenty-three public bills acted upon by the Committee on the Judiciary have been enacted into law. Three hundred and twenty-seven private bills were enacted into private law.

The committee held a total of 114 hearings during the session on 3,959 bills.

We believe it is a good record and we invite review of the detailed account of the work of the five standing subcommittees into which the committee itself is divided, as hereinbelow set forth:

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1—GENERAL JURISDICTION  
OVER BILLS AS ASSIGNED, SPECIAL JURISDICTION  
OVER IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Public bills: Subcommittee No. 1 had 104 public bills referred to it for action.

A group of nine bills dealing with the transportation and distribution of obscene matter were considered by the subcommittee. H. R. 3333, amending chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, so as to strengthen the provisions barring the transportation of indecent and obscene matter, was reported by the subcommittee. A similar Senate bill, S. 600, was amended on the floor of the House by the substitution of the provisions of H. R. 3333. That bill, approved by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, became Public Law 95.

H. R. 2854 to increase the penalties for seditious conspiracy, advocating the overthrow of the Government and conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the Government was recommended favorably by the subcommittee. The bill was reported, passed the House, and was pending in the Senate at the close of the session.

The subcommittee drafted and recommended for enactment a bill to facilitate



the admission into the United States of wives and children of Spanish shepherders who had been admitted under laws authorizing the admission of such shepherders. The legislation also provided for a more humane approach to the waiver of minor criminal offenses of persons seeking to enter the United States. The subcommittee incorporated into the bill an amendment to the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, so as to apply that law to refugees in Spain. An additional committee amendment was designed to correct a situation involving a number of aliens admitted under the displaced persons laws, who misrepresented their nationality or country of birth to avoid forced repatriation to Communist-controlled countries. The bill, H. R. 6888, was reported to the House, and was passed on July 30, 1955. The bill was not acted upon by the Senate prior to adjournment.

The subcommittee, after hearings at which representatives of the American Bar Association and the State and Justice Departments appeared, recommended an amended bill to provide for a commission to conduct a study of the problems in the field of international legal procedure with the purpose of formulating suggested rules of international judicial procedure. A clean bill was introduced embodying the recommendations of the subcommittee and reported to the House, H. R. 7500.

The committee has heard from a large number of witnesses in the course of hearings on H. R. 3, a bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of the acts of Congress on State laws. It is contemplated that hearings on this legislation will be continued at the next session of this Congress.

The subcommittee held 33 meetings, 8 of which were hearings on public bills.

The extent of work of this subcommittee cannot be appreciated without a review of its activity in the area of private legislation. The following table sets this forth:

House bills:	
Private laws enacted.....	270
Bills pending in Senate.....	99
Adverse action by Senate committee.....	2
Reported in House, Senate bills substituted on House floor.....	5
Passed by Senate, amended, in which the House has not concurred.....	3
On House Private Calendar.....	1
Recommitted.....	2
Tabled by committee.....	291
Bills disposed of by inclusion in two omnibus bills.....	64
Bills rejected under committee rules.....	37
Departmental reports submitted, no action taken.....	935
Departmental reports requested and not received.....	283
Number departmental reports requested.....	199
<b>Total House bills.....</b>	<b>2,191</b>
House joint resolutions:	
Private law enacted.....	1
Private law pending.....	1
<b>Total joint resolutions.....</b>	<b>2</b>

Senate bills:	
Private laws enacted.....	131
Vetoed.....	1
Tabled by committee.....	15
Pending.....	151
<b>Total Senate bills.....</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>Total number of bills and joint resolutions.....</b>	<b>2,491</b>
<b>Total number of private laws.....</b>	<b>1,412</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ten Senate bills, not referred to the committee, were called up on the floor of the House and have become private laws.

In addition, final congressional action was taken on several concurrent resolutions, as follows:

Three House concurrent resolutions, approving the favorable recommendation of the Attorney General in 611 cases submitted to Congress pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

Two House concurrent resolutions, favoring the granting of permanent residence in 409 cases submitted to Congress by the Attorney General pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended.

Two Senate concurrent resolutions, approving 256 cases submitted to Congress by the Attorney General in which suspension of deportation was recommended.

Two Senate concurrent resolutions, withdrawing suspension of deportation in two cases.

One Senate concurrent resolution, providing for the reenrollment of S. 195.

Totals: 5 House concurrent resolutions, 5 Senate concurrent resolutions.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED, SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER CLAIMS

During the session the subcommittee conducted hearings on 14 different days. These covered public as well as private claims measures. Consideration was given 296 bills.

The following tabulation indicates the workload of this subcommittee in connection with claims against the Government:

Referred to subcommittee:	
Private, House bills.....	599
Private, House resolutions.....	15
Private, Senate bills.....	12
<b>Public, House bills.....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Public, House joint resolution.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Public, Senate bills.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>698</b>
Reported to committee:	
Private, House bills, favorably.....	194
Private, House resolutions, favorably.....	14
Private, Senate bills, favorably.....	7
<b>Public, House bills, favorably.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Public, Senate bills, favorably.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>233</b>
Private, House bills, adversely.....	66
Private, Senate bills, adversely.....	1
<b>Public, House bills, adversely.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Public, Senate bill, adversely.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70</b>

Reported to House:	
Private, House bills.....	227
Private, House resolutions.....	14
Private, Senate bills.....	6
<b>Public, House bills.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Public, Senate bill.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>265</b>

Passed House:	
Private, House bills.....	212
Private, House resolutions.....	14
Private, Senate bills.....	7
<b>Public, House bills.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Public, Senate bill.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>250</b>

Pending in Senate:	
Private, House bills.....	168
Public, House bills.....	15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>183</b>
Public laws enacted (claims).....	2
Private laws enacted.....	57
Bills vetoed.....	3

<sup>1</sup> This total includes 33 private House bills reported under rule 7 of the committee, which authorizes the chairman to report bills which have been favorably reported by the committee in the previous Congress.

A substantial amount of the subcommittee's time was devoted to the bill (H. R. 4045) relating to the Texas City disaster. This legislation concerned some 8,000 claims against the United States for death, personal injury, and property damage. As a result of the disaster over 570 people were killed and 3,500 more injured. The claims were litigated for over 5 years in the Federal courts under the Tort Claims Act.

The subcommittee held extensive hearings in which it heard not only the representatives from the Department of Justice, but also the attorneys who represented many of the claimants. It also studied and examined the record of the court litigation, which consisted of over 39 volumes and some 40,000 pages. In addition, the subcommittee held some 10 executive sessions on this legislation. As a result, it recommended legislation substantially different from the bill as introduced, and as changed, it was passed by the House late in this session of the Congress. Because the House disagreed with the Senate's recommendations, it was necessary to go into conference. However, both Houses adopted the report of the conferees and the legislation has been cleared for Presidential action.

The subcommittee has scheduled 4 days of hearings in California on H. R. 7763, a bill looking toward the early settlement of the Japanese-American evacuation claims. As a result of the evacuation and exclusion of people of Japanese ancestry from the west coast during World War II, the Government recognized claims by people who suffered losses due to the evacuation. There remain over 2,500 claims unsettled, totaling approximately \$60 million. It is hoped that the hearings on this bill will result in providing additional methods for the expeditious settlement of these remaining claims. It is some 13 years now since the evacuation of these people, and it is felt that it is only proper and fair to recompense the remaining claimants as speedily as is reasonably possible to help

them rehabilitate and readjust themselves.

#### GENERAL JURISDICTION

In addition to claims bills, Subcommittee No. 2 handled a number of pieces of general legislation. These included civil rights bills, bills to establish a public defenders system in the courts of the United States, legislation concerning criminal laws, mileage allowance increases for marshals and their deputies, proposed modification of the Lucas Act—Public Law 657, 79th Congress—and bills to provide a remedy for persons who are slandered or libeled by Members of Congress.

Hearings were held on July 13, 14, and 27 on 51 civil-rights bills before Subcommittee No. 2. These bills would provide extensive Federal protection of civil rights. Among the proposals considered were the following: The creation of a Fair Employment Practices Commission to eliminate racial and other discriminations in employment, prohibitions on racial and other discriminations in federally supported housing, federally supported education, interstate transportation and the armed services, prohibitions on interference with the right to vote, and other rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and anti-lynching, anti-poll-tax, and anti-peonage legislation.

Other bills would create a joint congressional committee on civil rights and establish a Federal commission on civil rights to gather information concerning the protection of civil rights in the United States and report annually to the President. In addition, there are proposals to reorganize the Department of Justice by providing an additional Assistant Attorney General to head a civil rights division and to authorize additional FBI personnel to enforce civil-rights legislation.

Hearings were held on a number of bills to authorize the establishment of a public defenders system in the courts of the United States. Full time or part time defenders would be appointed to represent indigent defendants charged with Federal crimes. These bills are now under consideration by the subcommittee.

A number of bills concerning the criminal laws have been before Subcommittee No. 2. H. R. 5205, a bill to include all members of the armed services in Federal criminal law protection now afforded the members of the Coast Guard, was favorably reported by the subcommittee and the full Judiciary Committee and is now pending on the Consent Calendar of the House.

Hearings were held on other legislation concerning the criminal law. H. R. 4930 and H. R. 4932 would provide the defendant with an appeal against an excessive criminal sentence while H. R. 799 and H. R. 5264 would establish the making of contradictory statements under oath as perjury. These bills are now under consideration by the subcommittee.

Preliminary hearings were held on two bills, H. R. 4299 and H. R. 5753 to modify the Lucas Act—Public Law 657, 79th

Congress. These bills would render less stringent the requirements as to requests for relief so as to make more World War II contractors' claims eligible for consideration.

The subcommittee held hearings on two bills, H. R. 271 and H. R. 641, to provide remedies for persons who are slandered or libeled by Members of Congress. These bills were adversely reported by the subcommittee and tabled by the full committee.

In view of the fact that all other Federal employees received increases in mileage allowances for travel on official business, Subcommittee No. 2 favorably reported H. R. 4019, to authorize an identical mileage allowance increase for United States marshals and their deputies. This bill passed the House on July 25, 1955, and an identical bill, S. 2592, was then substituted for it.

Number of public bills referred to subcommittee	79
Number of hearings held	7
Number of public bills reported to full committee	14
Number of reports filed	2
Number of public bills passed House	0
Number of public bills pending in the Senate	0
Number of Senate bills disposed of	0
Number of public bills approved by the President	0
Number of public bills pending approval of the President	0

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS, AS ASSIGNED SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS, AND REVISION OF THE LAWS

The primary functions of this subcommittee are three. It processes all bills of a general nature which are assigned to it. It also handles legislation relating to patent, trademark, and copyright laws. In addition, it has jurisdiction over the revision of the laws, classifying the general and permanent laws, as they are enacted, into the 50 titles of the United States Code.

Out of a total of 69 days which were available for subcommittee hearings, 23 days of hearings were scheduled. In other words, this subcommittee held hearings on an average of 1 for every 3 days. In addition, the subcommittee held 14 executive sessions.

#### GENERAL LEGISLATION

With respect to general legislation, the workload of Subcommittee No. 3 was substantially increased during the 1st session of the 84th Congress. Aside from patent, trademark, copyright, and codification bills, which are treated, for subcommittee purposes, as special legislation, there were referred to the subcommittee during the 1st session 30 bills relating to general legislation. Among the general judiciary bills handled by this subcommittee was one—H. R. 3882—requiring the registration of persons trained in the espionage service and tactics of foreign governments. This legislation will give important assistance to our law-enforcement agencies in combating subversive activities in this country.

Important assistance to our defense agencies is expected to result from the enactment into law of H. R. 3885—Public Law 60—which permits the waiving

of performance and payment bonds in connection with Coast Guard contracts.

The subcommittee also processed the bill, H. R. 3702, which passed the House but has not been acted upon as yet by the Senate. That bill amends the Motor Vehicle Theft Act by making it a crime to transport stolen truck trailers and semitrailers in interstate commerce.

Following full public hearings, the subcommittee took favorable action on a bill, H. R. 5649, which will restrain the abuse of the use of the writ of habeas corpus in the lower Federal courts by prisoners convicted in State courts of State crimes. This bill was recommended by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and has the approval of both the State and Federal judiciaries.

H. R. 3233, which passed the House, relates to the Fugitive Felon Act, and makes it a Federal criminal offense for anyone to cross State boundaries to avoid prosecution for the crime of arson.

Another bill which was enacted into law—Public Law 136—on which this subcommittee acted, was H. R. 4221, which authorizes certain staff personnel to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of inmates in Federal penal institutions. This legislation will not only result in the savings of time for our Federal prison officials but will also eliminate the necessity of moving inmates in and out of the prison offices.

The House also passed H. R. 5417, which broadens the class of postal workers who are prohibited by law from seeking to increase the compensation of postmasters through the sale or pledge of postage stamps.

#### PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS

Another important phase of this subcommittee's work relates to patent, trademark, and copyright laws. One of the major pieces of legislation regarding patents has been the bill (H. R. 7416) to increase the fees payable to the Patent Office for the registration of patents and trademarks. Extensive hearings were held on this legislation and the committee favorably reported a bill which would increase patent and trademark fees generally. This legislation it believed necessary for many reasons, among which is to help expedite and therefore shorten the period for processing patent and trademark applications.

A piece of legislation which this committee reported to the House—H. R. 2128—concerned the extension of the terms for certain patents whose exploitation and use was curtailed during World War II and the Korean conflict. As in the case of patent-fee increases, extensive hearings were conducted on this legislation, and it is presently pending in the Rules Committee, where a rule has been requested.

An inventive contributions award bill—H. R. 2383—also passed the House in the closing days of this session, which will foster invention for our national defense by authorizing monetary awards to those people who make meritorious inventive contributions to our Government in aid of our national defense.

The subcommittee also reported out and the House favorably acted upon



H. R. 5876, a bill to amend the copyright laws to permit the deposit of photographs in lieu of the actual works for people seeking copyrights.

#### REVISION OF THE LAWS

The primary work of the subcommittee with respect to the revision of the laws—the classification of public laws to appropriate titles of the United States Code and the District of Columbia Code—has been carried on currently in conformity with the policy of classifying the laws immediately upon their promulgation. With the large volume of bills awaiting the President's signature the total number of public laws will undoubtedly exceed 450 for this session. The last laws will be classified as soon as practicable upon their receipt from the Government Printing Office.

As soon as possible after the classification of all of the laws of this session, copy will be forwarded to the Government Printing Office for the printing of Supplement III of the United States Code and Supplement IV of the District of Columbia Code. It is hoped that these supplements will be available in the early part of next year.

The law revision functions of the committee consist, in part, of promulgating and keeping up to date the official United States Code which now consists of 6 volumes comprising over 10,000 pages. Supplement II to the code containing the additions to and the changes in the laws enacted during the 2d session of the 83d Congress has been prepared from editorial copy consisting of nearly 28,000 cards to be inserted in the text of supplement I. Delivery is expected within the next month. It will consist of 1 volume of 1,563 pages, an increase of 1,000 pages over the prior supplement.

The work of preparing Supplement III to the District of Columbia Code containing the laws to January 4, 1955, was completed early during this session. The supplement contains notes to decisions of the court from January 3, 1951, to July 1, 1954. It consists of 2 volumes totaling approximately 500 pages.

Supplement IV of the District of Columbia Code containing the laws to the end of the first session of the 84th Congress and the notes to the court decisions as of July 1, 1955, is also in the process of preparation and should be ready for delivery during the latter part of this year. It will also consist of two pocket parts to be inserted in the two volumes of the 1951 edition.

The other phase of the law-revision work—that of preparing bills to enact into law separate titles of the United States Code—has been going forward steadily. Since the last report of the subcommittee, title 13, Census, has been enacted into law and subcommittee action has progressed on title 16, Conservation and Reclamation; title 20, Education; title 23, Highways; and title 43, Public Lands. Only recently a bill—H. R. 7768—was introduced by me to revise title 39, the Postal Service. The draft for this bill was prepared in cooperation with the Post Office Department over a period of almost 1 year. In addition, bills to revise

title 21, Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics; title 10, Armed Forces; and title 32, National Guard, have already passed the House and are pending in the Senate. It may be of interest to mention that title 10, Armed Forces, has been in preparation for some 7 years and consisting of 817 pages, is almost the largest bill ever introduced in the Congress. This bill first consolidates the present title 10, Army and Air Force; title 34, Navy; and the provisions relating to the Department of Defense into one title to be known as title 10, Armed Forces; and second, enacts the laws relating to the National Guard as title 32.

In addition to the codification bills that have been introduced, a committee print has been prepared and published covering the proposed codification of the laws relating to reclamation and conservation, title 16, United States Code. A committee print of a proposed report of this bill has also been printed and given wide distribution with the view of introducing a bill early in the next session of the 84th Congress. Also progress has been made on the draft of a bill to enact title 44, Public Printing.

The subcommittee has cooperated with the other subcommittees of this committee and with other committees of the House with respect to the form and style and legislation affecting titles of the United States Code which have been enacted into law.

#### Subcommittee No. 3, Committee on the Judiciary

Bills referred.....	68
Hearings held.....	23
Bills reported to full committee.....	20
Bills reported to House.....	14
Bills passed House.....	11
Bills pending in Senate.....	8
Senate bills processed.....	1
Bills which became public law.....	2
Bills awaiting Presidential action.....	1

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED, SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER BANKRUPTCY AND REORGANIZATION

To improve the administration of the bankruptcy laws, Subcommittee No. 4 held hearings on and favorably reported bills authorizing increases in the compensation of referees and trustees in bankruptcy. These bills are designed to make highly qualified persons available as referees and trustees. H. R. 4791, pertaining to referees' compensation, passed the House May 17, 1955, and H. R. 5047, pertaining to trustees' compensation, passed the House on August 1, 1955. These bills are now pending in the Senate.

In the 1st session of the 84th Congress, Subcommittee 4 held hearings on and favorably reported other bills designed to improve particular aspects of the bankruptcy laws. H. R. 256, clarifying the definition of "salesmen" in the priorities section of the law, passed the House on July 5, 1955, and H. R. 6247, conforming the handling of unclaimed bankruptcy funds with other unclaimed funds of district courts, passed the House July 30, 1955. These bills are now pending in the Senate.

General legislation assigned to Subcommittee No. 4 has covered a wide

range of subjects. For example, there have been before the subcommittee more than 100 bills concerning holidays, celebrations, and the incorporation of patriotic and other organizations. In addition, action has been taken on general legislation dealing with the temporary extension of various emergency statutes, the amendment of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, the amendment of criminal laws, and the restoration of court jurisdiction over certain civil cases.

The emergency legislation on which Subcommittee No. 4 held hearings and took action concerns title II of the First War Powers Act and war-risk hazards. Public Law 58 extends the effectiveness of title II of the First War Powers Act to July 30, 1957. This legislation authorizes expeditious contracting procedures essential to national defense. Public Law 125 extends to July 1, 1956, legislation providing benefits for civilian employees who are injured, killed or captured by enemy or other military action. These war-risk hazard and detention benefits are essential for effective recruitment of qualified civilian personnel for overseas employment, such as construction work on military installations.

The criminal laws concerning threats against the President were amended by Public Law No. 53 to include the President-elect and Vice President in their protections and subsequently the House passed H. R. 6621 to include the Vice President-elect in this protection and to clarify the law. This bill is now pending in the Senate.

Subcommittee No. 4 held hearings on and favorably reported two bills to rectify certain injustices. H. R. 7418 was ordered favorably reported by the subcommittee on July 27, 1955. This bill would amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to give miners of strategic minerals during World War II an opportunity to have their claims for fair compensation determined on the merits by the contracting agencies involved. H. R. 5862 was ordered favorably reported by the subcommittee on July 27, 1955, to restore court jurisdiction over cases involving claims for overtime pay during World War II. A 1951 statute inadvertently deprived courts of jurisdiction over these then pending cases.

Number of public bills referred to subcommittee.....	168
Number of hearings held.....	11
Number of public bills reported to full committee.....	24
Number of reports filed.....	16
Number of public bills passed House.....	15
Number of public bills pending in the Senate.....	5
Number of Senate bills disposed of.....	1
Number of public bills approved by the President.....	8
Number of public bills pending approval of the President.....	1

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED, SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER ANTITRUST MATTERS

This subcommittee exercises jurisdiction over a variety of subjects with special jurisdiction over antitrust matters. Among the subjects assigned to this subcommittee were such matters as congres-

sional and judicial salaries, with Federal judicial administration, wiretapping, and antitrust problems.

During the first session of the 84th Congress this subcommittee had referred to it 62 bills on which 49 hearings were held. Nine bills were favorably reported to the full committee of which 8 received favorable action in the House. Five of these bills were approved by the President.

One of the bills enacted into law provided for a Commission on Security to make a study and report of the Government's security program both within the Government itself and in private industry insofar as national defense and security are involved.

This subcommittee also managed the bill which increased the salaries of Members of Congress and Federal judiciary.

Two bills relating to antitrust were also enacted into law. One of these bills increased the penalties for criminal violations of the antitrust laws. The other was of a twofold nature and provided for a uniform statute of limitations with regard to antitrust litigation and also created a right of action on the part of the Government to recover actual damages in antitrust suits.

At the close of the first session of the Congress this subcommittee had reported to the full committee a bill providing for Federal control over wiretapping. This measure was recommended to the full committee after lengthy hearings had been held and a clean bill written.

Another measure enacted into law abolished the divisions in the judicial district of Nebraska.

This subcommittee also conducted a series of hearings which will be reopened at the next session of Congress on a number of bills relating to the Federal judicial system throughout the country as well as a number of bills providing for additional judges in the circuit and district courts.

#### ANTITRUST MATTERS

The Antitrust Subcommittee carried out a comprehensive series of hearings on current problems in the antitrust field.

The purposes of the hearings were to examine current antitrust enforcement, recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, the forces involved in the merger movement, the growing problem of industry concentration and to secure up-to-date information from political, industrial, agricultural, and labor leaders concerning the new monopoly problems which they face because of the new forces transmuting the economy. Hearings on these matters extended over a period of 18 days in the course of which 55 witnesses were heard representing all points of view. For example, a number of Members of the House and Senate experienced in the field offered their counsel. Various leading professors in economics and antitrust law gave their observations and recommendations. Leading governmental officials testified regarding current antitrust enforcement. Leaders in the fields of business, labor,

farming, and banking, in their various branches, made available their detailed and practical experience of the economic life of the country. Testimony was adduced from experts regarding the impact, or lack of it, of the antitrust laws in the field of foreign trade.

As a result of the testimony received it is possible to isolate many antitrust problems facing the country and possible solutions to these problems. A committee report is currently being prepared for these purposes.

These exploratory hearings resulted in a number of bills being introduced: One of these bills, H. R. 5948, is designed to bring asset acquisitions by banks within the purview of the Celler-Kefauver Antimerger Act of 1950 and thus check the current wave of bank mergers which is causing the demise of a large number of strong, independent competing banks. The bill was approved by the subcommittee and the full committee and reported favorably to the House, after hearings held to obtain the views of all interested parties.

Hearings were also held by the subcommittee on H. R. 6875 which would remove the provision for mandatory treble damages in private antitrust suits and provide the judge with discretion as to the extent of damages. Where the violation is willful it would be mandatory under the bill to assess full treble damages. Final subcommittee action has not yet been taken.

The subcommittee has been concerned with the problem of businessmen serving in key Government posts without compensation. These so-called w. o. c.'s receive salaries from their usual employers while on loan to the Government for service in such agencies as the Department of Commerce. Hearings held by the subcommittee on this subject have demonstrated the dangers presented by the conflict of interests involved for w. o. c.'s and the possibility of Government abdication of policymaking functions to the representatives of groups having a particularized interest in the continued increase of economic concentration.

An important series of bills referred to the subcommittee are H. R. 11 and a number of companion bills which would remove "good faith meeting of a competitor's price" as a defense against a charge of price discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act where the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition. The subcommittee has requested various governmental agencies to submit their views on these equality-of-opportunity bills.

Several bills have been introduced to cope with the increasing number of industrial mergers which has been occurring in recent years. One bill would require any corporation with assets over \$1 million to give 90 days' notice to the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission before consummating a merger. Another bill would require not only advance notification but suspend a merger in the event a complaint is filed by the enforcement agencies. Still an additional bill would give the Federal Trade Commission authority to seek a

temporary restraining order preventing a merger pending Commission determination of its legality.

The subcommittee has also been concerned with the increasing degree of concentration in the textile industry which has been called in the main by merger activity. A detailed staff report on this subject has been issued which examines in detail various mergers which have occurred together with the factors which gave rise to those mergers.

#### SUBJECT MATTER OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

First. Industrial mergers and economic concentration.

Second. Administration of the Celler-Kefauver Antimerger Act of 1950 by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.

Third. Bank mergers.

Fourth. Retention of mandatory treble-damage provision in private antitrust suits.

Fifth. Composition and organization of Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws.

Sixth. Recommendations of Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws.

Seventh. Government personnel serving without compensation—w. o. c.'s.

Eighth. Government advisory groups.

Ninth. Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce.

Tenth. Operations of the petroleum cartel and the Iranian consortium.

Eleventh. Comparison of per se and rule of reason approach to antitrust law interpretation.

#### SUBJECT MATTER OF GENERAL INVESTIGATION

First. Price discrimination and the Robinson-Patman Act.

Second. Exclusive dealing contracts under the antitrust laws.

Third. Retail distribution practices and the antitrust laws.

Fourth. Resale price maintenance—fair trade—laws.

Fifth. Patent antitrust problems.

Sixth. Antitrust injunctive procedures and legislation.

Seventh. Attorney General's Advisory Opinions.

Eighth. Antitrust consent decrees.

Ninth. Antitrust aspects of automobile distribution.

Tenth. Monopoly problems in the airlines industry.

Eleventh. Antitrust aspects of foreign trade.

Twelfth. Antitrust problems affecting brokers.

Thirteenth. Antitrust problems concerning the petroleum industry, the aluminum industry, the steel industry, the cement industry, the dairy industry, private utilities.

Fourteenth. Economic bigness.

Fifteenth. Antitrust problems affecting small business, labor, agriculture, cooperatives.

Sixteenth. Industries exempt from antitrust laws.

Seventeenth. Exclusive dealing contracts under the antitrust laws.

Eighteenth. Federal incorporation statute.

Nineteenth. The effect of Government procurement on economic concentration.



## Subcommittee No. 5

Number of bills referred to subcommittee No. 5.....	62
Number of hearings held.....	51
Number of bills reported to full committee.....	9
Number of reports filed.....	9
Number of bills passed House.....	8
Number of bills pending in the Senate.....	3
Number of Senate bills disposed of.....	0
Number of bills approved by the President.....	5

## Civil Defense and Adams County, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, although it is appropriate that Congress has considered legislation to provide for a civilian medal of merit to those in our Nation who have contributed greatly to its welfare, it sometimes strikes me as incongruous that we do not make a blanket presentation to those honored and industrious citizens who give of themselves and their time unstintingly for service in the Ground Observer Corps. These people are truly the unsung heroes of the cold war who, notwithstanding the general apathy of the Nation toward potential defense measures, have given and will give a full measure of devotion to their volunteer duties, assuring that those of us who are more complacent will have adequate warning of any possible aggression.

I am indeed proud that in my congressional district reside groups of citizens who have an outstanding record of accomplishment in this regard. One such group is located in Adams County, Pa. The Adams County volunteers of the Ground Observer Corps have not only adhered to the pattern throughout the Nation in providing personnel for manning the observation posts, but they excel by far the normal pattern by providing a full 24-hour coverage. This is indeed a unique accomplishment because all too often we hear and read of Ground Observer Corps posts which are manned only part time. Some, unfortunately, have no coverage at all. The good citizens of Adams County have taken on this duty as they do other requisites of American citizenship, not halfheartedly or on a part-time basis but fully and without thought of material reward.

Although any attempt to give personal credit would perhaps detract from those who hold no particular positions of official responsibility, I believe that proper notice must be taken of the contribution of Mr. W. H. Armor, who is the Ground Observer Corps chief for Adams County. Undoubtedly, the inspiration which he has given to others is, in great part, responsible for the outstanding work being done by the volunteer observers. It gives me additional pleasure to report that through the cooperation of Mr. Fred Rettace, Burgess of Littlestown, Pa.; Mr. Gerald Daley, supervisor for Ground Ob-

server Corps at Littlestown, and with the active cooperation of the junior chamber of commerce, the commissioners of Adams County are financing the construction of an all-aluminum, prefabricated Ground Observer Corps observation post, which will be installed atop the high school in Littlestown. This is, to my knowledge, the first such type installation in the Nation, and highlights the fact that the Adams County organization has made a forthright step in creating and holding the interest of the people in the importance of the work being done by the Ground Observer Corps.

I believe it to be appropriate that proper notice should be taken of the accomplishments of these fine people, who sacrifice without reward for the defense of this Nation, and I am pleased to do so as their Representative in Congress.

Summary of Legislation Considered by the  
House Committee on Banking and Currency, 84th Congress, 1st SessionEXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. BRENT SPENCE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, there follows herewith a summary of the legislation considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency during the 1st session of the 84th Congress. For the benefit of the membership of the House each legislative act is preceded by a caption reference, together with the public law number, the House reports relating to the legislation, and the bill number of the legislation as considered in the House.

BANKING, CREDIT, AND FINANCE  
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION  
(Public Law 350, H. Rept. No. 1299, S. 1894)

This act authorizes the President to accept membership on behalf of the United States in the International Finance Corporation, authorizes the payment of the United States subscription of \$35,168,000, contains several provisions of law necessary to make our membership effective, and provides for the coordination of the United States representatives to the IFC by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. The bill requires the approval of Congress for certain major actions on behalf of the United States with respect to the IFC, namely, voting for an increase in capital or subscribing to additional stock, accepting amendments to the articles of agreement, and making any loan to the Corporation.

The International Finance Corporation will be an international organization, whose members must be members of the International Bank. It will be affiliated with the International Bank through common membership in their Boards of Directors and Boards of Governors. The President of the Interna-

tional Bank will be the Chairman of the Board of the IFC, and the management and operations of the two institutions will be closely coordinated in the interest of achieving maximum efficiency with a minimum staff. The authorized capital of the IFC will be \$100 million. The amount available for subscription by each member will be proportionate to that member's subscription to the capital stock of the International Bank.

The objective of the International Finance Corporation will be to encourage the growth of private enterprises in its member countries, particularly the less developed areas, by:

First. Investing in productive private enterprise, in association with private investors without Government guarantees of repayment where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms:

Second. Serving as a clearinghouse to bring together investment opportunities, private capital, and experienced management;

Third. Creating conditions conducive to and otherwise stimulating the productive investment of private capital.

These objectives were generally recognized and sought by the previous administrations.

The International Finance Corporation is intended to provide venture capital but is not authorized to invest in capital stock or to assume responsibility for managing an enterprise in which it has invested.

There is almost universal agreement that increased investment and development would be desirable in less developed areas of the free world. Many benefits would result to the people of those areas through raising their standard of living, often tragically low; the United States could anticipate increasing consumption of American agricultural and industrial products; and the entire free world would gain by relaxation of the discontent and unrest which make a fertile field for Communist activity.

It is hoped that by channeling private investment into the less developed areas the International Finance Corporation will lessen the need for public grants and loans.

Currently private United States and other capital flowing into the underdeveloped regions is concentrated in relatively few areas and industries, particularly oil and mining. Private capital for general industrial and commercial purposes in these areas is generally conceded to be inadequate.

One of the problems of the underdeveloped regions is the low rate of capital formation. What capital there is, all too frequently is invested in the more highly developed areas. It is hoped that the examples of productive and profitable enterprises which the IFC will help to start in these areas will generate local confidence and increase the available supply of local capital.

INSCRIPTION OF "IN GOD WE TRUST" ON ALL  
UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND COINS

(Public Law 140, H. Rept. No. 662, H. R. 619)

This act, approved July 11, 1955, requires that the inscription "In God We Trust" be placed upon the currency of

the United States and requires that hereafter the same inscription also appear on all coins of the United States. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now undertaking, for purposes of economy, the designing of a new process for the printing of the currency which will require the preparation of new dies, rolls, and plates. In connection with this redesigning of the currency it will be possible to include the inscription "In God We Trust" in the new design with very little additional cost. In order that the Government not be faced with the substantial expenditure running into hundreds of thousands of dollars that would be required to make such a change if it were made other than at the time of redesigning the currency, the act provides that the inscription be incorporated in the new design at such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted in connection with the current program of the Treasury to increase the capacity of presses utilized by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

With respect to coins, the act would simply make mandatory the existing procedure of placing the inscription on all coins of the United States. Presently the inscription is only mandatory with respect to the denominations of silver coins on which it was inscribed prior to May 18, 1908, but in practice in recent years it has been placed on all coins.

#### NATIONAL BANK 20-YEAR REAL ESTATE LOANS (Public Law 343, H. Rept. No. 1349, S. 1189)

Under section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, national banks are presently authorized to make mortgage loans secured by first liens upon improved real estate. The amount of any such loan may not exceed 50 percent of the appraised value of the real estate and no loan may be made for a period longer than 5 years, except that any such loan may be made in an amount not exceeding 60 percent of the appraised value of the real estate and for a term not longer than 10 years if the loan is amortized and the installment payments are sufficient to amortize 40 percent or more of the principal of the loan within a period of not more than 10 years. National banks are also permitted to make construction loans for residential and farm construction, but the maturity may not exceed 6 months. Such construction loans are classed as ordinary commercial loans.

This act makes three changes in these existing national bank loan authorities. In the case of 40 percent amortized residential mortgage loans not exceeding a 10-year maturity, the percentage of the loan to the appraised value is increased from 60 to 66⅔ percent. New authority is granted for national banks to make residential real-estate loans in an amount not exceeding 66⅔ percent of appraised value and for a term not longer than 20 years if the loan is secured by an amortized mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument which provides for complete amortization of the principal of the loan within the 20-year period. The 6 months' limit on construction loans is increased to 9 months.

As a matter of practice national banks have been making real-estate residential loans in effect for an extended period through making a 10-year loan, 40 percent amortized within the period, and then at the end of the period recasting the unpaid balance into a new loan with a 10-year maturity. The 20-year maturity permitted by the new act is thus primarily for the interest of the borrower in that it enables him to definitely set his complete home-financing plan at the time he undertakes the obligation. The change from 6 to 9 months in the construction loan maturity is more realistic with actual conditions and may well serve to increase the availability of funds for such financing.

#### ADVERTISEMENT OF NATIONAL BANK LIQUIDATION (Public Law 266, H. Rept. No. 1337, S. 1187)

This act changes the advertisement requirements of existing law with respect to a national bank that is placed in voluntary liquidation. Under existing law whenever a vote is taken to place a national bank in liquidation the board of directors must cause notice of that fact to be published for a period of 2 months in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the bank is located, and also in a newspaper published in the city of New York. The New York City newspaper notice originally was required because national banks formerly issued notes which circulated as currency and because the circulation of these notes was often wide it was deemed desirable to have notice of a pending liquidation published in New York, then the financial center of the country, in addition to the notice to all creditors that was given locally. With the cessation of the issuance of such notes, every national bank having circulating notes outstanding deposited lawful money to cover same with the Treasurer of the United States and all such notes may be redeemed at the Treasury. Therefore the need for publication of notice in New York no longer exists. This act repeals that requirement but retains the local publication requirement and makes clear that local publication must be in every issue of the local newspaper so that all creditors will have notice to present their claims against the bank.

#### BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1955 (H. Rept. No. 609, H. R. 6227)

This bill, passed by the House on June 14, 1955, and not yet acted upon by the Senate, contains 5 major provisions.

First, the bill would set forth a declaration that it is the policy of the Congress (a) to control the creation and expansion of bank holding companies, (b) to separate their business of managing and controlling banks from unrelated business, (c) generally to maintain competition among banks and to eliminate the danger inherent in the undue concentration of economic power through centralized control of banks, and (d) to subject bank holding companies to examination and regulation.

Second, the bill would define a bank holding company as any company which either (a) controls 25 percent or more of the voting shares of 2 or more banks

or of a bank holding company, or (b) is found by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to exercise a controlling influence over 2 or more banks. Certain exemptions from the definition of "bank holding company" would, however, be provided. These are as follows: (a) Any corporation a majority of the shares of which are owned by the United States or any State; (b) banks which own or control shares solely in a fiduciary capacity—except where such shares are held for the benefit of all or a majority of the persons beneficially interested in such bank; and (c) any mutual savings bank, or any nonprofit organization operating exclusively for charitable, religious, and similar purposes which would otherwise be a bank holding company by reason of its ownership of bank stock on the effective date of the act.

Third, the bill would require bank holding companies to obtain the prior approval of the Board of the Federal Reserve System before acquiring additional bank stocks or assets. The Federal Reserve Board, before granting approval of any application, would be required to ask for the recommendation of the agency that chartered the bank or banks involved, the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of a national bank and the State supervisor in the case of a State bank. If such an agency denied approval within 30 days that action would be final, but if approval was granted then the Board in the light of the overall situation still could make its own determination.

Fourth, the bill would require bank holding companies within a maximum of 5 years to divest themselves of interests in nonbanking enterprises. Suitable tax relief on the distribution of such interests made at the order of the Board, or where because of such an order a company chooses to distribute its holdings of bank shares so as to cease to be a bank holding company, would be provided.

Fifth, the bill would prohibit a bank subsidiary of a bank holding company from investing any of its funds in, or lending any of its funds on the security of, the stock or other securities of the holding company of which it is a subsidiary, and other subsidiaries thereof, and would prohibit the bank from making loans to its bank holding company and other subsidiaries.

#### HOUSING INCREASE IN FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE AUTHORIZATION

(Public Law 10, H. Rept. No. 66, S. J. Res. 42)

Early in the session it became apparent that the FHA mortgage insurance authorization would be fully committed in the first quarter of the year. Accordingly, the committee reported House Joint Resolution 202 which provided for a \$1.5 billion increase in this authority to enable the FHA to go into the spring and summer building season without any interruption in mortgage insurance operations. A companion measure Senate Joint Resolution 42 was passed in lieu of House Joint Resolution 202 and became law on March 11, 1955.



## HOUSING AMENDMENTS OF 1955

(Public Law 345, H. Repts. 913 and 1622, S. 2126)

The Housing Amendments of 1955 contain five titles modifying existing law in several respects as noted in more detail in the summary which follows. Title I of the new act deals with FHA title I home repair and modernization loan insurance authority, FHA title II mortgage insurance authority, slum clearance, and urban renewal, public housing, independence of the Home Loan Bank Board and planning advances for community facilities. Title II relates to an expanded program for public facility loans. Title III broadens the college housing program. Title IV revises and extends the military housing program. Title V grants continued authority for the farm housing program.

FHA title I: FHA title I provides a system of insurance for home repair and modernization loans. Under this program more than 18.5 million home repair loans have been made since inception of the program in 1934. Currently the loans average about \$550 in size and more than 80 percent of them are made to finance repairs to single-family dwellings. This program is continued to September 30, 1956, under the terms of the Housing Amendments of 1955.

FHA title II: FHA title II provides mortgage insurance programs for sales housing, multifamily rental housing, cooperative housing, and housing in urban renewal areas. The mortgage insurance authorization for this title of the act is increased by \$4 billion over the outstanding balance of mortgages insured and outstanding commitments as of July 1, 1955. The size limit of an individual mortgage on a multifamily project built by a private sponsor is increased from \$5 million to \$12.5 million and two of the project programs, section 213 (b) (2) cooperative housing and section 220 (d) (3) new urban renewal area housing are placed on a more liberal basis of valuation for mortgage insurance, the change being from estimated replacement cost to an estimated value basis.

Provisions added to section 213, cooperative housing, and section 207, rental project insurance, make clear that projects containing 8 or more dwelling units, rather than 12 or more under existing regulations, could qualify for these types of mortgage insurance. The FHA Commissioner is directed to appoint a special assistant with adequate staff to expedite operations under the section 213 cooperative housing mortgage insurance program. Authority is added to permit insurance under section 213 of mortgages on Government-owned housing being disposed of under provisions of existing law.

The section 221 insuring authority designed to assist in relocating families displaced by slum clearance or redevelopment operations is modified so that this liberal mortgage insurance also would be available to families in an urban renewal area even though the families are not required by governmental action to leave the area. The cost certification requirement of existing law is amended to make it inapplica-

ble to sales housing insured under section 221 of the act.

A new insuring authority is provided to cover the insurance of mortgages on trailer courts or trailer parks. Such mortgages, however, cannot exceed \$1,000 per trailer space or \$300,000 per mortgage. The insurance will be written under FHA section 207 which provides that the FHA Commissioner may require regulation as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, and methods of operation, so as to provide reasonable rentals to tenants and a reasonable return on the investment.

A technical amendment permits the FHA to make final settlement of certificates of claim held by mortgagees any time after the sale or transfer of title by FHA on sales housing acquired by FHA through default on section 203 or section 603 insured mortgages.

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Authority is given the Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance function, to enter into advance commitments totaling not more than \$50 million outstanding at any one time to purchase FHA cooperative housing mortgages—section 213 mortgages. Of this authorization a \$5 million limitation is applicable to any one State.

## DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The defense housing mortgage insurance program—a special program contained in FHA title IX—has now expired. To permit orderly conclusion of this program authority is granted for recognizing commitments on any project which has previously been designated by the President under the authority of the act.

## SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

The new act makes three changes in the slum clearance and urban renewal programs. They are as follows: First, the amount of grant authority is increased by \$500 million over a 2-year period; second, the amount of grant authority over and above the State limitation—10 percent any one State—is increased from \$35 million to \$70 million to be used in States where more than two-thirds of their limitation had been obligated; and third, limited loan funds are made available to assist communities in redeveloping open or predominantly open areas for commercial use.

## URBAN RENEWAL IN TERRITORIES

The Territorial Enabling Act of 1950 is amended so that the Territories might take advantage of the financial assistance available for urban renewal activities as well as for carrying out slum clearance and redevelopment projects.

## PUBLIC HOUSING

An authorization is provided for new contracts for loans and annual contributions for an additional 45,000 low-cost public housing units up to July 31, 1956, under the United States Housing Act of 1937. Restrictions formerly in the law, that the community have a workable program, that a title I slum clearance or urban renewal program was being carried out, that the project was needed to meet title I relocation requirements and that the Housing and Home Finance Administrator determine the number of units needed, were eliminated. The pub-

lic housing units authorized are thus made available to any communities which desire to participate in the program.

Authorization is granted the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to sell at fair market value a war housing project known as Welles Village to the housing authority of Glastonbury, Conn., subject to the approval of the legislative body of that town, for use as moderate rental housing.

During the war the Government constructed a large amount of temporary housing at Richmond, Calif. This was built under the Lanham Act. To facilitate the orderly redevelopment of this area the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to sell the underlying land to the city or local redevelopment agency upon terms calling for one-third down with the balance due within 1 year at 4 percent interest.

## HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The new act reestablishes the Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency of the Government and changed its name to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Hereafter its annual reports will be made directly to the Congress rather than to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator as was the case when it was a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Act is also amended to make certain technical changes, including right to remove a member institution because of insolvent condition, more equitable apportionment of elective directors of a Federal home-loan bank, and clarification of the right of a Federal Savings and Loan Association to make FHA title I or VA property improvement loans to the full extent permitted by the FHA or VA. Provision is also made for charging an equitable admission fee of a savings and loan association becoming an institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

The Housing Act of 1954 provided for a 3-year program of assistance by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to assist communities in developing a reserve of planned public works. Appropriations of \$10 million were authorized, and not more than 5 percent of the funds could be expended in any one State. The new act places this program on a permanent basis, increases the authorized appropriations to \$48 million on a revolving-fund basis, and increases the State limitation from 5 percent to 10 percent. The salary of the Community Facilities Commissioner in the Housing and Home Finance Agency was made the same as for the heads of the other constituent agencies of the HHFA.

## PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

The Housing Act of 1954 placed in the Housing and Home Finance Administrator authority to make public facility loans and authorized appropriations of \$50 million for that purpose. The program has been inactive due in large part to the very limited amount of funds actually appropriated. Title II of the new act authorizes the Housing and Home

Finance Administrator to establish a revolving fund for this purpose, not exceeding \$100 million outstanding at any one time, from funds borrowed from the Treasury. The Administrator is authorized to make loans to political subdivisions for essential public works where financial assistance is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. Such loans are to be of such sound value or so secured as to reasonably assure repayment. The maturity limit is 40 years. Priority in processing applications is granted to communities of 10,000 or less population for basic public works, including water, sewer, and gas systems for which there is urgent public need.

#### COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

Title III of the new act amends the college housing loan provisions of the Housing Act of 1950 in the following respects:

First. The purposes for which such loans can be made is broadened to include other essential service facilities as well as housing and dining facilities.

Second. The terms of new loans is extended from 40 to a maximum of 50 years.

Third. The interest formula is changed, the effect of which is to reduce the rate on new loans or loans on which disbursements have not been completed from the present  $3\frac{1}{4}$  percent rate to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  percent.

Fourth. The test of existing law that the institution cannot otherwise obtain credit on generally comparable terms is changed to a test of equally as favorable terms. By regulation the Administrator had interpreted "generally comparable" to mean within one-fourth of 1 percent of the HHFA rate. The effect of the change will be to make more educational institutions eligible for the loans from the Government.

Fifth. The amount of the revolving loan fund is increased from \$300 million to \$500 million of which not more than \$100 million may be used for other educational facilities.

Sixth. The eligible borrower may also be a nonprofit affiliated building corporation established for the sole purpose of providing facilities for the institution as well as the educational institution itself.

Seventh. The loans may not be made on facilities completed prior to filing of an application for a loan.

#### MILITARY HOUSING

Title IV of the new act extends to September 30, 1956, the life of the existing FHA title VIII—Wherry Act—military housing program and amends it in the following major respects:

First. An insurance authorization of \$1,363,500,000 is established for this program, in addition to the general FHA insurance authorization.

Second. Insurance is to be issued for units which the Secretary of Defense determines are needed to meet essential military requirements, or for personnel for whom adequate housing is not available at reasonable rentals within reasonable commuting distance of a military installation. If the Federal Housing Commissioner does not concur in the Secretary's determination, he may re-

quire the Secretary to guarantee the insurance fund against loss on the mortgage in question.

Third. The amount of the insured mortgage may not exceed the FHA estimate of replacement cost, including the cost of land, physical improvements, and onsite utilities; and it may not exceed an average of \$13,500 per family unit for the part of the project attributable to dwelling use; and it may not exceed the lowest acceptable bid submitted by a qualified builder, as determined by the Secretary of Defense after consulting FHA. Also, the replacement cost of the property—including the estimated value of any usable utilities within the boundaries of the property where owned by the United States and not provided for out of the proceeds of the mortgage—cannot exceed \$13,500 per unit.

Fourth. The mortgage must mature in not more than 25 years, and bear interest at not more than 4 percent.

Fifth. The cost certification provisions of section 227 of the National Housing Act are made inapplicable to this program as contracts are let on competitive-bid basis.

Sixth. The program is extended to include the Coast Guard as well as the military departments.

The Federal National Mortgage Association is authorized to make commitments to purchase, and to purchase, service, and sell mortgages insured under the new military housing program, but the total amount of purchases and commitments outstanding at any one time could not exceed \$200 million.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into contracts with any eligible builder for the construction of housing on Government land at or near a military installation, after competitive bidding in accordance with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. Under such contracts, the housing will be placed under the control of the Secretary of Defense as it becomes available for occupancy and the capital stock of the builder corporation will be transferred without cost to the Secretary. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to acquire unimproved land and, with FHA approval, existing Wherry housing, for purposes of the military housing program, through purchase or other transfer or through condemnation proceedings; and provisions are included to protect the interests of the owners in condemnation cases.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to maintain and operate housing acquired under the program and assign quarters in such housing to military and civilian personnel. The military department concerned may use appropriations for quarters allowances or appropriate allotments, and rental charges to civilian personnel, to pay the obligations of the mortgagor with respect to the housing. Such payments cannot exceed an average of \$90 a month per housing unit, and cannot total more than \$9 million per month, nor more than \$90,000 per month for housing for the Coast Guard. Maintenance and operation expenses are not to be paid in this manner, but are to be paid out of funds appropriated for the purpose.

Miscellaneous provisions of title IV of the new act provide for procurement of services of architects and engineers, authorize necessary appropriations, and contain saving provisions necessary to complete operations—including operations with respect to projects certified by the Atomic Energy Commission prior to July 1, 1956—under the existing Wherry Act.

#### FARM HOUSING

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make, first, long-term loans to farmers having adequate farms who are nevertheless unable to obtain private credit on reasonable terms; second, similar loans supplemented by modest contributions for 5 years, where the farmer is unable to undertake to repay the loan in full and the farm is not adequate but capable of being improved to the point where it is self-sustaining; and third, modest loans and grants to help farm families on very poor farms to undertake minor improvements or minimum repairs to farm dwellings where necessary to remove hazards to the health or safety of the occupants, and modest loans for enlargement and development of farms.

Title V of the new act provides the following additional authorization for farm housing under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to be available on or after July 1, 1955: First, \$100 million in the amount of loan funds which can be obtained from the Treasury; second, \$2 million per annum in the amount of annual contribution commitments for housing on potentially adequate farms; and third, \$10 million in the amount of appropriations authorized for loans and grants for improvements and repairs of farm dwellings and other buildings, and loans for the enlargement and development of farms.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN WAR HOUSING PROJECTS TO THE CITY OF WARWICK, VA., AND THE CITY OF HAMPTON, VA.

(Public Law 80, H. Rept. No. 664, S. 755)

This act authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to sell and convey at fair market value, as determined by him on the basis of an appraisal made by an independent real estate expert, war housing projects VA-44061 and VA-44067 located in the cities of Warwick and Hampton, Va., to the respective cities, or to a public housing authority for such cities. The sale could be made to the cities jointly or to an authority for both cities or to an agency or corporation jointly established or sponsored in the public interest. Project VA-44061, known as the Ferguson Park war housing project, consists of 1,188 permanent family dwelling units constructed in 1942 for war workers in the Newport News area. It is located in the city of Warwick, Va. Project VA-44067, known as the Copeland-Newsome project presently consists of 3,886 units of the so-called demountable-type housing of which 2,164 units are located in the city of Warwick and 1,722 in the city of Hampton. The provisions of the act are effective only during a period ending 6 months after the date of approval, which was June 16, 1955.



**SALE OF CERTAIN WAR HOUSING PROJECTS TO THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF BEAVER COUNTY, PA.**

(Public Law 326, H. Rept. 1338, H. R. 6198)

This act authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to sell and convey to the Housing Authority of the county of Beaver, Pa., at fair market value as determined by him, for use in providing rental housing for persons of limited income, seven war housing projects located in Beaver County. These 7 projects containing 1,130 dwelling units were built during World War II to house workers engaged in industries essential to the national defense effort. However, before any of these projects may be sold to the Housing Authority, it must first be offered by the Administrator to a duly organized mutual ownership or cooperative organization for not exceeding 120 days. Also no such project may be sold to the Housing Authority until the Administrator has received from the Attorney General of Pennsylvania an opinion that said Housing Authority has legal authority to acquire, pay for, and operate such project as a rental housing project for persons of limited income. Terms could not exceed 30 years with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate not exceeding 5 percent. The authority granted in this act will expire on the first day of the sixth month following the month in which the act is approved.

**SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HELD IN CONNECTION WITH LANHAM ACT HOUSING**

(Public Law 349, H. Rept. No. 1339, H. R. 6199)

This act authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to sell to any agency organized for slum clearance or to provide subsidized housing for persons of low income, at fair market value personal property of a war-housing project which is not sold with the project. Any sale would be made on a cash basis payable at time of settlement. This will enable a local housing authority to purchase equipment which it has been using in any combined operation of war housing and low-rent housing projects. Where a housing authority has been using equipment in such a combined operation, the sale of the equipment to someone other than the housing authority would require the housing authority to purchase at considerably greater expense new equipment to replace any items sold to others. This would in some measure increase the Federal subsidy for annual contributions to the project. Sale of such equipment to the local authority would obviate such increase and permit the authority to continue to have available the equipment which it has been using to service all its projects.

**CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN WAR HOUSING PROJECTS TO THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VA.**

(Public Law 284, H. Rept. No. 1341, S. 2351)

The committee reported H. R. 7073 a companion bill to S. 2351. In the House the reported bill was laid on the table and S. 2351 passed in lieu thereof. Under its provisions the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to sell at fair market value war housing projects VA-44075 and VA-44184, located in the city of Norfolk, Va., to the city of Norfolk, to the Norfolk Redevelopment

and Housing Authority, or to any agency or corporation established or sponsored in the public interest by the city. These projects of demountable-type construction presently contain 3,493 units. The city of Norfolk through its redevelopment agency is engaged in an extensive redevelopment program and has indicated that the projects are needed to house families displaced by this program. The authorization will remain effective during a period of six months after the date of approval of the act.

**CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN WAR HOUSING PROJECTS TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA**

(Public Law 235, H. Rept. No. 663, H. R. 5512)

This act authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to convey to the State of Louisiana projects LA-16011 and LA-16012 in consideration of the payment of \$300,000 in three equal annual installments. These projects consist of 255 permanent dwelling units constructed early in World War II on land leased from the State of Louisiana to provide dwelling accommodations for military personnel assigned to the Alexandria Air Force Base. They were designed with the aid of an architect employed by the State, in a manner which would permit their conversion to eventual hospital use. The State would be required to pay the first installment within 6 months after the date of approval of the act.

**TRANSFER OF WAR HOUSING PROJECTS TO THE CITY OF MOSES LAKE, WASH.**

(H. Rept. No. 1340, H. R. 6298)

This bill, which passed the House on July 30, 1955, but has not been acted upon by the Senate, would amend section 601 (g) of the Lanham Act so as to permit the transfer of 2 war-housing projects, Wash-45206 and Wash-45402, to the city of Moses Lake, Wash. These projects contain a total of 172 temporary family dwelling units. Moses Lake is one of the comparatively few communities in which on December 31, 1948, more people were living in temporary family accommodations than were listed in the census of 1940. In such cases transfer of the temporary Government-owned housing accommodations can be made to the community or local slum clearance agency without cost other than for payment of the land involved.

**SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED HOUSING TO THE CITY OF HOOKS, TEX.**

(H. Rept. No. 1554, H. R. 7540)

The committee reported this bill on July 28, 1955, but action was not completed on this measure by the House. Under its provisions the appropriate Government agency is directed to sell and convey the North Village housing project—Texas-41142—whenever it is declared surplus to the needs of the Government, to the city of Hooks, Tex., at fair market value as determined on the basis of an appraisal made by an independent real estate expert. The project consists of 248 housing units and was transferred to the Department of the Army on December 3, 1948, by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. It has been used to house personnel at the Red River Arsenal, near Texarkana, Tex., but it now appears that the project is no longer required for that purpose.

**CONVEYANCE OF A WAR HOUSING PROJECT TO THE BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY**

(Public Law 217, H. R. 6980)

The committee held hearings on this bill but due to the fact the bill was passed by unanimous consent the same day the bill was ordered reported, no formal report was filed by the committee. This act directs the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to sell and convey war housing project Mass-19051 to the Boston Housing Authority for use as a relocation project under applicable local law. The project contains 873 dwelling units. The sale would be at fair market value as determined by the Administrator on the basis of an appraisal made by an independent real estate expert. Payment in full would be required within a 30-year period with interest on the unpaid balance of not to exceed 5 percent per annum. The authorization would be effective for 6 months after approval of the act unless such time limit was extended by the Administrator.

**ECONOMIC**

**DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1955**

(Public Law 295, H. Rept. Nos. 1343 and 1630, S. 2391)

The committee reported a companion bill H. R. 7470, the provisions of which were substituted for S. 2391. The conference substitute retaining the Senate bill number, extended the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to the close of June 30, 1956, and made certain changes therein. The declaration of policy of the act is amended to reflect the emphasis now being placed on preparedness programs. Authority is granted the President to make provision for the development of substitutes for strategic and critical materials when it will aid the national defense. Authority for allocation of materials in the civilian market is modified so that if this authority is again made use of a more realistic base period can be employed. Provision is made for an intensive study by the Office of Defense Mobilization of the share of procurement going to small business concerns. The voluntary agreements authority, under which there is exemption from the antitrust laws, is restricted to those covering primarily military items but permit certain existing nonmilitary agreements to continue subject to review by the Attorney General within 90 days after approval of the act to determine if they should be allowed to continue. The provisions of the law authorizing the use of industry employees serving without compensation from the Government and who are exempted from the conflict-of-interest statutes, are materially strengthened to prevent possible abuses. Authority is granted the President to provide for the establishment and training of a nucleus executive reserve for employment in Government during periods of emergency. The limit on the expenses of the Joint Congressional Committee on Defense Production is increased from \$50,000 to \$65,000 in any fiscal year and an increase to the going rate is authorized for stenographic reporting services.

The act is made effective as of its previous expiration date.

**EXTENSION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1953**  
(Public Law 268, H. Rep. No. 1350, S. 2127)

This act extends the life of the Small Business Administration for 2 years until July 31, 1957. It also makes the following changes in the Small Business Act of 1953: First, the limit on an individual small-business loan is increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000; second, the interest rate on Small Business Administration loans—both direct and participation—is limited to not more than 6 percent per annum; third, the \$250,000 loan limitation is waived on any loan extended to any corporation formed and capitalized by a group of small-business concerns with resources provided by them if such corporation is formed to produce or secure raw materials or supplies. If such a loan is for the purpose of constructing facilities, it may have a maturity of not to exceed 20 years plus such additional time as is required to complete such construction. These loans are to be made at an interest rate of not less than 3 nor more than 5 percent per annum. The employee limitation otherwise applicable to small-business concerns does not apply in the case of any such new corporation. Agreements pertaining to such a new corporation when approved by the SBA would not be subject to the proceedings of the antitrust laws; fourth, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration when requested to do so by any small-business concern—or any Government department or agency—is required to issue an appropriate certificate certifying an eligible small-business concern as a small-business concern in accordance with the criteria expressed in the Small Business Act of 1953. Offices of the Government having procurement or lending powers or engaging in the disposal of Federal property or allocating materials or supplies, or promulgating regulations affecting the distribution of materials or supplies are required to accept as conclusive the Administrator's determination.

This act also makes it mandatory that all bids and invitations for bids under the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 contain specifications which will give a prospective bidder sufficient information to permit him to bid.

**COMMODITIES**

**COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**

(Public Law 344, H. Rep. 1559, S. 2604)

This act increases the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$10 billion to \$12 billion in order to enable the Corporation to carry out existing commitments by the Government for price support on 1955 crops.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is a federally chartered corporation and is the instrumentality through which price support is extended on farm commodities through loans, purchase agreements, and purchases, in accordance with existing legislation. The price-support operations constitute the major activity of the Corporation, but it also operates a storage facilities program, a supply and foreign-purchase program, and a commodity-export program. It

also performs other activities authorized by Congress. The President's budget each year describes fully the various programs carried out by the Corporation, all of which are within the framework of laws enacted by the Congress.

The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors which is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture who is, ex officio, a Director and Chairman of the Board.

As required by its Federal charter, the Corporation utilizes private trade facilities, including banks, cooperatives, commercial warehouses, handlers, and others to the maximum extent practicable.

**TEXAS CITY TIN SMELTER**

(H. Rept. 661, S. Con. Res. 26)

This concurrent resolution expresses the sense of the Congress, first, that the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., should be continued in operation until June 30, 1956, and as long thereafter as may be hereafter authorized by the Congress; second, that the President have conducted a study and investigation so as to make recommendations to the Congress upon the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States; third, that in making such study and investigation, the President shall consider the possibilities of private lease or sale of the Government smelter as well as continued Government ownership and operation of this facility; fourth, that appropriate arrangements be made so that the Texas City plant and facilities, as well as non-security information concerning them, shall be shown to interested private persons; and fifth, that the President shall, on or before March 31, 1956, report to the Congress the findings of this study and his recommendations with respect to the future operation of the tin smelter.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN HOUSING PROGRAMS, THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT, AND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT**

(Public Law 119, S. J. Res. 85)

This joint resolution providing for a 1-month extension of certain housing programs, the Small Business Act, and the Defense Production Act was necessary to prevent the expiration of these programs and acts while the Congress was completing action on the basic bills amending and extending these programs and acts. After informal consideration of the 1-month extension resolution by the committee, the chairman called up S. J. Res. 85 by unanimous consent in the House and it was passed by the House on June 28, 1955, and approved by the President on June 30, 1955.

**MEDAL FOR DR. JONAS E. SALK**

(Public Law 297, H. Rept. No. 1351, H. J. Res. 278)

This act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to strike an appropriate gold medal to be presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk in recognition of his great achievement in the field of medicine for his discovery of a serum for poliomyelitis. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the

Treasury to strike bronze duplicates of the medal to be sold at a price sufficient to cover the costs involved.

**TEXAS COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL**

(Public Law 338, H. Rept. No. 1342, H. R. 7244)

This act provides for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 120th anniversary of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Battles of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto in the year 1836. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish at cost to the Texas Heritage Foundation, Inc., 2,000 medals of appropriate design and inscription. The act also authorizes the manufacture and sale by the mint to the public of bronze duplicates of this medal upon authorization from the Texas Heritage Foundation, Inc.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEDAL**

(Public Law 259, H. Rept. No. 1553, S. 463)

This act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to strike 71 bronze medals with an appropriate design and inscription to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin occurring on January 17, 1956. Twenty-one scientific, educational, and welfare societies of which Benjamin Franklin was a member are specifically designated to be recipients of medals. The remaining 50 medals are to be presented in cooperation with the 250th anniversary committee of the Franklin Institute to other enterprises, institutions, and societies founded or helped in their early development by Benjamin Franklin.

**A Tribute to the Japanese American Citizens League on Its 25th Anniversary**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. WALTER H. JUDD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to take this opportunity to report to my colleagues in the Congress that I have arranged to have presented to the National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League, in commemoration of their 25th anniversary as a national organization, an American flag which has flown over the Capitol of the United States.

My colleagues, both here in the House and in the Senate, who are acquainted with the membership and purposes of the Japanese American Citizens League, more popularly identified as the JACL, and who have supported, particularly after World War II, many of its legislative suggestions which have not only greatly enlarged the area of racial freedom and human dignity in this Nation but have also demonstrated our national and international good will toward those of Asian origin, will, I am confident, applaud this presentation of our



flag, with all that it means, to this exemplary organization which has personified, as few organizations with similar objectives have, their slogan, "For better Americans in a greater America."

I know that many of my colleagues, of both political parties from every geographical section, join with me in congratulating the JACL on their first quarter century of dedicated service to our country, in general, and to our Americans of Japanese ancestry, in particular.

To appreciate just how much has been accomplished in the past 25 years, one need only look back in mind's eye to 1930, when the ill effects of the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 were still clearly visible and Japanese Americans were suspect people concentrated only on our west coast. In contrast, examine their position today as accepted and assimilated fellow Americans who are known and welcomed throughout the entire land. To have accomplished so much, for any people, in such a short time, and against such odds of prejudice and discrimination, with so little in the way of financial and political backing, is not only a tribute to the leadership and membership of JACL but also to the system of government and the democratic processes which gave opportunity and incentive for such progress in human relations.

As we wish for JACL, its officers and its membership, another quarter century of successful attainment in the common cause of trying to make our land a better place in which to live and work, may I add the hope that the next 25 years to come will not be under the same trying circumstances either for our Nation or for Americans of Japanese ancestry.

#### JACL IDENTIFIED WITH JAPANESE IN AMERICA

Seldom can the history of a people be identified with a single organization. But, uniquely and unmistakably, the annals of persons of Japanese ancestry on the United States mainland during their most crucial and tumultuous quarter century, when their destiny in this country was secured for all time to come, is the story of JACL.

Indeed, had it not been for JACL, with its skillful use of the tools of democracy, it is doubtful that those of Japanese origin in this land would enjoy the healthy and promising status that is theirs today as integrated and loyal Americans.

JACL's record belies the facts that Americans of Japanese ancestry are among the fewest in numbers and the youngest in average age of all our many nationality groups, being only some 85,000 averaging about 30 years in age; that they are only one generation removed from the emigrants of an Asian land whose culture, language, and heritage are quite different from that of most Americans who trace their origins to Europe; and that they were persecuted and prosecuted as perhaps no other racial minority in our Nation's experience.

#### FIRST CONVENTION, SEATTLE, 1930

Over the Labor Day weekend in 1930, some 112 Nisei, or American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry, representing 10 local civic clubs in Washington, Oregon, and California, met in Seattle and

organized the Japanese American Citizens League to encourage Americanization among both the citizen and alien Japanese and to promote the general welfare of the group by securing the repeal or nullification of racially restrictive State and Federal laws which circumscribed their opportunities for full citizenship and economic and social development.

Indicative of their spirit, even so long ago, was their insistence that there be no hyphen between the words "Japanese" and "Americans," for these Nisei declared that they were not hyphenated Americans with divided allegiances, but only loyal Americans. The word "Japanese," they carefully explained, was merely a descriptive adjective modifying the important noun "American" and was used only for purposes of identifying the special problems of the group.

At successive biennial national conventions held in Los Angeles in 1932, in San Francisco in 1934, in Seattle again in 1936, in Los Angeles again in 1938, and in Portland in 1940, JACL delegates met to review their program and progress and to chart new projects to make more meaningful for Japanese Americans the equality which should have been theirs as native-born citizens.

Each succeeding national convention witnessed a growth in membership and chapters, with the last pre-World War II conclave in Portland attracting almost a thousand delegates from over fifty chapters. In 1940, the national council, which is the policymaking agency, welcomed the intermountain district council, comprising Utah and Idaho, the first district council outside the West Coast where the overwhelming majority of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States resided.

#### PRE-WORLD WAR II DECADE

During their first decade of existence as a national organization, JACL was able to secure special legislation enabling alien Japanese who had served honorably in our Armed Forces in World War I to become naturalized citizens and providing for the expeditious naturalization of Nisei wives who had lost their citizenship by marriage to alien Japanese. But they were neither able to persuade the Congress to eliminate race as a qualification for naturalization, nor to repeal the Japanese and other Oriental exclusion laws. Success in these efforts might conceivably have averted war in the Pacific.

On local, municipal, and State levels, JACL chapters were active in promoting economic and educational opportunities, in eliminating discriminatory and prejudicial practices and ordinances which were the outgrowth of the "yellow peril" hate campaigns of an earlier era, and in refuting vicious charges of unassimilability by demonstrating civic responsibility.

In spite of their youth and inexperience, in spite of voluntary, part-time work, for there was never any money for staff or offices, the JACL was remarkably successful even in the prewar period when their major attention was devoted to building up an organization with responsible membership and leadership.

In this connection it should be remembered that unlike most other national groups in this country, because the alien, parent generation from Japan was barred by Federal statute from the privilege of naturalization, the older, more experienced Japanese were not in a position to provide the leadership and guidance that proved so helpful to other national minorities in our midst in their earlier, pioneering days.

When it became apparent that international tensions between the nation of their birth and the land of their ancestry were increasing to the danger point, in August 1941, the national board composed of the nationally elected officers and the chairmen of the various district councils, who serve as the governing body between biennial national council conventions, met in San Francisco, voted for a modest budget, and appointed an executive secretary, a paid staff member for the first time in their history, to prepare if possible for any eventuality.

#### WORLD WAR II

But the war came before any real progress was made to build up the organization or to prepare the Japanese American communities on the Pacific coast for the tragic events that were to follow.

Because these Americans with Japanese faces looked like the enemy, and because hate and hysteria were fomented against this defenseless segment of our population, all persons of Japanese ancestry, through no fault of their own, became suspect in the minds of their own Government as well as their neighbors.

The leading alien Japanese, who were subjects and nationals of Japan because by our laws they could not become naturalized citizens, were interned as a precautionary measure by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Japanese language and other community newspapers were closed down. The various Japanese settlements on the west coast were in confusion and in fear. And so, the leadership of the whole suspect population was thrust upon the JACL, still a relatively young organization dependent almost entirely on voluntary help. The average age of the American-born Nisei at that time, it might be noted, was still in the late teens.

To the credit of JACL, they did not shirk their responsibilities even under the most trying of circumstances.

JACL tried to persuade the Government and the American people to distinguish between enemy Japan and loyal Japanese Americans, but in vain. Various interests, some legitimate, but most not, goaded the Army into ordering the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, to barrack camps in the interior wilderness, without trial or hearing of any kind, when martial law had not been declared and our courts were supposed to be functioning.

#### JACL AND THE EVACUATION ORDERS

JACL at first protested as best they could the validity and the necessity for the exclusion orders. But when the orders were described as having been dictated by "military necessity," even though disagreeing with that finding,

JACL urged all its members and all others of Japanese ancestry to cooperate in their own removal as their ultimate contribution to the national defense, even though such cooperation would cause property losses in hundreds of millions of dollars and incalculable suffering, misery, and humiliation.

It was this unprecedented cooperation that resulted in the mass evacuation of some 110,000 civilians without incident and forced reappraisal of the so-called Japanese problem, for it was inconceivable that disloyal or dangerous persons would not have at least attempted to embarrass the Army and provoked bloodshed, thereby providing the enemy with valuable propaganda in its efforts to gain the support of fellow Asians.

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, now president of Pennsylvania State College, paid tribute to JACL's leadership in this matter when, as the first director of the War Relocation Authority, which was established by Executive order to supervise the detention program following the military removal phase, he testified before a congressional appropriations subcommittee in 1942 for funds with which to effectuate his task.

#### RIGHT TO SERVE IN MILITARY DEMANDED

Over the Thanksgiving weekend, 1942, long after the evacuation itself had been completed, delegates from all 10 relocation centers and from the "free zones" gathered in emergency national session in Salt Lake City, Utah, and, after reaffirming their faith in their Government, unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the right to serve in the Armed Forces which had been denied them by selective service after the outbreak of war, and the opportunity for those remaining in camp to leave and seek normal lives and employment to aid the national defense in the Midwest and in the East.

The first of these resolutions paved the way for the formation of the now famed 442d Regimental Combat Team, that most-decorated military unit in American military history for its size and length of service, composed entirely of volunteer Japanese Americans from the Territory of Hawaii, where, incidentally there was no mass evacuation, and, more impressively, from behind the barbed wire fences of these desert camps where our own Government had incarcerated them. Seldom, if ever, has there been a greater demonstration of faith in country than this.

Other Nisei troops served in Combat Intelligence against the Japanese enemy in the Pacific and with other Armed Forces units in Europe.

Meanwhile, the War Relocation Authority initiated a program of gradual resettlement from the wilderness centers to midwestern and eastern communities which discovered that Japanese Americans, too, were human.

#### FIRST POSTWAR NATIONAL CONVENTION

After the end of hostilities, when many of its members who had served in the 442d and in G-2 in the Pacific returned to try to translate their wartime exploits into positive good for their parents and families, JACL held its first postwar bi-

ennial national convention in Denver, Colo., in the spring of 1946, and there determined upon a threefold program to secure the kind of acceptance and equality which would forever safeguard persons of Japanese ancestry in this country from a repetition of their World War II tragedies:

Legislatively, to secure equality in and under the law, and particularly in the matter of naturalization privileges in order that the alien parents of these gallant Nisei might share, at long last, in that precious United States citizenship which would nullify all of the hundreds of anti-Japanese laws sanctioned by that "racially ineligible to citizenship" classification in our Federal code; also, to repeal the Japanese Exclusion Act along with all of the remaining racial prohibitions against immigration from Asia;

Judicially, to seek in the courts the invalidation of all discriminatory statutes, and especially the alien land laws of some 13 Western States by which the Japanese had been denied the right to economic opportunities through the ownership and occupation of land; and

Educationally, to conduct nationally a public information campaign to publicize the wartime record of devotion and sacrifice of all persons of Japanese ancestry and to gain the good will and support of their fellow Americans for their legislative and judicial objectives.

That in the 9 years since the Denver convention the JACL has just about attained all of their major objectives is plainly evident, although just how remains a "miracle of democracy," as one old Japanese pioneer described it at a recent naturalization ceremony.

JACL has utilized the tools of a representative government in such an effective manner that they are today a model that can well be emulated by others seeking justice and equality of treatment.

#### MANY MEMBERS HAVE HELPED

Many Members of Congress, from the West as well as from other sections of the country, Republicans and Democrats alike, have actively participated in the enactment of these remedial and corrective statutes which have been enacted in the past decade.

Reading of the testimony before congressional committees and the RECORD on the debates in the Congress on the many bills which have given a new meaning to democracy to these recently "suspect" Americans amount to a testament of recognition and esteem seldom voiced by lawmakers.

For my part, I am proud of having been associated with JACL's postwar program from the beginning. In fact, in Japan in 1925 I became convinced we must eliminate the racial barriers in our immigration and naturalization laws if we hoped to have lasting peace in the Pacific. I urged such legislation in my first year in Congress, 1943. But not until 1948 was it possible to get enough change in national thinking to give some hope for success. I then drafted and introduced the so-called Asian provisions of what is now the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. These proposals provided that all racial, though not numerical, exclusions to immigration

be repealed and that the privilege of naturalization shall no longer be limited to specially designated races and nationalities. No person of whatever race or origin was to be ineligible to American citizenship because of race, color, or national origin.

#### SUMMARY RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Those noncontroversial features of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, providing for naturalization and immigration privileges to the Japanese and other Asians, would not have been attainable so soon after the war with Japan without the remarkable efforts of JACL and hence represent its most noteworthy achievement. For through their enactment alien Japanese were, for the first time in United States history, invited to become naturalized citizens in the land of their choice, and the citizenship of their American-born became unqualified and untainted.

The Congress has also approved legislation providing some compensation for certain real and personal property losses suffered as a consequence of the evacuation. Some thirty millions of dollars have been paid to more than 20,000 evacuees as a token of congressional regret that the loyalty of the Japanese American population was misjudged, and to provide restitution and simple justice. The claims program is not yet completed, however, and amendments to expedite and liberalize the remaining payments are presently before the Congress.

Through general and private legislation, I have been told, some 500 ordinances and laws that were once directed against persons of Japanese ancestry in this country have been repealed or invalidated and that at the present time there are no statutes anywhere in the land specifically discriminatory against the Japanese.

The JACL coupled their congressional campaigns with special activities in the various State legislatures concerned to eliminate the remaining vestiges of the "anti-Orientalism" of the early 1900's.

In the field of litigation, too, nationally and in the States, JACL has successfully argued the unconstitutionality of discriminatory laws which restricted the opportunities of persons of Japanese ancestry and subjected them to indignities. The alien land laws, the prohibition against commercial fishing, racial restrictive covenants, segregation in public places and schools, exclusion of jury lists—all these and more have been determined in favor of the Nisei and the immigrant generation, their new citizen-parents—not always pleaded alone by the JACL but in some cases in concert with others similarly seeking more equitable consideration as citizens in this democracy.

The American people now know and welcome Americans of Japanese ancestry. They are no longer confined in the main to the west coast but are to be found in every State in the Union, accepted by their neighbors and completely assimilated into their respective communities.

I have been advised by the JACL, as they prepare for their next quarter



century of service, that Americans of Japanese ancestry enjoy a far better status in this country than ever before, even in the best of prewar days. Today they are confident of their future, for under the leadership of the JACL they are, in fact, better Americans in an America made greater by their contributions.

In 1930, JACL was a few hundred members in 10 small chapters scattered in Washington, Oregon, and California. Today JACL, based upon its solid record of accomplishment, boasts more than 15,000 active members in 88 chapters in some 32 States and the District of Columbia.

#### TOUCHSTONE OF DEMOCRACY

The JACL story for their first 25 years is an inspiring document of democracy in action at the best, an epic which could have been written only in America and which completely refutes the hate and race mongers of only a few years ago who charged that the Japanese, by their very character, were unassimilable into the American cultural pattern, which itself, as we all know, is made up of the cultures and the contributions of all the many peoples who have immigrated to these shores since time immemorial, as did the ancestors of all of us.

But perhaps even more important in the long pull of history is that, what the JACL has accomplished here in the United States is living proof to all the free peoples of the world, and especially to those in the Far East who are so important to us as a nation today, that the democratic way is best, for it makes possible the correction of abuses and wrongs and the achievement of justice and redress on the basis of the complete record and of individual merit, not race, color, creed, or national origin.

Ours is an imperfect democracy, it is true. But the JACL has proved that it is a constantly improving one which continually strives to forge an ever more perfect union.

Congratulations to the Japanese American Citizens League, their officers, and their members on this historic milestone in human relations.

All of us have learned much from their quarter-century history, and all of us can gain much by putting into practice, as they have so nobly done, their national slogan, "For better Americans in a greater America."

#### Report to the Voters of the 10th Congressional District of New York

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. EDNA F. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, with the adjournment of every session of Congress, I have reported to each enrolled voter of my district. It is my great privilege and proud responsibility to be the Representative of the 10th Congressional District of New York.

I answer personally every letter written to me. I have served thousands of my constituents in their personal problems. It is an honor not only to be your Representative but also to be a ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, assigned as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe.

My office in Washington is open 6 days a week. Letters sent there receive my immediate attention. The address is: EDNA F. KELLY, Member of Congress, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

I direct myself now to the report of the 84th Congress.

President Eisenhower's request for a Republican Congress during the congressional campaign in 1954 was rejected by the voters on Election Day. It was rejected because the American people had been accustomed to and they wanted a return to a pattern of constructive legislation instituted during Democratic administrations. During this period programs of farsighted social legislation had been accomplished by courageous men and women who fearlessly met the problems of the day. Many of these important measures, instituted for the benefit of the public welfare, were denounced as "too socialistic" by the Republican Party—the same party which gave unstinting support to the affairs of big business.

Thus the election returns of 1954 brought into being the 1st session of the 84th Congress, Democratic by a slight majority and under Democratic leadership. Many obstacles confronted this Congress, not the least of which was a review of the 41 Presidential commissions which had been established during the 83d Congress to evaluate policies of former Democratic administrations. It came as no surprise to the sponsors of these policies that they were not found wanting. What has surprised many is that, in the process of continuation or extension, policies became Republican with no reference to their Democratic foundation. Many Republican legislators reversed their previous stand not because of the intrinsic merit of the policy but solely on its sponsorship.

In my report I shall address myself first to issues relative to foreign policy—international—and, second, to the issues encompassing the domestic field—national.

#### INTERNATIONAL

It must be borne in mind that the foreign policy of the Republican administration is the basic foreign policy forged by the Democratic Party. This policy has been making history since 1945 when the United States, first, joined the United Nations; second, established the ECA program; third, enacted the mutual defense pact; fourth, initiated the mutual-security program, including Point 4; fifth, ratified the North Atlantic Treaty and other regional pacts.

This is the policy that was called a "lack of foreign policy" by the Republican Party in the presidential campaign of 1952. They contended that the policy of containment of the Democratic Party was against the liberation of the enslaved peoples of the world. In their

reappraisal they soon realized that liberation, as they saw it, could not be achieved without resort to war.

Coexistence is now offered to a hopeful world. In 1925 Stalin called for a period of coexistence as a temporary measure. In 1955 the smiling successors of Stalin put coexistence on one side of their scale of justice and on the other the enslaved people of small countries whose promised freedom is a mirage. Coexistence in that light is an impossible dream between the free and the slave world. It means appeasement—accepting the status quo of the world.

The mutual-security program, commonly referred to as foreign aid, authorizes and appropriates funds which implement the foreign policy of the United States. This year Congress gave \$2.7 billion to the President to be used as our share toward the collective security of the free world. A Democratic Congress gave the President full authority to transfer these funds to any region of the world. Flexibility was deemed necessary to meet the many crises of the present day. This new money plus the carry-over of past years amounts to over \$12 billion.

Republican acceptance of the farsighted foreign policy of the past 10 years may be noted in excerpts from statements made during this session by leaders of the Republican Party before meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles:

It (mutual-security program) has been unique in the whole history of the world \* \* \* This program of mutual security continues to be an essential part of our overall policy of seeking to bring those rulers who now follow the line of international communism to see the futility of the policy of attempting world conquest.

Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, Harold E. Stassen:

The military assistance which has been furnished to our allies in NATO and to the other countries in the free world has provided a firm foundation for collective defensive strength and has served as an effective deterrent against Communist military aggression.

A provision of the foreign-aid program—MSA—requires that countries recipient of American aid permit continuous "inspection and review" of the use of the aid. This provision is based upon common sense. The Executive may give military or economic aid to any country if he deems it advisable for national security.

For this reason I want inspection of United States aid in all countries to be carried out by United States missions as ordered by Congress. Any nation refusing this inspection should be refused aid. Yugoslav military authorities have turned back every recent effort by United States officials to increase their observation of the military-aid program. Yet, with United States military aid Yugoslavia has been able to reequip her army, one of the biggest in Europe, with largely American materiel instead of Russian.

The premise upon which American policy toward Yugoslavia is based is that we want Yugoslavia to be a strong country with a free and independent citizenry. And deviation toward the satellite status

it occupied in the Communist camp would of necessity change American policy. Recently, the mood of the Yugoslav dictator has been critical of the West and cordial to the Soviet Union. On July 29 a report came from reliable sources that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have equated their debts with each other.

Once again I introduced an amendment to the mutual security bill to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia, including new authorization of about \$40 million and several hundred million dollars of undelivered materiel from previous programs. The United States has already given over \$1 billion.

My amendment was not adopted, but the Appropriations Committee of Congress cut the assistance requested by President Eisenhower. There is great flexibility, however, under the terms of the MSA bill of 1955. The Executive is enabled to transfer funds on a global basis as crises arise. It is his sole responsibility now to discontinue assistance when and where the provisions of the law are violated.

One of the first acts of the 84th Congress was to grant authority to the Executive to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area. This measure, passed almost unanimously, presented to the world a united and determined people supporting their President in a moment of crisis. Such determination on the part of free people is the key to peace in this atomic age. President Eisenhower requested this authority when danger was imminent and it has not been rescinded. The Executive receives daily secret reports which are not available to Congress. Possessing this knowledge, he alone must decide what action to take in order to decrease the tensions between the free world and the Communist bloc.

I was a member of the ad hoc Committee on Foreign Affairs which reported on and had passed by the House H. R. 2097, a bill to adjust the annuities of Foreign Service officers who retired before July 1, 1949, and the widows of such officers. It provides for a \$324 increase. No additional charge against government is made for this disbursement. The Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, to which the personnel contributed, will bear the cost.

This increase involves about 250 people, plus 90 who had not hitherto been eligible, all of whom are of advanced age. It adjusts their retirement pay to the equivalent of the cost-of-living increase given to Federal employees by an act of Congress in 1952. I was responsible for the amendment in the bill which included the widows of the officers and also for the across the board increase of \$324 as against a percentage increase.

On other international issues the President had the confidence and support of the Democrats. This was given to prove to the world that Congress was unified in support of our President, while at the same time many of us realized that fur-

ther implementation was urgently needed. Treaties ratified were:

First. South-East Asia Treaty Organization—SEATO.

This is a NATO-like collective security pact for the Far East. It is in the blueprint stage.

Second. Security Pact with Nationalist China.

Third. West Germany approved as sovereign State and a member of NATO.

Fourth. Restored independence to Austria.

This is the same treaty which was sponsored by the Democratic administration over 10 years ago and refused over 200 times by U. S. S. R. I believe that this treaty should have been changed in line with present conditions. Under its terms U. S. S. R. will take the same reparations as previously planned despite the fact that in the interim of 10 years Austrian economy has been drained by Soviet occupation. Will not the United States now be asked to help this independent nation economically, thereby helping to pay U. S. S. R.?

Fifth. Vietnam.

In this country is one of the most critical situations in the Far East. I was one of several members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who guided the administration to continue their positive support of South Vietnam. We requested that the administration refuse cooperation with the French in undermining the new Diem regime. Proof had been given us that the French Army was sustaining the anti-Government forces.

The Reciprocal Trade bill stands as a recognition of the real fact that the United States has accepted its role of political and military leadership of the free world. It recognizes that we cannot fight economic wars with our political and military allies. The importance of the extension of the reciprocal trade program which was initiated by the Democratic administration in 1934 is noted by the priority number 1 given it by the present administration.

Reciprocal trade was one of the most bitterly debated issues in the 84th Congress. In this legislation, the President is permitted to enter into mutual tariff reduction agreements with other countries. Hearings are held on the various commodities before this reduction action can be taken and the Tariff Commission must report when a peril point is reached so that serious harm to United States industry will be avoided. If the United States is to sell its goods freely in other countries, it must also buy freely in those countries. This is only logical. The United States produces more than 40 percent of the world's total output of goods and services although only 5 percent of the world population is found in the United States. To those who feel that we are self-sufficient we must point out that we have to turn to other countries for our supplies of copper, chrome, lead, zinc, oil, manganese, and other vital commodities.

The greatest opposition to the President's request for this reciprocal trade legislation came from his own Republican Party. The bill was passed only because of the help given the President by

the Democrats in the House led by Speaker SAM RAYBURN. Had President Eisenhower given forceful assistance and more active support for this famous program, a less protectionist bill would have been enacted. As finally passed, it is the weakest version of the program instituted by the late Cordell Hull two decades ago.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

In the category of national defense, the draft law was extended for 4 years and the draft of doctors and dentists for 2 years. The Reserve bill—Public Law 305—is not too satisfactory because of the National Guard features. The administration's proposed Reserve bill involved a reduction in the standing Armed Forces and an increase in quantity and quality of the military reserves. The reduction in standing forces is under way and should be completed within the year. In the bill proposed by the President, young men including veterans, would be required to give active service in the Reserve or National Guard. The present 800,000-man paid Reserve would be increased to 2.9 million trained and ready reservists by 1960.

The Congress objected to many features of the President's measure. It was felt that compulsion, particularly of experienced veterans, was unfair, and that the bill would open the door to compulsory military training. Also, this bill would have forced some of our citizens to serve against their wills in racially segregated National Guard units. When the bill was finally voted on by both the House and the Senate, little of the original wording remained. Under the enacted bill, almost all compulsion was omitted and no person who had served in the Armed Forces is required to participate in the Reserve program. Persons serving in the future have Reserve obligations up to 6 years, depending on their degree of active participation. Incentives were provided whereby young men would volunteer in their total draft and Reserve obligations.

Since 1952 the Democrats have opposed the \$5 billion cut in the Air Force recommended by President Eisenhower. When the U. S. S. R. demonstrated this year that their air strength may exceed that of the United States, Congress took the matter into its own hands and as a result jet production has been increased by 35 percent. The cutback by the administration has set back United States air strength by 2 years or more. Certainly this is false economy on the part of the Republican administration.

In a similar manner and for the same reason Congress demanded that the Marine Corps strength be maintained. Forty-six million three hundred thousand dollars above the amount recommended by President Eisenhower was appropriated which will prevent a 22,000 manpower cut in this strategic service.

Public Law 141 authorizes \$237 million program of Atomic Energy Commission projects.

Public Law 44 authorizes funds for expansion of existing research facilities of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.



Public Law 161 authorizes \$2.3 billion program for construction of foreign military bases and housing.

Public Law 211 authorizes \$63 million grants-in-aid to States for airport construction for 4 years.

#### NATIONAL ECONOMY

Early in this session, the Democratic-controlled House proposed a \$20 tax reduction but this was declared by the President to be irresponsible. Yet, it was his Republican-controlled Congress which in 1954 gave tax relief to corporations and to coupon clippers at a far greater loss of revenue to the Government than would have been lost had the \$20 tax reduction been allowed. The tax law of 1954 gave big business a method of tax forgiveness. This was detected by my Democratic colleague from New York, the Honorable HERBERT ZELENKO. The Democratic-controlled 84th Congress amended the Revenue Act of 1954 in an effort to help balance the budget next year. The following is a quotation from the remarks of Congressman ZELENKO on the floor of the House:

Under the act as it was written last year every big-business man in this country is this year getting a double deduction, and I say that is a tax reduction. It is a tax forgiveness. It adds up to about \$5 billions. Here is the way it works, right from the act, and I will give it to you in small figures.

A business house having an income of \$10,000 and expenses of \$2,000 before the enactment of this statute would have a taxable income of \$8,000. Under the act of 1954, this business can now estimate what its costs will be in the year 1955 in the way of expenses, at least what they were in 1954, another \$2,000, making a taxable income of not \$8,000 but \$6,000, keeping the extra \$2,000 in what is called reserve, which just means the Government does not get it. The Government will never recoup that money because in 1956, if this statute remains on the books, the business house will again estimate its future expenses for 1957, and on and on forever, so that in this particular year of 1954 I say there are \$5 billions which the Government will never see because of some hocus pocus, high-powered accounting which was written into the 1954 act.

I was glad to support the repeal of this section.

Public Law 18 extends to April 1, 1956, existing excise tax schedules and the 52-percent corporate income tax.

Public Law 268 extends the life of the Small Business Administration for 2 years and increases its revolving fund for loans to a total of \$175 million.

Public Law 135 raises the penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

Under Public Law 124, a temporary increase of the debt limit from \$275 to \$281 billion to June 30, 1956, was effected.

Public Law 216 extends the Renegotiation Act for 2 years to December 31, 1956, to provide for recovery of excessive profits from defense contracts.

Public Law 137 grants the Federal Government the right of action to recover damages under the antitrust laws, and establishes uniform statute of limitations.

#### AGRICULTURE

Several bills in this session were of special interest to the farmers of our country:

Public Law 70 revises the formula for allocation of rural electrification loans.

Public Law 166 extends for 2 years the period for making emergency loans to farmers and stockmen.

In addition, steps were taken to curb commodity speculation and to curtail market manipulations in certain agricultural products. The House passed the bill to restore rigid farm price supports, but the measure was not considered in the Senate. The President had asked for a continuation of the flexible price-support program which is now in effect. The Senate Democratic leadership successfully resisted the drive by the farm bloc to restore rigid farm price supports at 90 percent of parity, although the House voted to restore the sliding scale with 90-percent supports for basic commodities. I opposed this action in the House and I will continue to do so. I regret that the fruits of farm labor, including perishables, are supported by a law which forces the Government to purchase and store these products. If necessary, the Congress should remain in session until it develops a plan feasible to consumer as well as farmer. It does not make sense that the taxpayer-consumer should pay taxes to keep food at a ceiling which prohibits consumption and forces purchase and storage by the Government.

As of August 3, 1955, the total value of surplus agricultural commodities stored by the Government was \$5,370,029,000. As of that date, the Government inventory showed the following surpluses:

Butter, in excess of 184 million pounds at 63.9 cents per pound; total cost, \$118,067,000.

Cheese, in excess of 272 million pounds at 40.3 cents per pound; total cost, \$109,954,000.

Dried milk, in excess of 141 million pounds at 17.1 cents per pound; total cost, \$24,192,000.

Wheat, in excess of 933 million bushels at \$2.59 per bushel, total cost, \$2,422,809,000.

Total, \$2,675,022,000.

On the foregoing items, we have the following approximate storage charges per month: Butter, \$324,348; cheese, \$375,000; dried milk, \$102,543; wheat, \$15,348,000, approximately \$511,000 per day.

The approximate monthly storage charges for all agricultural commodities amount to \$23,723,000 or, a yearly expense of \$284,676,000. This is what it costs to store \$5,370,029,000 worth of surplus agricultural commodities in a year. No wonder then, that the Congress was forced to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$12.5 billion a year.

Public Law 387 increased from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion the funds for the sale of these surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. Further endeavor to reduce these surpluses

through sale abroad was included in the foreign-aid bill which stipulates that not less than \$300 million of the money appropriated in this law for the fiscal year 1956 could be used to finance the export and sale of these surpluses for foreign currencies. Neither of these measures is a solution to the agricultural problem which is critical. The problem is not insoluble, but it must be approached from a bipartisan viewpoint both politically and regionally. Then surpluses would be a blessing and not a burden.

#### HOUSING

Public Law 345 authorizes the construction of 45,000 public housing units which is 10,000 more than were requested by President Eisenhower but they are by no means enough to supply the needs in this critical social problem. This law provides for slum clearance and community redevelopment, as well as for FHA and military housing programs.

The passage of the Housing Act constituted a definite victory for the Democrats. The Republican opposition tried to repeat its action on the 1954 housing bill which killed public housing.

Public Law 343 permits national banks to issue real estate, residential and farm construction loans on a more liberal basis than the previous law had permitted.

#### LABOR

Public Law 381 increased the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 75 cents to \$1 per hour effective March 1, 1956. President Eisenhower favored an increase to only 90 cents an hour.

Public Law 383 raises the limitation on the amount of railroad retirement annuities to spouses to the maximum payable under social security laws.

In this session, there was effected a complete revision of Federal salaries, including post office employees, classified workers, administration officials, Members of Congress, and Federal judges. Also, the retirement benefits of Government workers were brought to a more realistic level by increasing them between 8 and 12 percent.

#### HEALTH

Public Law 377 authorizes appropriations to supply polio vaccine free to the States for their State polio vaccination programs.

Public Law 159 authorizes a 5-year program of \$3 million a year for research into the causes of air pollution.

Public Law 182 authorizes \$1.25 million for study and research in the field of mental health.

#### WELFARE

Public Law 311 authorizes the expenditure of \$15 million during the next 2 years for processing of wheat and corn into flour for distribution to States for needy families. The Eisenhower administration opposed this measure.

Public Law 61 improves the administration of surplus property for educational and public health purposes.

Public Law 71 authorizes a survey of the New England area to determine the possibility of preventing loss of life and property from hurricanes.

## VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

The Congress this year enacted several measures of particular benefit to veterans and servicemen.

Public Law 7 to permit persons in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, to continue accrual of educational benefits;

Public Law 20 which provides incentive pay increases of 6 to 25 percent and allowances for members of our Armed Forces;

Public Law 88 which extends to June 30, 1956, the Veterans' Administration program for direct loans for purchase or building of homes and authorizes appropriations of \$150 million;

Public Law 299 which applies retirement income tax credit provisions to members of Armed Forces;

Public Law 325 which provides social security wage credits for military service before January 1, 1956;

Public Law 180 which extends to July 15, 1956, the time for a Korean veteran to apply for mustering-out pay.

## BUDGET

The Democrats claim cuts of \$1.6 billion from the President's budget estimates. Including interest on the debt and other fixed charges, estimates total \$60.8 billion. The appropriation bills carried \$59.1 billion. It usually happens that cuts made in money bills in one session are restored in deficiency bills the following January. Only at the adjournment of the Congress, and not of its first session, can we estimate how much has been saved.

Table of appropriations, 84th Cong., 1st sess.

Title	Budget estimates	Amount as passed (House)	Amount as passed (Senate)	Amount as enacted
1955 supplemental.....	\$833,950	\$25,000	\$1,013,950	\$1,013,950
1955 2d supplemental.....	920,523,454	857,187,429	945,412,835	898,805,875
1955 2d urgent deficiency.....	25,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475	25,263,475
Treasury.....	604,398,000	595,818,000	603,348,000	599,598,000
Post Office.....	2,754,817,000	2,685,700,000	2,754,104,000	2,721,720,500
U. S. Tax Court.....	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Labor <sup>1</sup> .....	470,116,000	417,792,900	418,838,900	418,303,650
Health, Education, Welfare.....	1,949,465,861	1,907,403,361	1,973,740,700	1,942,886,850
Interior <sup>2</sup> .....	313,353,056	297,925,546	327,987,088	317,573,627
Agriculture <sup>3</sup> .....	897,684,574	880,260,050	884,433,923	883,051,623
Independent offices.....	5,639,790,000	5,845,595,375	5,848,394,500	5,842,458,500
State.....	147,267,197	126,769,977	147,549,608	137,450,905
U. S. Information Agency.....	88,500,000	80,500,000	88,500,000	85,000,000
Refugee relief.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Justice.....	201,485,000	197,525,000	200,445,000	198,735,000
Judiciary.....	30,279,715	29,603,250	30,640,810	30,116,510
Defense.....	32,232,815,000	31,488,206,000	31,882,915,726	31,882,815,726
District of Columbia <sup>4</sup> .....	175,405,300	166,901,780	169,456,749	168,843,440
Commerce <sup>5</sup> .....	1,347,800,000	1,105,810,000	1,298,897,300	1,227,385,000
Related agencies.....	18,593,000	17,875,000	18,295,000	17,975,000
Executive Office of President.....	8,780,700	8,670,700	9,747,700	9,747,700
General agencies.....	18,920,000	13,220,000	17,418,600	17,418,600
Public works <sup>6</sup> .....	1,789,165,000	1,372,122,800	1,377,491,000	1,365,613,500
Legislative.....	67,572,138	66,298,175	93,025,527	92,808,972
Mutual security.....	3,266,641,750	2,638,741,750	3,205,841,750	2,703,341,750
1956 supplemental <sup>7</sup> .....	1,927,785,868	224,276,628	1,830,078,814	1,656,625,802

<sup>1</sup> Also carried in this bill, but not included in above total, are appropriations for: National Labor Relations Board, \$8,000,000; National Mediation Board, \$1,187,000; and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, \$3,134,000.

<sup>2</sup> Includes funds for Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Funds for power administrations and for reclamation projects this year are carried in a public works appropriation bill.

<sup>3</sup> Figures are for cash appropriations only. This bill also carries \$388 million in loan authorizations, and an advance authorization of \$250 million for soil conservation subsidies.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct Federal contribution of \$17,892,700; balance to be derived from District revenues.

<sup>5</sup> Includes funds for Civil Aeronautics Board.

<sup>6</sup> Includes funds for Army civil functions (rivers and harbors, flood-control projects), \$553,955,000; Atomic Energy Commission, \$575 million; TVA, \$27,053,000; and other power and reclamation agencies.

<sup>7</sup> Reduced in House by raising of points of order.

## INCOMPLETED LEGISLATION

Final action on some very important issues was left for the 2d session of the 84th Congress. The reasons for this varied with the bills but in no case was it because Members of Congress were anxious to adjourn. Some bills of controversial nature were blocked in committee; others were recommended too late in the session and required further hearings and study. Many of these bills will be studied during adjournment and will be considered early in the next session.

## FEDERAL HIGHWAY BILL

It must be borne in mind that the Democratic majority in Congress is slight and that within both parties are those who oppose new trends. By title, many programs were acceptable but certain provisions contained in the legislation caused the rejection of many bills. The Federal Highway bill is an excellent example.

Republicans and Democrats recognize the great need to increase the Federal in-

vestment in highways. The Presidential Clay committee recommended a \$101 million Federal and State program for the decade ahead, and it was on this recommendation that the President's highway program was based. The Clay committee recommended financing by a Federal bond issue which would have increased the national debt. The taxes, in this method of financing, are hidden and the burden of the cost is placed on future generations.

The Democrats reported a pay-as-you-build plan, increasing user taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, tires. In the final test the nay votes of 128 Democrats and 164 Republicans defeated the Federal highway bill. As the Democratic floor leader, Congressman McCormack remarked, "Everyone wants a road bill but no one wants to pay for it."

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Extensive committee hearings and discussion took place in this session on the subject of social legislation but few of

the bills considered were enacted. It is hoped that early attention will be given these measures when the Congress reconvenes in January. The most important of these bills is H. R. 7225 to amend the social-security laws. This bill passed the House but was not acted on in the Senate. The bill—

Lowers the retirement age for women from 65 to 62, bringing immediate benefits to 800,000 additional women;

Brings disability benefits to some 250,000 workers aged 50 or more;

Continues disability benefits for children even after they have reached age 18; and

Extends coverage, mainly to certain professional groups.

I introduced two measures on the subject of social security; one to lower the retirement age for all—men and women—from 65 to 60; and the other, to extend coverage to lawyers.

## NATURAL-GAS BILL

The House of Representatives passed the natural-gas bill by a vote of 209-203. It was not considered in the Senate. I voted against this measure because I feel that Federal regulation of gas prices at the wellhead assures a more reasonable price to the consumer than otherwise.

The controversy on this bill did not include the method or pricing natural gas to the ultimate consumer. Local utilities which buy gas from the interstate pipelines and bring it into homes and business houses are monopolies and are regulated by local or State authorities.

Nor was the dispute over the prices which pipeline companies charge local utilities. These prices have been regulated for almost 20 years by the Federal Power Commission. The arguments on the bill were concerned solely with the method of pricing the gas which the so-called independent producers sell to interstate pipelines.

I believe that competition among pipelines seeking a supply of gas can have but one effect—an increase in the price of gas. Under FPC regulation the pipelines have done very well in profits for themselves. Federal control insures adequate protection of public interest.

## SCHOOL-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

H. R. 7535 to authorize Federal assistance to the States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction was reported to the House on July 28 but was not reached for consideration before the Congress adjourned. This measure carried an authorization of \$400 million a year for school construction. It must be borne in mind that New York City alone needs this amount to improve its schools. A great deal of study is needed on this very important legislation.

## ADMISSION OF HAWAII AND ALASKA TO STATEHOOD

In reporting the bill for the admission to statehood of Alaska and Hawaii, the Rules Committee voted a closed rule which precluded the offering of amendments to the bill. The House, therefore, recommitted the bill to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. I favor the admission of these territories,



and I have so voted when the opportunity has been given to me.

#### IMMIGRATION

In 1952 I voted against the passage of the Walter-McCarran Act, and I voted to sustain President Truman's veto of this legislation. In the 83d and again in the 84th Congress I introduced amendments to correct the inequities in this law. I am hopeful that in the coming session of this Congress the Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of my distinguished colleague and neighbor, the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, will grant hearings on my amendments or on similar bills so that the inequitable provisions of our immigration laws can be removed from the statute books.

#### TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

This law, also known as the Labor Management Relations Act, was not amended in the 1st session of the 84th Congress. Many bills to amend the law—and a few to repeal it—were introduced in the session but the Committee on Education and Labor held no hearings on the subject and consequently did not report any bill of this nature.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

In this session, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 29 to establish a Senate and House Committee on Intelligence Matters. This resolution was not adopted, but along these lines, the Congress enacted Public Law 304, creating a Commission on Government Security to review the present security program and to make recommendations to Congress by December 31, 1956. There are many items on the credit side of the ledger in the concerted actions of the Democrats of the 84th Congress in this Republican administration—the administration which President Eisenhower predicted "will not tolerate any deviation from an uncompromising code of honesty and ethics in Government service." Democrats investigating alleged deviation demonstrated their maturity when they showed—in the words of Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, "a commendable disposition to weigh carefully" testimony given the McClellan subcommittee before passing judgment.

#### EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

I introduced H. R. 3228 to provide that women in industry shall be paid the same wages that are paid to men in the same type of work. Many other Members of Congress have introduced similar bills which undoubtedly will be a factor in helping me to obtain an early hearing on my bill in the next session.

#### CONCLUSION

The cold war predicted for a Republican Executive and a Democratic Congress did not materialize. The 1st session of the 84th Congress adjourned with a commendable record of achievements which far outweighed its shortcomings. Cooperation was given the President on all issues of benefit to our people.

It has been pointed out that clearer recommendations made to the Congress by the President would result in more expeditious enactments. Indecision and attempts to compromise the many intra-party differences has had deterring ef-

fects on many issues. It is to be hoped that these issues will be resolved in the 2d session of the 84th Congress.

### Excise-Tax-Structure Revision

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. AIME J. FORAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable JERE COOPER, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, has established a Subcommittee on Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems to make a basic study of our excise-tax structure with a view to correcting inadequacies and inequities that may exist in the administrative and technical aspects of that structure.

It was my privilege to be named chairman of this important subcommittee. My committee colleagues who will serve with me as subcommittee members are: The Honorable EUGENE J. KEOGH; Hon. BURR P. HARRISON; Hon. A. S. HERLONG, Jr.; Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS; Hon. RICHARD M. SIMPSON; and Hon. NOAH M. MASON.

Because this is the first comprehensive revision of our excise-tax structure to be undertaken by the Congress in contemporary times, I am sure that I speak for my colleagues on the subcommittee, as well as for myself, when I say that we view this important undertaking as a responsibility that is to be performed conscientiously and diligently.

At an organizational and agenda meeting of the subcommittee it was agreed that public hearings would be held by the subcommittee beginning October 4, 1955, to last for 2 weeks. In agreeing to these hearings the subcommittee decided that they would be limited to technical and administrative problems in the excise-tax area and that the question of excise-tax rates would not be considered by the subcommittee.

For the information of interested persons, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point a copy of the release which the subcommittee authorized me to issue announcing the public hearings and setting forth the scope and plan of the hearings:

HON. AIME J. FORAND, chairman of the Subcommittee on Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems of the House Committee on Ways and Means, today announced that the subcommittee has scheduled public hearings on excise tax problems to begin on October 4, 1955. It is the firm intention of the subcommittee to conclude the hearings in not to exceed 2 weeks. Chairman Forand stressed the fact that the hearings would be limited strictly to technical and administrative problems and will not be concerned with questions of excise-tax rates.

Members of the subcommittee are: The Honorable AIME J. FORAND, Democrat, Rhode Island, chairman; Hon. EUGENE J. KEOGH, Democrat, New York; Hon. BURR P. HARRISON, Democrat, Virginia; Hon. A. S. HERLONG, Jr., Democrat, Florida; Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS, Republican, Ohio; Hon. RICHARD M. SIMPSON, Republican, Pennsylvania; and Hon. NOAH M. MASON, Republican, Illinois.

Representatives of the Department of the Treasury will be invited to open the hearings to present to the subcommittee those problems which have come to the attention of the Treasury Department and also to outline in detail the procedures followed in collecting and administering the various excise taxes. Following the testimony by the Treasury representatives, public witnesses will be scheduled in the order of the following excise categories in which they may be interested:

1. Retail taxes;
2. Manufacturers excises;
3. Excises on facilities and services (admissions, communications, transportation, etc.);
4. Documentary stamp taxes;
5. Excises on wagering, coin-operated devices, bowling alleys, etc., and regulatory taxes (except those on narcotics);<sup>1</sup>
6. Import taxes;
7. Taxes on distilled spirits, beer, and wines;
8. Taxes on tobacco products; and
9. Other excises.

Within each of these categories industry representatives and others desiring to testify on an entire category will be scheduled for first appearances. Other witnesses will be scheduled according to the order in which the taxes on which they wish to testify appear in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In the interest of avoiding duplication of testimony, it is requested that to the maximum extent possible an industry group select one spokesman to present the views of that industry.

To facilitate the orderly consideration of excise tax problems by the subcommittee, witnesses are requested to divide their prepared testimony into three broad groupings to the maximum extent possible. The three groupings are:

1. Administrative problems, such as, but not limited to, those arising in connection with procedures followed with respect to publication of rulings, refund requirements, and the system of review of excise tax rulings;
2. Technical problems relating to broad groups of excises, such as, but not limited to, the determination of a fair manufacturers' price and the treatment of leases in the case of the manufacturers' excise taxes; and
3. Technical problems relating to individual excises, such as, but not limited to, the timing of the collection of the tax in the case of tires, the treatment of reclaimed oil in the case of the tax on lubricating oil, and the treatment of charitable and similar organizations in the case of the tax on admissions. A witness may testify on more than one of these groupings, but it is requested that each grouping be clearly separated and captioned in the copies of the prepared testimony.

Persons interested in appearing at these hearings may arrange to do so by writing to the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, room 1102, New House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., by not later than September 24, 1955. It is requested that prospective witnesses indicate in their letters to the clerk the categories on which they will testify, and where pertinent, the sections of the 1954 Code on which they will testify. Witnesses should also indicate the minimum amount of time required for their testimony.

Statements may be submitted for the record in lieu of an appearance. A witness interested in more than one of the excise categories set forth above may testify on each

<sup>1</sup> The subcommittee will not consider regulatory excises on narcotics in view of the existence of another subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means with jurisdiction over this subject.

category at the time of its consideration by the subcommittee. An alternative to multiple appearances by a witness who is interested in more than one category, testimony may be given on the subject or subjects of major importance to the witness and briefs submitted for the record concerning other topics of interest.

Witnesses will be notified of the scheduled date of their appearance. The hearings will be held in the committee hearing room in the New Office Building and will begin each day at 10 a. m.

It is requested that witnesses submit 40 copies of their prepared statements to the committee clerk at least 4 days in advance of their scheduled appearance. In the event that a witness desires to make copies of his testimony available to the press, it is suggested that an additional 40 copies be submitted to the clerk for that purpose.

### A Tribute to Majority Leader John W. McCormack

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. THOMAS J. LANE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent to publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following editorial which appeared in the Telegram-News, of Lynn, Mass.

Members of Congress, because of their close association with the majority leader, are familiar with his hard work, his many accomplishments, and his undisputed ability as a leader of the Democratic Party.

It is good to know that our high opinion of him is also shared by the folks back home.

Reflected in may editorials, of which the one printed below is but a sample.

#### MAJORITY LEADER MCCORMACK'S REPORT

One of the ablest men to ever sit in Congress is Majority Leader JOHN W. MCCORMACK. The success of the 84th Congress is due largely to his efforts.

The Telegram-News today publishes the majority leader's report. It is a masterpiece and should be read as it is a forthright analysis of the major achievements of 84th Congress which "represents an era of enlightenment in the field of party politics that is unsurpassed in the history of America."

Congressman MCCORMACK explains clearly and with emphasis the reason for voting for many measures proposed by President Eisenhower. He says: "So that there will be no mistake, may I say we voted for those measures on the Democratic side of the House not because we favored and followed the President. We voted for those measures because we favored and fought for the public interest."

He also said: "The majority party refuses, as a matter of principle, to abandon the position it has already maintained as a party of the people. Nor will we change our course just because the President, a formerly devoted subordinate of President Truman, has embraced Democratic policies, lock, stock, and barrel unto himself."

The present Congress, under the leadership of Congressman MCCORMACK, worked in the interest and welfare of the people and to the defense of the country.

Congressman MCCORMACK ably points out what this Congress has done in the fol-

lowing statement: "This session has written a record of constructive action. The record clearly shows that partisanship has been subordinated to the good of the Nation and the welfare of our people; a record that is in sharp contrast to that of a recent Republican Congress under reverse circumstances."

Congressman MCCORMACK is an ideal leader of a great party. He is well qualified to keep alive the fine traditions the party has established in American history.

Mrs. McCormack, his wife, is a gracious lady. She has been in Washington with the Congressman all the years he has served and has been a wonderful helpmeet during the many trying days.

#### Keenotes

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ELIZABETH KEE**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I should like to include my newspaper column, Keenotes, which follows:

#### KEENOTES

(By Representative ELIZABETH KEE)

Talk, talk, talk. Endless talk. Repetitious talk. Droning on, never seeming to stop.

That is often the popular conception of Congress at work, or, for that matter, of any legislative body outside the Iron Curtain or other totalitarian areas. Democracy in action seems to mean, and seems to require, millions upon millions of words and hours upon hours of debate to settle anything or to settle nothing.

We find it in the PTA meeting as well as in the township commission, city council, State legislature, or the Congress—in other words, wherever people who are free to do so gather to agree (if they can) on common action in their mutual interest.

Is all of this talk necessary? Perhaps yes, perhaps no. Of course, we must allow all sides to be heard, but must we encourage them all to speak at such great length? Is anyone convinced of anything after about 8 minutes or 15 or 20?

Have you ever heard a speaker rise and say he really had nothing important to say—and then take a half hour to prove it?

On the other hand, have you ever had the delightful experience of hearing someone who had risen to speak reluctantly and after much prodding, as if fearful of wasting the listener's time, compress into a few minutes a whole philosophy, and a thrilling outlook on life, and leave you almost breathless in the inspiration you have felt from this?

I think we can agree that an experience of this kind happens quite seldom. Usually we are deluged with dull talk, bored to tears with the deadly use of stale phrases, made to feel almost on the edge of our nerves' capacity to endure by the long arguments over nonessentials.

On the other hand, out of this freedom to bore each other in public speech, and to argue endlessly with each other in public forums, comes the solid basis of our freedom, because—seldom though it seems to happen—out of this comes the occasional burst of brilliance which lights our way through difficult paths of public policy.

I sometimes fret over the excessive talk in the Congress and when I saw the official résumé of congressional activity for the period from January 5 through July 31 of

this year, I shuddered in the thought of all of the millions of words we had to listen to.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in that period, carried more than 16,000 pages of proceedings and extraneous matter. Estimated roughly at about 2,000 words per page, it runs to nearly 33 million words.

Of course, not all those words were spoken. Much of this material is merely placed in the RECORD for the subsequent review by those Members interested in reading it. This took up 5,642 pages of the Appendix to the daily RECORD. But the nearly 6,000 pages of proceedings in the Senate represent probably 10 or 12 million words actually spoken by the 96 Senators, whereas the 4,868 pages of proceedings in the House would represent perhaps 6 or 8 million words actually spoken by the 435 House Members. While we in the House did not talk as much as the Senators did, and while we maintain a strict limitation on debate in the House in contrast to the unlimited debate in the Senate, we still had 456 hours and 58 minutes of talk, talk, talk in the House in the 6 months up to July 31, and that does not count the many, many additional hours of debate and hearings in committee.

Some of the more critical Members refer to all of this by the somewhat inelegant term "yakity yak."

No matter what you term it, it is a lot of talk. Some would dismiss it as sound and fury, signifying nothing. But occasionally—just every once in a long while—there is meaning, and inspiration, and enlightenment, and the pure delight of fine speech and real eloquence in all of this wordage. And that makes it all worth while.

### Accomplishments of the 1st Session of the 84th Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CLIFTON (CLIFF) YOUNG**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, now that the 1st session of the 84th Congress is drawing to a close, it is appropriate that we look back over the past year and appreciate the accomplishments of this legislative body.

In the field of Federal employee benefits, the 84th Congress has established an unprecedented record. It has approved more legislation than any similar session in history. As there are nearly 2½ million Federal workers in this country, this legislation will have far-reaching effects upon the economy and welfare of our citizenry. In order for the Government to serve its people effectively, it must be staffed by loyal and competent employees, and I believe that the laws enacted by this Congress will do much to restore, protect, and improve the dignity, prestige, and morale of those citizens who have chosen the Federal service as their life work.

As it is my honor and privilege to represent in the House of Representatives a State which has one of the highest percentages of Federal employees in the Nation, I have followed this legislation with a great deal of interest. I should like at this time to summarize the major beneficial laws that were enacted by this session.



## PAY RAISES

A record number of pay increases were voted by this Congress. Raises were granted to 500,000 postal workers and to more than 1 million classified employees. The pay boosts to the postal employees were combined with a job reclassification system and averaged 8.1 percent. The classified employee received an across-the-board increase of 7.5 percent. This was the first general increase given to these groups since July, 1951.

## CARRIER STATUS

By the enactment of Public Law 380, more than 50,000 Government indefinite employees were given career status. The new law opens the way for career status to indefinite employees who have passed civil-service examinations and who have completed at least 3 years of satisfactory Federal service. The employees must be recommended by their agencies to the Civil Service Commission to obtain career status.

## RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

Two major measures were passed in the field of retirement legislation. The first bill would raise the pensions of Foreign Service members who retired prior to July 1, 1945, by 25 percent, and this increase would gradually be cut back to 5 percent for those who retired after July 1, 1948.

The second measure would increase the annuities of the 300,000 civil-service retirees and survivors. It provides for an increase of 12 percent on the first \$1,500 and 8 percent on the balance for employees who had retired prior to July 1, and by lesser amounts thereafter for those retiring.

## DUAL COMPENSATION

The approval of H. R. 5893 provided for an increase in the dual compensation limit for military retirees in both Federal civilian salaries and military retirement from \$3,000 to \$10,000.

S. 2403, which authorized dual employment of custodial employees in post-office buildings operated by the General Services Administration was also approved.

## TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

Legislation was approved to increase the maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expense from \$9 to \$12 and to raise the mileage allowance from 7 cents to 10 cents a mile.

## INSURANCE

Legislation was approved to authorize the Government to take over the 135,000 life insurance policies held by employee beneficial associations for present and former Federal employees.

## SURETY BONDS

Approval of H. R. 4778 authorized Federal agencies to pay for blanket bonds to cover their employees. Prior to the passage of this measure, employees whose jobs required them to be bonded had to pay for their own bond premiums.

## UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

The passage of Public Law 37 makes the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act applicable to all Federal employees who are required to wear a prescribed uniform, thereby extending the up-to-\$100 annual allowance to additional employees.

## LOYALTY PROVISIONS

The Congress wrote into a single bill the many provisions which appeared in the various appropriation bills to prohibit employment by the Government of persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the Government.

## STATE RETIREMENT

A measure to extend civil-service retirement benefits to former District and State government employees was passed by both houses but failed to gain the approval of the President. In his veto message, the Chief Executive said that he would substitute a proposal at the next session to bring Federal employees under the social-security system, thereby giving Federal and State employees the common base of retirements sought by this measure and avoiding the disadvantages of civil-service expansion.

## Revising Our Federal Election Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

## HON. STEWART L. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, when we resume our work next year we will once again face a recurrent responsibility—the task of revising our Federal laws relating to corruption in elections. This task has confronted Congress in virtually every session during the past 30 years, and it is one which we cannot afford to shirk any longer.

The latest attempt to effect revision of these laws has been embodied in the proposed Federal Elections Act of 1955, introduced in the Senate—S. 636—by Senator THOMAS C. HENNING, Jr., and by myself in the House of Representatives—H. R. 3139. The Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, under the chairmanship of Senator HENNING, conducted extensive hearings on this measure, and an amended bill was favorably reported and is now on the calendar of that body. In the House, the Subcommittee on Elections, under the chairmanship of the able Representative from South Carolina [Mr. ASHMORE], has also conducted hearings during the past few months. I would especially like to commend Mr. ASHMORE and his committee colleagues for the manner in which they conducted their hearings. I can personally testify to the nonpartisan consideration which they gave the bill, and to the serious and thoughtful nature of their hearings. Their task has not been an easy one, nor a thankful one, for they will receive little commendation for their labors.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for this bill, or one of a similar character. Existing laws are unquestionably inadequate, and they add fuel to an all too prevalent belief that political personalities are venal men. I am proud to be a Member of the Congress of the United States, and I know my colleagues all possess similar pride. And

yet, because of the miserable laws concerning the use of money in elections, many of the American people regard us all with suspicion. To some we are knaves, to others we are worse. For many people believe that politics is necessarily a quasi-corrupt profession. As long as we are content to conduct our elections under such inadequate laws, this attitude will remain in the minds of many of our citizens.

Reform of Federal election laws is urgently needed, and such reform will eventually be realized. If Congress does not act next year, the elections of 1956 will clearly and dramatically illustrate once again the defects of our present laws. A recent Gallup poll revealed that over two-thirds of the public advocates stricter Federal election laws. I am convinced that this number will continue to grow, until eventually we will be forced to act. I hope that such action will be taken next year.

The integrity of our Government is closely related to the nature of the election process. That process in turn depends on the laws which regulate it. The people will continue to demand better and more adequate election laws, until eventually Congress enacts them.

I do not believe, however, that enactment of this measure alone will produce the situation which is our objective. American politics cannot be truly representative until all of our people participate actively. To encourage such participation, Senator HENNING and I also introduced bills to make political contributions in modest amount tax exempt, in the belief that increased financial participation will in turn lead to participation of other kinds, and that political contributions will be placed on a plane of equality with other public-spirited contributions. I hope that this latter bill also will receive favorable consideration at an early date next year.

## Report to the People of the Second Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

## HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report to the people of the Second Congressional District of Nassau County, N. Y. It is a continuing pleasure for me to represent such a fine district, and I feel that my constituents should have readily available to them my voting and attendance record during the 1st session of the 84th Congress.

This record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. It collects in one place information which otherwise can be found only by studying thousands of pages of the RECORD.

The descriptions of the bills are for identification purposes only and I have not attempted to describe them in detail or to dwell upon the issues involved.

They do not, therefore, always reflect the nature or true purpose of the legislation. I shall, however, be pleased to furnish more complete information concerning any particular bill, the issues involved, and the reasons for my vote, upon request. The footnotes at the end of this record will indicate the reasons for any absences.

*Voting and Attendance Record, Representative STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN, 2d District, New York, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.*

Roll-call No.	Date	Subject and action taken	Vote
1	1955 Jan. 5	Quorum call	Present.
2	Jan. 5	Election of Speaker (RAYBURN 228, MARTIN 198)	MARTIN.
3	Jan. 25	H. R. 159, authorizing President to employ Armed Forces of United States for protecting Formosa, etc. (Passed 410 to 3.)	Yes.
4	Jan. 27	H. R. 587, to provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. (Passed 366 to 0.)	Not voting. <sup>1</sup>
5	Feb. 8	H. R. 9005, to extend Universal Military Training and Service Act and Dependents' Assistance Act to July 1, 1959. (Passed 394 to 4.)	Yes.
6	Feb. 16	H. R. 3828, to adjust salaries of judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, and Members of Congress. (Passed 283 to 118.)	Yes.
7	Feb. 17	Quorum call	Present.
8	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142, motion to end debate on question of a closed rule on H. R. 1. (Defeated 207 to 178.)	Yes.
9	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142, to permit 5 hours of debate and amendments from the floor on H. R. 1. (Defeated 193 to 191.)	No.
10	Feb. 17	H. Res. 142, closed rule on H. R. 1 to prohibit amendments from floor. (Passed 193 to 192.)	Yes.
11	Feb. 18	H. R. 1, motion to recommit to committee with instructions to amend to require President to comply with recommendations of Tariff Commission except when national security is involved. (Defeated 206 to 199.)	No.
12	Feb. 18	H. R. 1, to extend for 3 years authority of the President to enter into trade agreements, final passage. (Passed 295 to 110.)	Yes.
13	Feb. 23	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
14	Feb. 24	Quorum call	Present.
15	Feb. 25	H. R. 4259, motion to recommit to Committee on Ways and Means in order to delete provision calling for \$20 credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption in tax year 1955. (Defeated 210 to 205.)	Yes.
16	Feb. 25	H. R. 4259, to provide 1 year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and of certain excise tax rates, and to provide a \$20 tax credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption. (Passed 242 to 175.)	No.
17	Mar. 1	H. R. 3828, conference report on bill to adjust salaries of judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, and Members of Congress. (Passed 223 to 113.)	Yes.
18	Mar. 10	Quorum call	Present.
19	Mar. 10	H. R. 4720, to provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. (Passed 399 to 1.)	Yes.
20	Mar. 16	Quorum call	Present.
21	Mar. 18	H. R. 4903, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1955, for an additional \$4 million for United States contributions to United Nations program of technical assistance. (Passed 175 to 107.)	Not voting. <sup>3</sup>
22	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Present.
23	Mar. 21	H. R. 4644, to increase postal employees' salaries an average of 7.5 percent. Suspension of the Rules. (Defeated 302 to 120.)	No.
24	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Present.
25	Mar. 21	H. R. 4951, directing a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56. (Defeated 260 to 152.)	No.
26	Mar. 22	Quorum call	Present.
27	Mar. 22	H. Res. 170, to disapprove of the disposal of some of the Government-owned synthetic-rubber plants. (Defeated 283 to 132.)	No.
28	Mar. 23	Quorum call	Present.
29	Mar. 23	H. Res. 171, to disapprove of disposal of some of the Government-owned synthetic-rubber plants, as recommended by Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission report. (Defeated 276 to 137.)	No.
30	Mar. 24	Quorum call	Present.
31	Mar. 24	Quorum call	Present.
32	Mar. 29	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 30	H. R. 4259, conference report extending corporate and excise taxes for 1 year and deleting the \$20 income tax credit for each taxpayer and his dependents. (Passed 387 to 8.)	Yes.
34	Mar. 30	H. R. 5240, amendment to restore a provision limiting to \$1 per month the fee to educational institutions for reports on veterans. (Defeated 227 to 154.)	Yes.
35	Apr. 13	Quorum call	Present.
36	Apr. 20	Quorum call	Present.
37	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644, amendment to the postal pay raise which would increase the annual rate for certain classes of employees and raise the overall increase from 7.5 to 8.2 percent. (Passed 224 to 189.)	No.
38	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644, motion to recommit to Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. (Defeated 287 to 125.)	Yes.
39	Apr. 20	H. R. 4644, on final passage of the bill as amended to grant a postal pay raise of 8.2 percent. (Passed 324 to 85.)	No.
40	Apr. 21	Quorum call	Present.
41	Apr. 21	H. R. 4393, to provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels. (Passed 373 to 3.)	Yes.
42	Apr. 27	Quorum call	Present.
43	May 3	Quorum call	Present.
44	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
45	May 5	Quorum call	Present.
46	May 5	H. R. 12, amendment to remove peanuts as one of the basic commodities in the farm price-support program. (Defeated 215 to 193.)	Yes.
47	May 6	H. R. 12 to recommit to Committee on Agriculture. (Defeated 212 to 199.)	Yes.
48	May 6	H. R. 12, to restore the 90 percent of parity supports for the basic commodities. (Passed 206 to 201.)	No.
49	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
50	May 9	S. 1, to recommit conference report on the postal pay raise bills to conference committee. (Defeated 275 to 118.)	Yes.
51	May 9	S. 1, on final passage of conference report on postal pay raise bills. (Passed 328 to 66.)	No.
52	May 9	H. Res. 223, to authorize consideration of the bill to permit statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (Passed 323 to 66.)	No.
53	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
55	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
57	May 10	H. R. 2535, to recommit to committee the bill authorizing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (Passed 218 to 170.)	Yes.
58	May 11	Quorum call	Present.
59	May 11	Quorum call	Present.
60	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
61	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
62	May 12	H. R. 6042, appropriations for the Department of Defense, amendment deleting language requiring approval of congressional committee prior to disposal or transfer of work traditionally performed by civilian employees of Department of Defense. (Defeated 202 to 184.)	Yes.
63	May 12	H. R. 6042, appropriations for the Department of Defense, final passage. (Passed 384 to 0.)	Yes.
64	May 17	Quorum call	Present.
65	May 18	Quorum call	Present.
66	May 19	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 19	Quorum call	Present.
68	May 19	Quorum call	Present.
69	May 23	S. 727, to increase the salaries of judges for the District of Columbia. (Passed 283 to 35.)	Yes.
70	May 25	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
71	May 25	H. Res. 244, to create a select committee to investigate the White County, Ind., Bridge Commission. (Passed 205 to 166.)	Not voting. <sup>4</sup>
72	May 25	H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to needy persons in areas of acute distress. (Passed 344 to 1.)	Not voting.
73	May 26	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
74	May 26	S. 727, to recommit to conference committee a bill which would raise salaries of District of Columbia judges to an amount greater than previously voted by the House. (Passed 170 to 165.)	Not voting. <sup>4</sup>
75	May 26	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
76	May 26	H. R. 5881, to recommit to committee the bill which provides for Federal compensation in non-Federal reclamation projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal reclamation projects in order to limit the scope of the bill to 17 Western States instead of all 48 States. (Defeated 229 to 62.)	Not voting. <sup>4</sup>
77	June 1	Quorum call	Present.
78	June 1	H. R. 3990, to recommit to committee the bill which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to investigate projects for conservation, development, utilization of the water resources of Alaska. (Defeated 278 to 79.)	No.
79	June 7	S. 2061, to increase salaries in the postal service by an average of 8 percent and to provide for reclassification. (Passed 410 to 1.)	Yes.
80	June 8	H. R. 5923, to authorize an appropriation to complete the Inter-American Highway. (Passed 353 to 13.)	Yes.
81	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
82	June 14	Quorum call	Present.

<sup>1</sup> On this day, Mrs. Derounian and I greeted the arrival of a new son, Steven Blake.

<sup>2</sup> In Nassau County on official, congressional matters.

<sup>3</sup> At Army Ordnance Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., on official business.

<sup>4</sup> Leave of absence granted on account of the death of my father.



## Voting and Attendance Record, Representative STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN, 2d District, New York, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Subject and action taken	Vote
83	June 14	H. R. 1, acceptance of conference report on the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. (Passed 347 to 54.)	Yes.
84	June 14	H. R. 6227, to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. (Passed 371 to 24.)	No.
85	June 15	Quorum call.	Present.
86	June 15	H. Res. 210, to authorize an investigation of the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board. (Defeated 214 to 178.)	No.
87	June 16	Quorum call.	Present.
88	June 20	S. 67, to increase salaries of civil service employees by about 7.5 percent. (Passed 370 to 3.)	Yes.
89	June 20	H. Con. Res. 109, authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference. (Passed 337 to 31.)	Yes.
90	June 20	H. R. 6295, to raise the per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses for Federal employees from \$9 to \$13. (Passed 320 to 41.)	Yes.
91	June 21	H. R. 4663, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, and to authorize an appropriation of \$225 million therefor. (Passed 230 to 153.)	No.
92	June 22	Quorum call.	Present.
93	June 22	H. R. 6040, to recommit to committee the customs simplification bill with instructions to strike out sec. 2, which would make export value the primary basis for assessing ad valorem duties. (Defeated 232 to 143.)	No.
94	June 23	H. Con. Res. 149, expressing the sense of Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. (Passed 367 to 0.)	Yes.
95	June 27	H. R. 6992, to extend for 1 year the existing temporary ceiling on the public debt of \$281 billion. (Passed 267 to 56.)	Yes.
96	June 27	Quorum call.	Present.
97	June 27	H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations. (Passed 316 to 2.)	Yes.
98	June 28	Quorum call.	Present.
99	June 28	H. R. 3005, to recommit the conference report to committee. (Defeated 221 to 171.)	No.
100	June 28	H. R. 3005, to extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years and to extend the Doctors-Dentists Draft Act for 2 years. (Passed 389 to 5.)	Yes.
101	June 28	Quorum call.	Present.
102	June 29	Quorum call.	Present.
103	June 29	S. 727, to recommit the conference report on the bill which adjusts the salaries of the judges of the courts of the District of Columbia. (Defeated 226 to 158.)	No.
104	June 30	Quorum call.	Present.
105	June 30	S. 2090, to authorize appropriations for and carry forward the mutual security program. (Passed 273 to 128.)	Yes.
106	July 1	Quorum call.	Present.
107	July 1	Quorum call.	Present.
108	July 5	Quorum call.	Present.
109	July 6	H. R. 3210, to recommit the bill which would authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. (Defeated 316 to 74.)	Yes.
110	July 7	S. 2090, to adopt conference report authorizing appropriations for the mutual security program. (Passed 262 to 120.)	Yes.
111	July 11	Quorum call.	Present.
112	July 11	H. R. 7224, to authorize appropriations for mutual security during fiscal year 1956. (Passed 251 to 123.)	Yes.
113	July 12	Quorum call.	Present.
114	July 13	H. R. 6766, to adopt conference report authorizing appropriations for the AEC, TVA, and certain agencies of the Departments of the Interior and the Army, including a reduction in funds available to the Atomic Energy Commission and an additional 107 unbudgeted projects for which engineering studies were uncompleted. (Passed 316 to 92.)	No.
115	July 13	H. Res. 295, to provide for consideration of H. R. 7089, a bill to provide benefits for the survivors of servicemen and veterans. (Passed 376 to 24.)	Yes.
116	July 13	Quorum call.	Present.
117	July 14	Quorum call.	Present.
118	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
119	July 18	H. R. 7225, to amend the Social Security Act to extend coverage to certain disabled persons who are at least 50 years of age, to women at 62 years of age, to certain disabled children over 18 years of age, and to certain occupational groups. (Passed 372 to 31.)	Yes.
120	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
121	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
122	July 19	Quorum call.	Present.
123	July 19	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
124	July 20	Quorum call.	Present.
125	July 20	H. R. 7214, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage \$1 an hour effective Mar. 1, 1956. (Passed 362 to 54.)	Yes.
126	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
127	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
128	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
129	July 25	H. R. 7000, to agree to the conference report on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. (Passed 315 to 78.)	Yes.
130	July 26	H. Res. 314, to provide for 3 hours' debate on H. R. 7474, the Federal-State highway construction bill. (Passed 274 to 129.)	Yes.
131	July 27	Quorum call.	Present.
132	July 27	H. R. 7474, to recommit this highway bill to committee and to substitute therefor the administration bond financing proposal for highway construction. (Defeated 221 to 193.)	Yes.
133	July 27	H. R. 7474, final passage on the highway construction bill, which included the increasing of certain taxes. (Defeated 292 to 123.)	No.
134	July 28	Quorum call.	Present.
135	July 28	H. Res. 317, to provide for 3 hours of general debate on H. R. 6645, to amend the Natural Gas Act. (Passed 273 to 135.)	Yes.
136	July 28	Quorum call.	Present.
137	July 28	H. R. 6645, to recommit to committee the amendment to the Natural Gas Act. (Defeated 210 to 203.)	Yes.
138	July 28	H. R. 6645, on final passage of bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, to remove from control of the Federal Power Commission natural gas producers and gatherers. (Passed 209 to 203.)	No.
139	July 29	Quorum call.	Present.
140	July 29	S. 2126, to adopt Wolcott amendment to the Housing Act of 1955, which struck authorization of 135,000 public housing units. (Passed 217 to 185.)	Yes.
141	July 29	S. 2126, on final passage of the Housing Act of 1955. (Passed 396 to 3.)	Yes.
142	Aug. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
143	Aug. 1	H. Res. 299, to grant to the Small Business Committee an additional \$35,000 for operating expenses. (Passed 231 to 134.)	No.
144	Aug. 1	S. 2576, to repeal franchise of Capital Transit Co., operating in District of Columbia, providing public operation, with District of Columbia obligated to make up deficits. (Defeated 215 to 150, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority being required to suspend rules.)	No.
145	Aug. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
146	Aug. 2	Quorum call.	Present.
147	Aug. 2	S. 2126, to adopt conference report on Housing Act of 1955. (Passed 187 to 168.)	No.

<sup>1</sup> Attending a meeting with the Honorable Herbert Hoover, Jr., Acting Secretary of State.

## AN EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Of necessity the report contains parliamentary and legislative terms with which the reader may not be familiar. An explanation of some of these terms may, therefore, be helpful:

First. A quorum call consists of a calling of the roll of Members to determine whether or not a quorum—a majority of Members—is present. No business may be conducted when it is found that a quorum is not present.

Second. Recommitment: Generally, on all important bills, a motion to recommit the bill to a committee, with or without instructions, is voted upon by the House

before it votes upon passage of the bill. If such a motion is adopted, it means that the bill will be changed, delayed, or even killed. However, when a motion to recommit is accompanied by instructions, the vote generally indicates whether the Member is in favor of or opposed to the change in the legislation proposed by the instructions and does not necessarily indicate his position on the bill as a whole. A motion to recommit with instructions, if adopted, does not kill the bill.

Third. The type of bill can be determined by the letters which precede its number. All bills that originate in the House are designated by an H; those

that originate in the Senate by an S. There are four main types:

1. H. R. (S.) designates a bill which, when passed by both Houses in identical form and signed by the President, becomes law.

2. H. J. Res. (S. J. Res.) designates a joint resolution which must pass both Houses and be signed by the President before becoming law. It is generally used for continuing the life of an existing law, or in submitting to the States a constitutional amendment, in which case it does not require the signature of the President but must be passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses.

3. H. Con. Res. (S. Con. Res.) designates a concurrent resolution. To become effective it must be passed by both the House and Senate but does not require the President's signature. It is used to take joint action which is purely within the jurisdiction of Congress. Many emergency laws carry the provision that they may be terminated by concurrent resolution, thus eliminating the possibility of a Presidential veto.

4. H. Res. (S. Res.) designates a simple resolution of either body. It does not require approval by the other body nor the signature of the President. It is used to deal with matters that concern one House only, such as changing rules, creating special committees, and so forth.

Fourth. Rule: Important bills, after approval of the committee concerned, go to the House Committee on Rules where a rule, in the form of a House resolution (H. Res.), is granted covering the time allowed for debate, consideration of amendments, and other parliamentary questions.

Fifth. Suspension of the rules: This action limits debate and does not permit the right of amendment.

Sixth. Conference: Representatives from both Houses of Congress meet in conference to work out differences existing in the legislation as passed by the two bodies. Upon conclusion of their conference, a report is submitted to each House setting forth the agreements reached. Each House then must act by way of adopting or rejecting the report in whole or in part.

Seventh. Ordering the previous question: A motion to order the previous question, if adopted, shuts off further debate on the question before the House and prevents further amendments to such proposition.

Eighth. A bill may pass, or be defeated, by one of the following kind of votes:

1. Voice vote: The Speaker first asks all in favor to say "aye" then those opposed to say "nay." If there is no question as to the result, this is sufficient.

2. Division: If the result of the voice vote is in doubt, the Speaker asks those in favor to stand, then those opposed to stand. He counts in each instance and announces the result. If he is in doubt, or if demand is made by one-fifth of a quorum, then—

3. Tellers are ordered. A Member on each side of the question is appointed as teller, and they take their places at each side of the center aisle. Those in favor walk through and are counted. Those opposed do likewise. The result settles most questions, but any Member, supported by one-fifth of a quorum, can ask for a rollcall. This privilege is guaranteed by the Constitution.

4. Rollcalls place each Member on record on the particular measure involved. Each Member's name is called and his vote recorded. Rollcalls constitute the official voting record of the House.

The outcome of various votes are indicated in parentheses in the record above. In the case of rollcall votes, the actual vote is shown.

## Legislative Record of Hon. Irwin D. Davidson, of New York, 1st Session, 84th Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. IRWIN D. DAVIDSON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Congressman, I should like the Record to show that I am cognizant and deeply appreciative of, not alone the great honor but also the opportunity for public service which the people of my district have afforded me. I have worked hard to do the kind of job they had a right to expect of me. My efforts were in many fields of legislative activity. For their critical examination and the consideration of the House, I submit a compilation of the major bills which I have introduced this year. In some instances, it can be reported with pride, perhaps pardonable for a first-year Congressman, that I was successful. In others, it is my intention to continue to strive for favorable consideration next year.

I have introduced a fairly large number of bills and for convenience list them here in 12 major fields for legislative action.

#### 1. CONSUMERS

House Resolution 220 introduced April 21, referred to the Committee on Rules: This resolution would authorize the establishment of a special congressional committee to study consumer problems such as false advertising, pricing practices, governmental activities for the protection of the consumer, including the desirability of establishing a consumers agency in the Federal Government or increasing the power and scope of the Federal Trade Commission. I have requested hearings before the Rules Committee and am hopeful that these may be held shortly after Congress reconvenes.

#### 2. AUTOMATION

House Resolution 221, introduced April 21: This resolution would establish a congressional committee to study the effect of automation on the American economy, giving particular attention to the need for revision of social security, workmen's compensation and other laws. Following my introduction of this resolution, the Joint Committee on the Economic Report announced they would undertake such an investigation. Hearings will be held in October.

#### 3. NARCOTICS

House Joint Resolution 225, introduced February 18, 1955: This resolution would completely revise our efforts to control narcotic importation, selling, and addiction. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by a bipartisan group of over 40 Senators, including Senators LEHMAN, KEFAUVER, SALTONSTALL, and PAYNE. Under this resolution, the Federal Government would set up a chain of narcotic treat-

ment clinics across the country, the FBI and Justice Department would take over enforcement of our narcotic laws and stronger penalties for violations would be imposed. The measure is pending in the Ways and Means Committee and I have exchanged correspondence with the chairman of that committee and believe that hearings will be held next year.

H. R. 7838, introduced August 2: This bill contains two major parts, one of which deals with narcotic addicts. We spent many months preparing this and several other bills along similar health-education lines. These are listed later on. Under H. R. 7838, \$5 million is authorized to aid the States on a matching basis to build narcotic addict hospitals, treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities. This is an extension of the well-known Hill-Burton law, and I have high hopes that there will be favorable action on it.

#### 4. SALK VACCINE

House Joint Resolution 278, introduced April 14: This resolution, authorized the coining of a special gold medal for Dr. Jonas E. Salk in recognition of his wonderful work in developing the polio vaccine. I am proud to say it was unanimously passed by the House and Senate and became law on August 9 when the President signed it. The medal will be prepared and presented to Dr. Salk by the Secretary of the Treasury. Bronze replicas of the medal may be sold to the public by the Treasury.

H. R. 5983, introduced May 3: The purpose of this bill was to authorize the President to control the distribution and price of the Salk vaccine. It is interesting to note that I introduced the medal resolution which passed just 2 days after the announcement of the development of the vaccine when everyone was elated at Dr. Salk's success. Three weeks later, due to the scandalous administrative handling of the vaccine and the press reports of favoritism and black marketeering I found it necessary to introduce control legislation. My bill would have given the President standby power to put the controls into force as he thought necessary.

#### 5. CIVIL RIGHTS

I introduced a series of civil-rights bills on February 2. They were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and at my request hearings were held on July 13 and 14. I testified on July 14. No report has been filed as yet by the committee, and I will continue to press for some affirmative action. The bills which I introduced are as follows:

H. R. 3417, outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers.

H. R. 3418, reorganize the Department of Justice by establishing within it a division for the protection of civil rights.

H. R. 3419, prohibit intimidation or coercion of voters in national elections, making such action criminal and providing penalties of \$1,000 fine and/or 1 year in jail.

H. R. 3420, strengthen the laws relating to peonage, involuntary servitude, and slavery. This bill extends the prohibition against shanghaiing to all



means of transportation instead of just to vessels.

H. R. 3421, prohibits activities such as Klu Klux Klan marauding on the public highways or on the private property of another.

H. R. 3422, establishes a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government.

H. R. 3423, an omnibus bill establishing a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, a Civil Rights Commission, strengthening the laws protecting civil rights, and prohibiting discrimination in interstate transportation. The latter provision would extend the historic decision of the Supreme Court prohibiting so-called separate but equal school facilities to cover interstate transportation. It is high time this outrageous discriminatory, deceptive concept was eliminated entirely.

H. R. 3575, to protect the rights of all persons, including aliens, within the United States and to prohibit lynchings.

H. R. 3576, a separate bill containing the prohibition against discrimination in interstate transportation. This bill was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. By introducing several versions of the same bill, the chances of obtaining action is increased.

#### 6. MINIMUM WAGE

H. R. 3424, introduced February 2: My bill to increase the minimum wage is the companion bill to that introduced by Senator LEHMAN. It provided for an increase in the national minimum to \$1.25 per hour, and would establish minimums in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of 80 cents the first year, and increase it there 5 cents per year for the next 5 years until it reached \$1.05 an hour. I appeared before the House Committee on Education and Labor in support of my bill. While we were successful in obtaining passage of a bill to increase the mainland minimum to \$1 an hour—10 cents more than the Republicans said they wanted—we were unable to obtain any real action on the Puerto Rican situation. I plan to introduce new legislation at the next session to cover this glaring need. The cost of living in Puerto Rico is higher than it is on the mainland, but the prevailing wages are much lower. This has a very adverse effect not only on the Puerto Rican standard of living, but on industry here in New York where more and more employers are leaving to open plants in the South and in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. This tendency must be stopped.

#### 7. HOUSING

H. R. 3926, introduced February 10: This was the first housing bill which I introduced and it provided for special low-rent housing for the aged.

H. R. 6745, introduced June 9: My bill provided for 150,000 units of public housing and a change in procedure in slum clearance financing. By the change contained in my bill, which has been passed by Congress, FHA will no longer be able to stall this program. My bill also closed a loophole in the slum-clearance law. Without my amendment, there could be vast windfalls. This provision of my bill was approved

by the House committee, but due to the action of the Republican leadership was rejected and has not passed. I will introduce it again at the next session. In addition, I proposed that a study be undertaken to establish a system for insuring the equity which small-home owners have in their homes so that in the event of economic reversals beyond their control, they would not lose all the money which they put into the house. The committee reported on this suggestion and it will be studied by the housing subcommittee during the recess.

#### 8. REFUGEE RELIEF AND IMMIGRATION

H. R. 4432, introduced February 25: This is the bill to amend the so-called McCarran-Walter Act. Senator LEHMAN and I introduced it the same day. It makes 10 major changes in the existing discriminatory immigration law including:

First. Elimination of the national origins quota system;

Second. Elimination of discrimination between naturalized and native-born citizens;

Third. Elimination of special immigration barriers against Negroes and orientals;

Fourth. Permission for immigration of up to 250,000 persons each year; and

Fifth. Establishment of statutory review and appeals procedures in case of deportation, exclusion, or denials of visas.

This bill, like my bill to amend the Refugee Relief Act has been referred to the Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Congressman WALTER. Senator LEHMAN and I and several other Congressmen are continuing our efforts to obtain consideration of these bills.

H. R. 6161 was introduced May 10 in conjunction with Senator LEHMAN. This bill is designed to completely revise the refugee-relief law. It provides for:

First. Appointment of a new Administrator of Refugee Relief;

Second. Sponsorship and assurances for refugees by recognized welfare agencies;

Third. Increasing the number of visas by 15,000;

Fourth. Extending the law to December 31, 1960;

Fifth. Broadening the definition of the word "refugee";

Sixth. Elimination of the 2-year documented history requirement;

Seventh. Elimination of necessity for certificates of readmission to country of departure;

Eighth. Elimination of the word "ethnic" from the law;

Ninth. Raising the age for orphans eligible for admission from 10 to 14;

Tenth. Broadening the provisions for adjustment of status of aliens presently in the United States; and

Eleventh. Repeal of the visa priority system.

#### 9. BANKS

H. R. 5710, introduced April 20: This bill would require the national banks to comply with State laws relating to their branch-banking activities. It would remove the disadvantage at which the State banks are now placed. The companion bill has passed the Senate.

#### 10. NIAGARA POWER

H. R. 5878, introduced April 27: Senator LEHMAN and I introduced this bill to permit the New York State Power Authority to develop hydroelectric facilities at the Niagara. It would also require the power authority to give preference in the distribution of such power to municipal and nonprofit cooperative electric companies. I testified before both the House and Senate Public Works Committees in support of the bill, but thus far the utility monopoly has been able to keep both bills bottled up in committee. The administration has vigorously opposed this bill and advocated another giant giveaway to the big-business combine. You may be sure that we will not let that happen. The Niagara belongs to all the people of New York, and will be developed by them and for them.

#### 11. TAFT-HARTLEY

H. R. 6023, introduced May 4: This bill, if enacted, would repeal that portion of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the States to pass the so-called right-to-work laws. These laws prevent legitimate union activities and have been condemned as reactionary antiunion measures throughout the Nation. The Republican leadership is fighting to prevent consideration of any revision of the Taft-Hartley law.

#### 12. SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION

H. R. 7838, introduced August 2: This is the bill which I described in part under the "Narcotics" heading. In addition to those provisions, my bill would also provide \$20 million for assistance to the States on a matching basis for the construction of psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric treatment and rehabilitation centers. There is at present a shortage of over 500,000 hospital beds throughout the country; the greatest single shortage exists in the field of mental illness. This bill seeks to overcome this great deficit.

H. R. 7839: This is the second bill which I introduced on August 2 as part of a program to stimulate science education and expanded health activities. The bill provides for 10 college scholarships per State each year for high school graduates who qualify in national mental examinations. The program would be similar to the GI bill and as long as the students make satisfactory progress they may remain enrolled under the plan. An additional group would enter each year, and certain students could continue under the scholarship into graduate schools. The purpose of this bill and H. R. 7840 is to increase the number of United States scientific personnel. Statistics show that we are rapidly and steadily falling behind Russia in the number of trained scientific people who graduate each year. At present there is a national shortage of doctors, nurses, dentists, engineers, laboratory technicians, and many other scientists. New research is limited by this shortage. If we hope to continue the scientific advances we have been making, this shortage must be overcome.

H. R. 7840: This is the last bill which I introduced, and would provide \$250,000 to finance the cost of preparation, publication, and distribution of science

teaching text and laboratory manual supplements for use in public elementary and secondary schools. The manuals would be prepared by qualified private science teaching groups.

These last three bills were introduced on the final day of the session so that interested groups would have time to study them and so that reports could be obtained from the governmental agencies concerned before Congress meets in January. I have already requested these reports and have asked that public hearings be held as soon as possible next year.

The above constitutes a rather full report on my legislation. During the congressional recess we shall have hearings on automation, narcotics, housing, and the merchant marine.

## Conservation of Our Natural Resources

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CLIFTON (CLIFF) YOUNG**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, on several past occasions I have commented on legislation enacted by the 84th Congress which provides for the multiple use of the surface resources of our public lands, provides for their more efficient administration, and amends the mining laws to curtail abuses of those laws by a few individuals who usually are not miners.

This legislation, which may be officially cited as the act of July 23, 1955—Public Law 167, 84th Congress, 69th Statutes at Large, page 367—deals with a matter of vital interest to the people of Nevada and our other Western States. It is of interest to all of the people of the United States because the resources of the public domain belong to them.

The House Interior Committee, in reporting H. R. 5891, and the Congress in approving this bill which became Public Law 167, made clear their determination to assure maximum utilization, and conservation of all of the public domain surface and subsurface resources—minerals, materials, timber, grass, recreation, water, fish, wildlife, and waterfowl. Operation of this new law with respect to vegetable and mineral values was discussed in my remarks of July 30, 1955. Today, I address myself to its effect on our fish, wildlife, and waterfowl resource values.

#### EFFECT ON HUNTING, FISHING, AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT OF MINING LAW ABUSES

In our report accompanying H. R. 5891 to the House, the Interior Committee pointed up some of the abuses under the mining laws at which this legislation is aimed. Examples cited, together with testimony on the bill, make it clear that detrimental effects on hunting, fishing, and wildlife management come about primarily because of the activities of two groups of pseudominers which I will call, first, antifishing and antihunting mining locators; and, second, antimining fishermen and hunters.

In the first group are those miners who make a location, promptly post it with a "no trespassing" sign, and thus deny access to the located lands by agents of the Federal Government charged with the responsibility of managing wild game habitats or improving a fishing stream; blocked, too, is access to adjacent lands. Mining claims located astraddle fishing streams, or flanking hunting areas—when posted—serve to thwart effective management and the desirable controlled harvest by hunters and fishermen of our fish and wildlife resources.

In the second group are those individuals who combine a desire to hunt or fish with a declared interest in mining. A group of fishermen-prospectors will locate a good stream, stake out successive mining claims flanking the stream, post their mining claims with "no trespassing" signs, and proceed to enjoy their own private fishing camp. So, too, with hunter-prospectors, except that their blocked-out mining claims embrace wildlife habitats; posted, they constitute excellent hunting camps.

The multiple effect of activities of both such groups is obvious; a waste of valuable resources of the surface on lands embraced within claims made for a purpose other than mining; for lands adjacent to such locations, fish, wildlife, and recreational values wasted or destroyed because of increased cost of management, difficulty of administration, or inaccessibility; the activities of a relatively few pseudominers reflecting on the legitimate mining industry and, of course, nothing added to our mineral or material wealth through mining activity.

The provisions of Public Law 167 deal directly with such abuses.

#### OPERATION OF PUBLIC LAW 167

Subsection (b) of section 4 of Public Law 167 is aimed directly at ending abuses such as those described in the foregoing comments. It provides that hereafter located claims under the mining laws shall be subject, prior to patent issuance, to the right of the United States to manage and dispose of the vegetative surface resources thereof and to manage other surface resources, except mineral deposits subject to location under the mining laws. This subsection also makes such claims subject, prior to issuance of patent, to the right of the United States, its permittees and licensees, to use so much of the location surface as may be necessary for access to adjacent lands.

With respect to the reservations in the United States to use the surface and surface resources, particular attention is called to the proviso which qualifies them:

Any use of the surface of any such mining claim by the United States, its permittees, or licensees, shall be such as not to endanger or materially interfere with prospecting, mining, or processing operations or uses reasonably incident thereto.

I do not believe I can improve upon the statement by Mr. Charles H. Callison, the eminent and articulate conservation director of the National Wildlife Federation, with respect to the effect of section 4 (b). In his appearance before our committee, after citing examples of

abuses at which this particular provision is directed, Mr. Callison declared:

We interpret the language of section 4 (b) \* \* \* as corrective of this situation. A claimant who files pursuant to this act will not be able legally to post his claim against trespass by hunters or fishermen. He cannot deny access to the Federal Government or its licensees or permittees when access is intended for the purpose of harvesting or otherwise managing the fish and wildlife resources, so long, of course, as such access does not "endanger or materially interfere with prospecting, mining, or processing operations or uses reasonably incident thereto."

The foregoing applies to mining claims located after July 23, 1955.

With respect to claims located before the effective date of Public Law 167, dealt with in sections 5 and 6 of the act, the restrictions and limitations of section 4 would apply only in two instances: First, when—after compliance by the responsible Federal agency with the carefully drawn notice requirements—the claimant actually receiving notice of the initiation of the quiet title action provided for, fails to submit a statement setting forth pertinent information as to his claim, and thereby constructively waives his right to not come under the provisions of section 4; and second, when, under the provisions of section 6 of the act, the owner of any unpatented mining claim made before the date of the act actually waives and relinquishes his right to not come under the restrictions and limitations of section 4.

Understanding on the part of the public of these desirable provisions of Public Law 167 will, I am confident, add substantially to our ability to conserve and utilize to the maximum all of our public domain resources.

## Relationship Between Industry Groups and Administrative Agencies of Our Government

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. PAT McNAMARA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following remarks regarding the relationship between some industry groups and some of the administrative agencies of our Government.

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

I should like to bring to the attention of the Senate the relationship between some industry groups and some of the administrative agencies of our Government which may yet require investigation by Congress.

In the case of the National Labor Relations Board this relationship finds expression in recent decisions by the Board narrowing the scope of collective bargaining by placing arbitrary limits on the size of companies whose employees may seek relief before the NLRB, and by narrowing the scope of existing and proposed collective-bargaining units.

Evidence of at least a friendly understanding between the Board and employers in the



telephone industry, for example, is found in an NLRB decision only 8 months old which withdrew protection of the National Labor Relations Act from all employees of telephone companies doing less than \$200,000 business annually. Apparently the Board felt it necessary to protect smaller employers from harassment by unions. This, however, left the employers free to harass their employees, which didn't seem to impress the NLRB at all.

The Board went so far as to hold that such companies are not covered by the act, even if they are subsidiaries of larger companies which are subject to the act, and even if the company doing less than \$200,000 annual business is wholly owned by one of the companies which make up the Bell System.

The Board and these telephone companies have an additional approach to undercutting what is still held by the law of the land to be the legitimate right of workers to form labor organizations of their own choosing.

According to this by now well-developed technique, a telephone company, faced with a union representation demand, classifies as confidential, professional, or quasi-supervisory as many jobs as possible, thus removing them from the collective bargaining unit.

As a result of this chopping away at the collective bargaining units, the telephone industry has—with the help of the NLRB—steadily increased the proportion of its supervisory employees to its total employees.

A case in point is the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. In October 1946, 12.2 percent of the total number of employees were supervisory. Today, in that same company, 20.2 percent of the employees are called supervisory.

In the Pennsylvania Bell Telephone Co., there are 35,150 employees, of whom 4,433 (or 13 percent) are supervisors. Right now, the company is seeking to have an additional 1,100 workers—service assistants—excluded from the bargaining unit. This would raise to 16 percent the number of workers in this unit to whom union representation would be denied.

Judging by recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board involving large independent telephone companies, the Board is likely to agree to the Pennsylvania company's request, and remove these 1,100 service assistants from the bargaining unit.

Since all these Bell companies are owned by the giant A. T. & T., success for the company in Pennsylvania would encourage identical action in other A. T. & T. units across the country. The union operating in this field, the Communications Workers of America, estimates that more than 30,000 Bell System workers across the country may in this way lose their right to be represented by a union.

It is often charged by the union that the Bell System companies have a well-developed program of strikebreaking, using employees exempted from bargaining units. During the recent 72-day strike of the communications workers union against Southern Bell, supervisory employees were brought into the area from other places; the union charges that the company imported as many as 9,000 strikebreakers and that these people came from as far away as Cleveland, Ohio.

This mammoth, overloaded supervisory force being created with the help of the NLRB may enable the Bell System to pursue antiunion policies, but it means added costs to the public for telephone service, the cost of which has already jumped in recent years.

A thoroughgoing investigation into the relations between the National Labor Relations Board and the giant corporations of the country may yet be necessary.

The relationship of the Board with the telephone system may well be the place to start.

## Today's Opportunities, Tomorrow's Achievements

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement prepared by me entitled "Today's Opportunities, Tomorrow's Achievement."

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

Mr. President, the cause of peace has been advanced these past several months. Overwhelming Senate—and congressional—cooperation with President Eisenhower in the advance of that cause in history will be forcefully marked as a noble achievement of American Government in 1955.

As an American, I take pride in my support of the President in the overwhelmingly important field of peace and foreign relations. The Eisenhower policies are aimed at the Eisenhower goal: security of the American people in a just and honorable peace. The great majority of our people—Democrats, Republicans, and Independents—enthusiastically support those policies.

I am reassured, Mr. President, that during this session both Chambers have given repeated proof that in America politics stops at the water's edge. The capacity of Congress to subordinate political differences in order to inspire mankind and to demonstrate our devotion to democratic principles is obvious in the overwhelming passage of the resolution granting President Eisenhower's request for authority to prevent communism from subjugating Free China, Senate ratification of the Paris accords restoring West Germany to the family of peace-loving nations, the approval of the SEATO and China defense treaties, and the affirmation of this Nation's willingness to confer and consult with other great powers of the world in our quest for peace.

The actions of this Senate and of this Congress in dealing with matters affecting foreign relations and international affairs show that day in and day out the undeniable motive of the Members is to move forthrightly and uncompromisingly toward the goal set out by the President. Therefore, it is decidedly heartening to look back over the last several months and recall the cooperation that has been extended our President and the solidarity that has affirmed our Nation's leadership in the constant striving for peace and security.

In no spirit of rancor, I wish to suggest that our legislative record on the domestic scene is far from satisfactory. I shall not attempt here to assess the blame, but I do desire to say that politics—unfortunately—contributed to this unhappy record on our home front.

I am distressed, Mr. President, by the failure of this Congress to take constructive action on—indeed, even to consider President Eisenhower's recommendations for—legislation bolstering our educational facilities, providing health reinsurance to bring medical and hospital care within the reach of all, and revising the immigration and refugee relief laws. The Senate, regrettably, did not even face the questions of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. And our failure to enact sound legislation providing for modern American highways is tragic.

As a Senate Public Works Committee member, I have listened firsthand to irrefutable

testimony on the appalling condition of America's roads and highways. We need, urgently and without further delay, an up-to-date system of interstate highways, 40,000 miles in length. No one can deny that need. America's defense requirements dictate it and our economy demands it. Beyond that, our frightful toll of highway casualties is, in great part, attributable to antiquated and dilapidated highways.

The Federal Government has an unmistakable responsibility in this field. Politics must not interfere with our discharge of it. There ought not to be a dime's worth of partisanship in our consideration of Federal highway legislation. While I sincerely believe in President Eisenhower's recommendations—and voted for them earlier this year—I am ready to discuss any reasonable alternative recommendations. But I will decline to discuss any unreasonable alternative or any political one.

While politics stopped at the water's edge, it is a source of great regret that partisanship was the chief reason for inaction on many urgent matters of domestic importance. If we are to convince the remainder of the world that self-government is the soundest and most effective way of recognizing the dignity of mankind, there must be a greater spirit of give and take and a less selfish approach toward proposed solutions of problems which affect the health, economic security, safety, and general well-being of our people. Our record on the domestic front was not good.

As a Californian, I must say that the 84th Congress in its first session has been sympathetic and understanding toward the State which I have the honor in part to represent. The Senate in particular has responded generously to appeals from the 13 million people of California for aid and assistance in solving some of their intricate and perplexing problems. For this, I am deeply grateful and proud.

By and large, the 84th Congress enacted a number and variety of measures which will benefit the people of my State. That was due in many instances to the circumstance that the California delegation, the second largest in the Congress, recognized the fact that ours is a State with wide ranges of economic, social, and political interests, and that cooperation and mutual assistance are essential in advancing the welfare of our fellow citizens.

In reciting some of the more noteworthy legislative accomplishments of benefit to California, I wish to remark that one measure with which I was most intimately concerned has national significance. The Air Pollution Research and Technical Assistance Act, which now is Public Law 159, will bring into play the resources of the Federal Government in a concerted campaign to overcome a menace that is spreading over our Nation and becoming more serious to the health, happiness, and safety of a growing number of people.

I am deeply grateful this Congress thus climaxed my 2-year fight to obtain Federal assistance for the local and State governments, public and private scientific groups, civic bodies, and educational institutions which have been trying to isolate the sources and causes of smog and other atmospheric contaminants and to devise remedial and preventive measures for purifying the air that people, plants, and animals all require for their very existence.

The antismog law, authorizing a 5-year \$25 million course of investigation and experimentation, should pay tremendous dividends to the entire Nation. I am intensely pleased that this Congress saw fit to make an initial \$1,190,000 appropriation toward setting the program in motion. Added to the \$412,500 item in the regular Public Health Service budget for air pollution studies by the Division of Sanitary Engineering, the first allot-

ment under the \$25 million authorization will finance a series of projects that should yield valuable knowledge toward cleansing the atmosphere in metropolitan and industrial areas.

For more than a quarter of a century, Congress has been told again and again that water—due to maldistribution and the breathtaking growth of our population—is California's most complex and urgent problem. The people of our State have endeavored for generations to remedy the deficiencies of nature. They have displayed ingenuity and resourcefulness in utilizing the surplus supplies found in some sections for the benefit of other regions where serious deficits must be overcome. The assistance of the Federal Government has been an invaluable ingredient of the progress made toward solving California's water problem and in enjoying our wealth of precious natural resources.

Again this year Congress has shown appreciation for the seriousness and complexity of our California water problem. I feel certain that the law authorizing the Trinity division of the Central Valley project—the largest single multipurpose water-resource development enacted under the Eisenhower administration—will contribute to the ultimate benefit of the Nation, as well as help immeasurably in the orderly growth and development of my native State. I am proud to have been associated with my colleague, Senator KNOWLAND, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Representative CLAIR ENGLE in the House, in sponsoring this law which makes possible immediate commencement of work on this \$225 million undertaking.

Let me thank the Senate for approving the other reclamation project bill which I sponsored this year. I refer to the \$27 million authorization of the Ventura project, so necessary for the people of Ventura County in their earnest endeavor to obtain an adequate and dependable supply of water. My bill now awaits action in the House, which I very much hope will be both speedy and favorable.

I repeat that water remains the basic problem of California. We now are the second largest State in the Union, in population as well as in size. We need to conserve the water we have to insure an adequate supply, and to distribute it equitably. In the Senate's approval this year of both the Trinity project and the Ventura project, Members on both sides of the aisle, in great majority, assented to necessary Federal assistance. For those actions, they have the unbounded thanks of California.

Two other pieces of water legislation that should materially aid California also were enacted during the current session. These are the so-called distribution systems law, which will extend Federal financial help to local irrigation districts and other bodies desiring to build works that will supplement Federal reclamation projects, and the statute expanding the program of research into methods of reclaiming ocean and other saline waters for industrial, municipal, and agricultural uses and for human consumption.

While the unwillingness of Congress to authorize a new highway program is an undeniable black mark on the record of this session, the needs of our transportation system in this atomic era received partial recognition which is gratifying to me. I refer to the new Federal Airport Act which, I believe, will prove a sound and far-sighted investment and I know will give particular impetus to my State which is so air-minded and dependent on time-saving air transportation.

The importance of the 4-year program envisioned by this law is obvious when it is noted that only 2 cities in California and 5 in other States have airports presently capable of handling fully loaded jet transports.

With jet-powered passenger and cargo aircraft expected to be available for transcon-

tinental schedules in 3 to 5 years, the need for such Federal assistance is clear beyond question. This new Federal aid law should be particularly valuable to California, with so many widely separated centers of population, such a large number of privately owned aircraft, and the terminus of many transcontinental and transpacific routes. The Federal allotment to California, approximately \$10 million over the 4-year period, will enable a number of communities to tackle their back-log of urgently required improvements, which early this year were estimated to involve outlays of more than \$50 million.

Because of the geographical expanse of our State, together with its exposed location, California is the site of an immense number and variety of national defense installations. The protection of the western half of the Nation, and at the same time the welfare of armed services personnel, will be advanced by the public works program this Congress authorized for the Armed Forces. I am pleased that in the \$108,600,000 worth of construction scheduled in 21 counties of our State under the defense public works law a number of critically needed housing units are contemplated. These, supplemented by new construction which should be encouraged by the Housing Act amendments, will raise morale of officers, men, and their families, many of whom are stationed at isolated points or near heavily populated centers where quarters are inadequate and difficult to locate.

As usual, this Congress faced the unenviable responsibility of reconciling requests for appropriations from the National Treasury with the monetary resources of our Government. Although the budget still is out of balance, progress has been made toward sound fiscal policy.

The people of California, who bear a weighty tax load, appreciate the consideration shown by the 84th Congress in enacting appropriation bills. The numerous money items which will be available for activities and projects particularly in our State are invariably of the wealth-producing and prosperity-promoting variety.

I share the gratitude of people in a large area of California and of my colleagues in the congressional delegation for the \$1 million appropriation to complete advance planning for and start construction of the vital Trinity division of the Central Valley project. This initial installment on such an economically feasible multipurpose water development is a notable example of wise fiscal management.

The miscellaneous appropriation bills contained several unique sums for California which deserve mention. The 84th Congress agreed to provide funds for some projects which I earnestly advocated and helped push to enactment in the 83d Congress. Conspicuous in this category is the Cherry Valley Reservoir, for which \$785,000 was approved. The legislation under which this expenditure is authorized was the first measure adopted by the Senate after I entered this body which bore my name as a sponsor, so naturally I have a paternal concern about carrying this development to completion, so necessary to the people of San Francisco in connection with their domestic water needs.

The session now closing made available the following amounts to finance planning or initiate construction on public works projects which I favored in the 83d Congress and were authorized in the 1954 omnibus law: Richmond Harbor, \$500,000; the Santa Maria project, \$1 million; Playa del Rey Harbor, \$25,000; Port Hueme Harbor, \$70,000; and San Lorenzo Creek project, \$25,000.

An initial \$70,000 was voted to carry out the program of saving the grasslands which are nesting and feeding grounds for migratory game birds along the Pacific flyway. This effort, authorized by the bill I sponsored in the 1953 and 1954 sessions, should prove a boon to farmers and sportsmen and

the expenditure represents far-sighted use of Federal resources for general public benefit.

The 1st session of the 84th Congress wisely, in my judgment, recognized the value of intensifying efforts to protect the Nation's natural resources in different directions. For these purposes, the Senate added \$1 million and the Congress finally voted this amount to the fund for plant and animal disease and pest control, chiefly to help curb the menacing Mexican fruitfly and the khapra beetle. Increased funds for stepped-up fire protection in the national forests, for which \$300,000 was specifically earmarked for southern California, will safeguard our treasured timber, widely enjoyed recreation areas, and vital watersheds. A similar commendable objective was recognized when the present session added to the budget \$1,250,000 to initiate the building of flood-control works to protect strategic and thickly settled parts of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

On behalf of the people of the thriving section of California for which our State capital is the hub of commerce and trade, this Congress agreed to revive the Sacramento deep-water channel project. The \$500,000 allowed for this development will permit resumption of dredging which was well underway when the Korean war forced a halt to all public works. This is one more California port facility now accorded Federal recognition.

California traditionally has deep concern in maritime and merchant marine matters. Because the sea for so many generations was a principal artery of communication and transportation, our people understandably have a continuing dependence upon shipping. Water-borne commerce still is a leading line of economic activity. Therefore, California is thankful the 1st session of the 84th Congress decided to continue Federal financial support for the 4 State nautical schools, 1 of which is California's Maritime Academy. Our far-flung trade interests likewise were reassured when this Senate preserved the 50-50 Cargo Preference Act which is essential to the continued existence of the Nation's overseas commerce and shipping industry.

Another great economic enterprise in California is agriculture. Cotton is our State's most valuable crop. Accordingly, I wish to thank the Senate for refusing to disturb the acreage allocation formula which is vital to the continued cultivation of cotton. I regret that the sugar bill was left hanging in the Senate and trust that next year this legislation—which recognizes the right of American farmers in California and other States to a just and fair share of the domestic market—will receive the approval of this body and become law.

Substantial progress was made toward translating into reality other ideas and suggestions which would further promote the prosperity of California.

Unfortunately, a variety of factors made it impossible to proceed this year as rapidly and as far as I had hoped with one piece of legislation that has national application, is universally acknowledged to be sorely needed, and would relieve literally scores of local governments in California and hundreds across the Nation from the squeezing pressures of rising costs and declining revenues occasioned by expanded property holdings by the Federal Government. I was gratified when in the closing days of this session committee consideration was given to several bills, including one of which I am cosponsor, to authorize the Federal Government to make payments in lieu of taxes to municipalities, school districts, counties, and other agencies dependent upon tax revenues to finance functions of local government. Enactment of general legislation for this purpose is entitled to high priority on the agenda for the 1956 session.



The legislative accomplishments of this first session did include approval of an assortment of bills primarily of local significance. Many California communities and citizens benefited by the passage of measures such as those authorizing California and Nevada to work out a compact for utilizing the waters of the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers and Lake Tahoe, carrying out the Federal obligation to reimburse the city of Los Angeles for expenditures to improve facilities of that municipality's great harbor, giving the city of Richmond jurisdiction over public utilities which are an integral part of the municipally administered housing project, and equalizing burdens of the people of Merced County in the building and operation of protective levees on the San Joaquin River.

Mr. President, America has been summoned to a high responsibility never envisioned by the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution. Similarly, each year supplies new reminders that our frontiers of pioneer days have long been gone and western America is on its way toward overtaking the rest of the Nation both in people and production.

What an imposing panorama of opportunities stands before us. The initiative of our people has brought us to the highest level of productive employment in our history. People of good will all around the globe are knit more strongly together in their defenses against aggression and in the cause of peace. God grant that the United States, our people, and their Government may have the courage and the vision and the leadership to take today's opportunities and fashion them into the achievements of tomorrow.

### My Voting Record

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. IRWIN D. DAVIDSON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, the record of the 1st session of the 84th Congress is now history. In some respects we have accomplished much, in others we have been derelict.

I regard it incumbent upon each Member to review his actions here and to recapitulate his voting record.

Representing as I do a great district, the 20th Congressional District of New York, I want my constituents and all the people of our blessed United States to know in what manner I have attempted to carry out their mandate to me.

The following is my voting record on each and every major legislative issue which came before the House of Representatives for its consideration:

Roll No. 3. Voted "yea." House Joint Resolution 159, a joint resolution authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area. On passage, January 25, 1955, yeas 410, nays 3.

Roll No. 4. Voted "yea." H. R. 587, a bill to provide that persons in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, may continue to earn educational and other benefits under the GI bill until discharged. This bill was necessary to reverse the unfair action of the President

which would have terminated educational and other benefits as of January 31, 1955, for all GI's. On passage, January 27, 1955, yeas 366, nays 0.

Roll No. 6. Voted "yea." H. R. 3828, a bill to adjust the salaries of judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, Members of Congress, and for other purposes. On passage, February 16, 1955, yeas 283, nays 118.

Roll No. 12. Voted "yea." H. R. 1, a bill to extend the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements under the Tariff Act for 3 years. On passage, February 18, 1955, yeas 295, nays 110.

Roll No. 16. Voted "yea." H. R. 4259, a bill to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. On passage, February 25, 1955, yeas 242, nays 175. The \$20 tax credit, of principal benefit for the small taxpayer was, unfortunately, eliminated in the conference between the Senate and House, primarily because of the President's opposition.

Roll No. 19. Voted "yea." H. R. 4720, a bill to provide incentives for members of the armed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. On passage, March 10, 1955, yeas 399, nays 1.

Roll No. 27. Voted "yea." House Resolution 170, a resolution to declare that the House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission submitted to the Congress on January 24, 1955. On agreeing to resolution, March 22, 1955, failed, yeas 132, nays 283. This resolution, had it been adopted, would have prevented another giveaway advocated by the Republican leadership.

Roll No. 29. Voted "yea." House Resolution 171, a resolution to disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission report. On agreeing to the resolution, March 23, 1955, failed, yeas 137, nays 276. This is another giveaway advocated by the Republican leaders for big business which could not be prevented after this resolution was defeated.

Roll No. 37. Voted "yea." H. R. 4644, a bill to increase the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities, and for other purposes. On Moss amendment No. 2 (8.2 percent increase), April 20, 1955, yeas 224, nays 189.

Roll No. 39. Voted "yea." H. R. 4644, a bill to increase the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities, and for other purposes. On passage, April 20, 1955, yeas 324, nays 85. This was the 8.2 percent increase bill which the President vetoed.

Roll No. 57. Voted "nay." H. R. 2535, a bill to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with

the original States. On motion to recommit, May 10, 1955, yeas 218, nays 170, "present" 3. This bill would have granted statehood to Hawaii and Alaska. They deserve it, but the Republican leadership succeeded in obtaining sufficient reactionary support to recommit the bill to the committee and thus killed it. My vote was against recommitment. If we had been successful, then a vote on passage would have been necessary, and I would, of course, have voted for it.

Roll No. 72. Voted "yea." H. R. 2851, a bill to make agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to persons in need in areas of acute distress. On passage, May 25, 1955, yeas 344, nays 1, "present" 3. This bill allows the disposal of some of our surplus agricultural products to American distress areas.

Roll No. 79. Voted "yea." S. 2061. This was the bill to increase the pay of the postal employees after the veto. It provided an increase of from 6 to 8 percent. June 7, 1955, yeas 410, nays 1.

Roll No. 80. Voted "yea." H. R. 5923, a bill to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway. On passage, June 8, 1955, yeas 353, nays 13.

Roll No. 83. Voted "yea." H. R. 1. Final passage of the bill to extend the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements under the Tariff Act. June 14, 1955, yeas 347, nays 54.

Roll No. 84. Voted "yea." H. R. 6227, a bill to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes. On passage, June 14, 1955, yeas 371, nays 24, "present" 2. This was an important bill on which we spent a great deal of time in the Committee on Banking and Currency. It reduces the power of certain giant monopolistic banking firms.

Roll No. 94. Voted "yea." House Concurrent Resolution 149, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy of opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. On passage, June 23, 1955, yeas 367, nays 0. This important resolution is the one of which the President said he had not heard when asked about it at his press conference. He said he was probably out fishing.

Roll No. 100. Voted "yea." H. R. 3005, a bill to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959. Conference report, on adoption, June 28, 1955, yeas 389, nays 5, "present" 1. This bill extended the draft.

Roll No. 105. Voted "yea." S. 2090, an act to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes. On passage, June 30, 1955, yeas 273, nays 128. This bill provided for further United States defense and technical development assistance to our foreign friends and allies.

Roll No. 110. Voted "yea." This is another vote on the mutual security bill

and approves the bill reported by the Senate and House conferees.

Roll No. 119. Voted "yea." H. R. 7225, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, to reduce to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, to provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before age 18, to extend coverage, and for other purposes. On motion to suspend rules and pass—two-thirds required—July 18, 1955, yeas 372, nays 31, "present" 2. This bill provides for some much needed improvements in the social security law. I would have liked some additional improvements but this measure is a good step in the right direction. Perhaps we will be able to improve it at the next session after the Senate acts upon it.

Roll No. 125. Voted "yea." H. R. 7214, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage \$1 an hour effective March 1, 1956. On passage, July 20, 1955, yeas 362, nays 54, "present" 2. My own bill provided for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and established a minimum of 75 cents in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Roll No. 129. Voted "yea." H. R. 7000, a bill to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes. Conference report, on adoption, July 25, 1955, yeas 315, nays 78, "present" 1.

Roll No. 133. Voted "yea." H. R. 7474, a bill to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes. On passage, July 27, 1955, failed, yeas 123, nays 292. This bill would have provided Federal assistance in construction of the Nation's highways. The trucking industry combined with the oil, gas, and rubber companies to lobby against it and defeat this much-needed legislation. I hope we will have better success at the next session.

Roll No. 135. Voted "nay." House Resolution 317, a resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 6645, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, as amended. On agreeing to resolution, July 28, 1955, yeas 273, nays 135. I voted against this resolution in an attempt to prevent House consideration of this bill which would permit gouging of consumers and eliminate Federal control over producers of natural gas. As the next two votes indicate, we were not able to defeat the bill in the House, but the Senate refused to consider it at all, so control remains in force.

Roll No. 137. Voted "yea." H. R. 6645, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, as amended. On motion to recommit, July 28, 1955, failed, yeas 203, nays 210, "present" 1.

Roll No. 138. Voted "nay." H. R. 6645, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, as amended. On passage, July 28, 1955, yeas 209, nays 203, "present" 2.

Roll No. 140. Voted "nay." S. 2126, an act to extend and clarify laws relat-

ing to the provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums, the conservation and development of urban communities, the financing of vitally needed public works, and for other purposes. On the amendment—Wolcott substitute—July 29, 1955, yeas 217, nays 188, "present" 2. This was the vote to substitute the Wolcott bill which contained no public housing. I voted against it.

Roll No. 141. Voted "yea." S. 2126. Having failed to obtain House approval of our committee bill, I voted for the Wolcott substitute only so that we could hold a conference with the Senate which had previously approved 135,000 units of public housing. In the conference, we hoped to obtain some assistance for our slum dwellers. My own bill, part of which was adopted, provided for 150,000 units of public housing, and a new safeguard against windfall profits which was rejected by the Republican leadership. The final rollcall was on the conference housing bill and as we had hoped it provided for public housing, although for only 45,000 units. This is 10,000 more than the President's meager request and 45,000 more than the Republican leadership wanted. On passage, July 29, 1955, yeas 396, nays 3, "present" 4.

Roll No. 147. Voted "yea." S. 2126. Passage of the conference housing bill. Contains 45,000 units of public housing and provision for educational housing. July 29, 1955, yeas 396, nays 3.

### Hobgoblins and Realities

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, before the start of our legislative session, the President had great misgivings about the coming months. He reprimanded the voters of the Nation because they chose to send Democrats to Congress, while the administration was of the opposing political faith. He forecast that a Republican administration would not have the support of a Democratic Congress. During the 1954 congressional campaign, he even foresaw the possibility of a cold war within Government which could destroy the Nation's unity at this crucial time.

The same kind of talk from a Democratic President would have been labeled in the one-party press either as intended to scare our people or as an insult to our intelligence. Coming from the leader of the Republican Party, that same part of our American press repeated the reckless charge as though it were unimpeachable gospel.

How disappointing it must be to them to find that the hobgoblins and the gremlins disappeared into thin air even before the 84th Congress opened.

Now that the first session of this Congress has closed, the American people are entitled to the full story.

Even though an ardent Democrat, I will not pretend that none of my Democratic colleagues made any mistakes, nor that there was no occasion when some of my Republican colleagues did vote right. I do proclaim, however, as loudly as I can, that my Democratic colleagues voted right more frequently than my Republican colleagues and, conversely, that the Republicans voted wrong more frequently than the Democrats—too frequently for the good of our country.

Let us now proceed to analyze the record.

The President greatly underestimated the caliber and character of the Democratic majority. He now admits that the political responsibility of the Democratic-controlled Congress made the successes of this session possible. The proof of Democratic leadership and support—the willingness to lay aside political antagonism and jealousies—is a part of the record.

It is with great pleasure that I review these accomplishments. In doing so, we must have in mind that what is right or wrong is not determined by who sponsors a proposal, nor by which party supports it. The determination must be based on the sole test of what is best for the greatest number of our people.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: UNITY AND STRENGTH

Nowhere is the story of cooperation and responsibility better illustrated than in the areas of foreign policy and national defense. The world situation threatens to remain a precarious one for many years to come. Although the great ideological conflicts between East and West show some indication of being eased, few are shortsighted enough to believe that the aims of international communism have changed so completely in so short a time. If these differences between East and West cannot be settled or at least compromised, the alternative is a global atomic war from which no side could emerge victorious. While urging thorough exploration of every path that might lead to world peace, the Democratic Party stood as one man in favor of keeping our guard up and our defenses strong enough to withstand a sneak attack. In our system of government the President and his State Department must assume the leadership in the realm of international affairs. Congress responded by supporting them completely on every major issue. The President was authorized to use United States military forces in defending Formosa and the nearby Pescadores Islands. Executive agreements were ratified establishing a mutual-defense treaty with Nationalist China and a NATO-type defense alliance for Southeast Asia.

Despite overwhelming sentiment in the Congress for it, the executive branch of our Government took no firm or realistic step toward establishing permanent peace in the Near East.

The occupation of Germany was ended so that she could be armed and brought into the European defense system. Austria was reestablished as an independent and democratic state.

To carry out our foreign policy aims, Congress authorized \$3.2 billion for economic and military aid to foreign countries.



To encourage the benefits of international trade, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was extended for 3 years so that the President has the full authority to continue his efforts to promote our foreign affairs. A bill simplifying our complicated and outmoded system of customs definition, classification, and rate structure was passed by the House of Representatives and awaits Senate approval in the next session of Congress.

A manpower reserve program was put into effect which provides for a trained military reserve of 3,900,000 men by 1959. Such a program, the President told us, will avoid the cost and inconvenience of a large standing army, while at the same time providing for the national defense. It was necessary, nevertheless, to extend the selective service law for 4 more years, including the draft of doctors and dentists for 2 more years. I am far from satisfied with either of these laws, but believe they are the best compromise we could get at this time.

Atomic energy projects were authorized to the extent of \$237 million for research facilities and actual production of atomic peacetime projects, as well as atomic weapons. Funds were also authorized for the expansion of existing aeronautical research, for construction of foreign military bases and housing, and for a billion-dollar Navy shipbuilding program.

The only issue on which Congress and the administration clashed was the relatively minor one involving Marine Corps manpower. Congress refused to bow to the Republican demand for a 22,000-man cut in this important military unit.

All in all, the Democratic Congress was happy to follow a foreign-policy program whose principles were enunciated by President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson, several years ago. The result has been a satisfying one. American prestige has grown abroad, the cold war tensions have lessened, if only temporarily, and a period of diplomatic negotiation has been vigorously begun. Democratic support, far from being absent, has been consistently greater than the support of the President's own party. Because of this support, the United States has been able to demonstrate its strength and unity.

#### SOCIAL LEGISLATION: FOR THE MANY AND NOT THE FEW

In domestic matters, of course, there was no comparable need for unanimity of thinking. The Democratic majority acted according to its political and economic principles and clashed with the administration where there was substantial difference. Once again, however, Mr. Eisenhower's forecast of a cold war was completely unfounded. The Democratic opposition to administration policies was as intelligent and high-minded as it was determined. There was no opposition merely for opposition's sake.

In the area of social legislation, several of the administration's proposals were extensions of earlier New Deal and Fair Deal ideas. These found enthusiastic Democratic support as far as they went—but often they did not go nearly far enough. Increased railroad retire-

ment benefits, better FHA mortgage insurance coverage, and improved surplus property disposal to schools and hospitals were implementations of the Democratic program. Other parts of the administration program, however, proved quite inadequate.

A minimum wage proposal of \$0.90 per hour, unreal at a time of high prices and general prosperity, was changed to a \$1 minimum. This increase over the old \$0.75 minimum will help keep industries from "running away" to the South and West where labor is so much cheaper, as well as preserve a decent wage for all American workers. More important, it raises the standard of living of all our citizens, nationally and not sectionally.

The administration's housing bill asked for only 35,000 public-housing units and made them well-nigh impossible of construction by improper restrictions. Congress increased the low-rent provisions by 10,000 additional units and eased the requirements to enable more extensive and better-balanced housing projects. Such liberalization of the law is necessitated by the acute housing shortage and the slum clearance needs of our urban centers.

To cure the unfortunate polio vaccine mixup, Congress authorized \$2 million more than was asked by the President. In addition, all necessary funds are to be made available to the States to purchase enough vaccine for one-third of all the unvaccinated children, plus all expectant mothers. A more extensive and a better program was opposed by the administration as unnecessary and a step toward socialized medicine. The threat of a veto of the entire program effectually prevented the enactment of control legislation. Obviously, this administration is willing to risk black markets which may destroy the health of our people.

In appropriations for general matters of health, education, and social welfare, the Congress added more than \$17 million to the Eisenhower program. The Congress felt that these were matters in which false economy was extremely dangerous. We were not willing to bear the responsibility of holding back research programs on cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and mental health so that the Federal budget might be a fraction of 1 percent lower. This, too, points up a basic difference of philosophy. The Democrats believe in being liberal with money to conserve the health of our people.

So, too, an attempt to liberalize the social security laws and make the program more adequate to meet today's problems was stoutly opposed by the Republican administration. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill to lower retirement age for women from 65 to 62, to allow disability benefits to 250,000 workers aged 50 or more, to continue disability benefits for children after age 18, and to extend coverage to the professions. Administration opposition in the Senate defeated this program there, although the need for such legislation has become more and more apparent in recent years.

Throughout the consideration of these matters, the Republicans consistently showed themselves for what they are—a party dedicated to the few rather than the many; a party which is more interested in budgetary figures than human needs; a party seeking to carry out a minimal social program at a minimal expense. Plenty of lip service, but no votes.

#### BUSINESS AND TAXATION: THE LITTLE FISH IN A BIG POND

The Eisenhower administration has time and again denied that it is an administration of, by, and for big business. And yet the record clearly shows that almost all of the major economic policies which seek to help the small-business man have originated among the Democratic Members of Congress and have been opposed by the Republican administration.

The Small Business Administration, an agency dedicated to the plight of small business, was extended for 2 years. The administration opposed any increase in its authorized funds. The amount of any individual loan was increased to \$250,000. These loans are intended for those deserving small-business men who cannot get help from regular bank sources. The disaster loan program and the small business participation in Government procurement were strengthened. The lending function together with the help given to small business in getting a fair share of Government procurement contracts makes SBA one of the most important agencies to have been started in recent years.

This is one of the few domestic policies which, in principle, has been consistently supported by both parties.

Bills were passed to halt the growing monopolistic practices in business. The antitrust penalty for violation of the Sherman Act was raised from \$5,000 to \$50,000. It was evident that \$5,000 to a large corporation is merely a petty-cash transaction which was no deterrent to such a potential violator. In addition, the House passed a bill to curb the influence of bank holding companies by requiring Federal approval of new bank acquisitions by holding companies and requiring those companies to divest themselves of their nonbanking interests. This bill is designed to preserve the small independent bank as the banking unit best able to serve the interests of the small-business men. In the area of taxes, most of the existing income, corporate and excess-profits taxes were extended for another year. The only important proposal for tax relief came from the Democratic side of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Although this concerned a mere \$20 cut in personal income taxes for each taxpayer and each dependent—relief aimed at the lowest-income bracket, yet equally fair to all income brackets—the Republican administration forcefully rejected the idea and caused its defeat in the Senate after the House had given its approval.

#### ARMED SERVICES AND VETERANS: SOMETHING FOR SOMETHING

Thanks to Democratic support, the serviceman and veteran were not for-

gotten during the past few months. Those who were in the service as of January 31, 1955, were allowed to go on building up GI schooling benefits until discharged from the service. The Veterans' Administration direct-loan program was extended for another 2 years and was broadened to include home improvements as well as home purchases. Disabled veterans, including those who fought in Korea, were given the privilege of starting purchase of a special automobile before October 1956.

To help the buildup of a strong backbone of career servicemen—an essential supplement to the new military Reserve program—Congress raised the pay and created greater benefits for servicemen as an incentive to a military career. Finally, Congress decided to continue regular pay to the dependents and relatives of missing or captured men who had fought in Korea.

The feeling was strong in the Congress that our Government should do as much as it could for the men who defend our country and are called upon to make great sacrifices. This program was both an expression of gratitude of the American citizen and a means of compensation for their sacrifices.

#### TRANSPORTATION: BUT NOT AT ANY COST

The pressing need to bring the Nation's transportation system up to date was apparent to the leaders of both parties. Airport construction was encouraged to the extent of \$252 million in grants-in-aid to the States for 4 years.

In advocating a nationwide highway-construction program, the Eisenhower administration asked that the 10-year program be financed with special high-rate bonds. This would have involved at least \$2.7 billion in unnecessary interest payments to bankers and other bondholders. The administration proposal was another unfortunate example of special-interest legislation which the Democratic majority has refused to stomach. The Democratic majority almost unanimously rejected this. They proposed in its place a system of user taxes on gasoline and tires, a plan by which those who benefited by the construction of the highways would pay their cost. Opposition to this proposal arose from many sources and the House defeated the bill even though the Senate had given its approval. The Republican opposition was almost unanimous.

#### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES: MORE OF THE SAME

With regard to the pay of Federal employees, the administration insisted it would approve only a straight 5 percent increase, while conceding the employees were entitled to more. The Democrats once again felt this to be bad business and false economy, having in mind how much Government workers' pay had lagged behind the cost-of-living increases and comparable wage increases among other workers throughout the country. We prevailed, though not to the full extent. Increased pay bills for more than the administration recommended were passed and approved.

#### THE GIVEAWAYS: BIGGER AND MORE

The minks are now sables. The 5-percenters are 10-percenters. Teapot Dome

was a drop in a bucket compared to Dixon-Yates. First they gave away our oil lands. Now they are trying to give away all the rest of our natural resources.

The projects in which big business would not risk its stockholders' money are now beginning to pay back to the taxpayer his investment. So the administration will now get the Government out of business by giving to big business the taxpayers' property.

To help do this our Government now uses w. o. c.'s. That is the old dollar-a-year man. He now works for us "without compensation." Big business pays him and lends him to the Government for nothing. For nothing to the taxpayer, but not for nothing to his private employer. He merely steers the Government business to his employer. He sits in on all the high-level policymaking conferences, either as the head of the department or as his consultant. Maybe he does not give his private employer any advance information. Maybe he does not write the specifications that only his private employer can bid on. Maybe I am speculating. Then why did Secretary of Commerce Weeks refuse to tell a congressional committee what his big business advisers do? Why was it necessary to employ as a top executive in the Container Division of that Department the Washington "special representative," on the payroll as such, of the country's largest container corporation? The testimony showed this man knew nothing about the business.

The full story is being developed now and promises to be the biggest scandal of our history.

#### THE FARMER AND THE CONSUMER: THEY NEED EACH OTHER

I have supported the Democratic farm program because I am convinced that neither farmer nor consumer can prosper alone. They live and prosper together, or not at all.

The Eisenhower farm program will destroy our country.

Our warehouses are bursting at the seams. Some because they are overloaded. Others because this administration bought and paid for defective storage facilities.

In various parts of the country there is unemployment so serious that our people are starving while surplus commodities in Government warehouses are rotting away.

Under 20 years of Democratic administration, the farm program sustained losses of \$1 billion. In less than 2½ years of Republican administration the farm program lost \$2½ billion.

In 20 years under the Democrats, the maximum authorization for the program was \$6¾ billion. In 2½ years under the Republicans, the Eisenhower administration increased it to \$12 billion.

If you do not think cheese smells, ask Secretary Benson to explain about the millions of dollars he just handed to—no, not the farmers—to the big cheese processors.

#### FISCAL POLICY: I HOPE YOU CAN ADD

Candidate Eisenhower promised to balance the budget. Of course, you know he was fooling. President Eisenhower,

thinking you took Candidate Eisenhower seriously, has hastened to explain that he did not say when.

But he did promise as President, that if we increased the national debt limit in 1954 to \$281 billion, he would cut back the increase in 1955. In the last days of this session, he sent word to your Congress that he could not keep his promise and that we must give him another year in which to do what he said needed only 1 year to do.

Let us not be too hard on him. I think that you, too, would have trouble with that much money. I know that I would.

#### MY OWN PROJECTS: SOMETHING FOR THE FUTURE

Every Congressman has his own particular interests that he hopes to see enacted. Throughout the years I have been able to gain the approval of many proposals while others still await congressional approval. Without attempting to set them forth in the order of their importance, some of the proposals I hope to see enacted in the near future are: low-income housing for the aged; a complete civil-rights program; revision of the refugee relief and immigration laws; no discrimination or segregation in National Guard units; measures to keep racist and defamatory literature out of the mail; power to the President to act in health matters in case of a national emergency; strengthening of our antitrust laws to help keep the small-business man as the backbone of our free-enterprise system; income-tax deductions for all educational expenses of dependents and exemptions for servicemen serving overseas; prevention of the giveaway programs of Government rights and property; free postage to and from members of the Armed Forces; a review of all disapproved veterans' claims by the United States Court of Claims; a sound and just security program that will weed out the disloyal, without destroying the loyal; a system of standby economic controls for the prevention of inflation; a system of allocations and priorities of fuel for emergencies; a Department of Civil Defense within the Department of Defense, with strengthened authority; greater consideration of consumer problems by establishing a congressional committee therefor, as well as an executive department to protect the consumer; better pay for Federal employees; equal pay for equal work by women; and a code of ethics in Government for Government officials which, among other things, will prevent big business from acquiring our birthright.

#### CONCLUSION: RESPONSIBILITY AND INTELLIGENCE

The record of the Congress this year has been a mixed one. And this is far from a complete record. It is merely a brief summary. Some of the more important legislation that might have been enacted this year has been left until next year.

The accomplishments, nevertheless, have been solid ones—the very opposite of what the Republican leaders told the American people to expect.



The moral of this story may be simply stated; the opposition to the administration by the Democratic majority has been intelligent and responsible. Where differences have existed between administration and Congress, there has been a give-and-take and compromise worthy of democratic institutions. The people of this country were not neglected by their Government in favor of partisan politics and petty jealousies. The Democrats of this country have a right to be proud of that record.

#### RECESS BUT NOT RESPITE

Although Congress is about to recess until January 1956, your Congressman will continue to serve you. His office—your office—is room 1305, New House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. It will remain open and fully staffed throughout the year. If visiting Washington, feel free to come in. If you have a problem that you think your Congressman can help you solve, write him a note to that address. He may not be able to help you, but you may be sure he will try.

#### Keenotes

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ELIZABETH KEE**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I should like to include my newspaper column entitled "Keenotes," which follows:

#### KEENOTES

(By Representative ELIZABETH KEE)

What is the "ideal" retirement age? Is it the same for all?

In many Government and teaching positions, retirement is compulsory at 70. The accumulated years of wisdom and of experience which make some individuals so outstanding in their jobs suddenly become not assets any longer but liabilities when the "must" retirement age is reached.

Since the advent of social security just 20 years ago this month, 65 has become a common retirement age for workers covered by this program. Under a bill which the House passed this year and which is now pending before the Senate Finance Committee, women would be eligible for social-security benefits at 62 instead of 65.

Many people will tell you that they look forward with great anticipation to retirement, when they can drop the daily cares of earning a living and concentrate on the relaxed enjoyment of life. But how often does that anticipation give way to disillusionment? Some people find they have to keep on working in order to enjoy a full life and escape boredom.

The reason doctors have never been brought under social security is that their spokesmen insist doctors never do get a chance to retire, hence would not really benefit from coverage. (But so many doctors die young—literally working themselves to death in service to the community.)

In any event, this problem of retirement and the ideal age for it is one that each person faces individually. One eminent American—a great public servant who died last week—faced that problem and solved it in a novel way. "Retired" as Librarian of the

Library of Congress 16 years ago, Herbert Putnam was named by Congress to a specially created post of Librarian Emeritus. He worked at the job every day, except during the summer when he went to New England for his favorite sport of sailing small boats up and down the Maine coast.

He was 77 when he "retired." When he died last week—still in harness—he was 93.

Appointed as Librarian of the Library of Congress by President McKinley in 1899, Herbert Putnam served for 40 years as the active director of that remarkable institution, singlehandedly, almost, raising it in stature to the greatest storehouse of knowledge in the world. The Library had about 1 million poorly cataloged books when he took over; when he "retired" in 1939, it had five and a half times as many books and a cataloging system which has become standard throughout the country. Just about every library in the Nation depends upon the Library of Congress for its cataloging.

Dr. Putnam, whose name has been synonymous with scholarship, culture, knowledge in the field of books, considered himself an administrator rather than a scholar. He once told a reporter:

"I am not a profuse reader. I read romantic stuff, travel tales, westerns, and detective stories and stirring romances with a happy ending."

Whether he was pulling the reporter's leg or not, putting himself on the lowbrow level in his reading habits, he certainly did more for scholarship than almost any other American. And, fortunately, he never did retire. Some people just aren't meant to retire.

#### Patronage Politics or Racial Discrimination in Public Housing Agency

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, at various times during this session of Congress I have had occasion to call attention to the fact that the Eisenhower administration was engaged in the worst kind of patronage politics. In recent days, one more example of this type of maneuver has come to the attention of the Nation. On July 25, 1955, the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency, Albert M. Cole, advised Dr. Frank S. Horne that he was being dropped from his position in that Agency because of what he called a necessary reduction in force. According to Cole, this was brought about because of budgetary considerations.

Never have I seen a more flagrant example of patronage politics in action. What possible budgetary considerations could be involved when actually the budget for this Agency had been increased from \$2,863,500 to \$5 million? Furthermore, Dr. Horne is a status employee within the civil-service ranks and he is entitled to veterans' preference. He, therefore, according to civil-service rules and regulations, is entitled to bump any other employee of equal or lesser status who does not have veterans' preference. Now, as it happens, Dr. Horne is qualified and, under the civil-service rules, is eligible for at least

seven other jobs within the Agency. In spite of this fact, Mr. Cole, in his letter to Dr. Horne, says that Dr. Horne has been "considered for all possible reduction-in-force placements but no other continuous position in the Office of the Administrator for which you are qualified was found to be held by an employee with lower subgroup standing."

Nor is this the end of the story. Upon receipt of the letter from Mr. Cole, Dr. Horne objected to his abrupt dismissal and pointed out that he was well qualified to fill other positions within the Agency. He then received a letter from Douglas Chaffin, the Director of Personnel within the Housing Agency, which stated that his case had been reconsidered and he was offered a new job at the same salary but with quite different duties. This was most certainly a new job, for none like it had ever existed up to that time. It was a job for which Dr. Horne was not nearly so well trained as he is for his old position and it quite obviously overlaps the duties of other members of the staff of the Agency. What happened to the budgetary considerations when they offered Dr. Horne this job? Where was this position when Mr. Cole first informed Dr. Horne of his dismissal?

Dr. Horne refused this new job and said he would appeal his case directly to the Civil Service Commission. I wish him luck with his appeal but I seriously doubt that it will do him much good for his case is but one in a pattern. There is a difference, however; Dr. Horne is today recognized as a leading expert in the field of interracial housing. During his 17 years service with the Government he has done much to make possible the success of such programs and the prestige of the United States has grown accordingly. This is the second time he has had great trouble with his agency head since the Eisenhower administration took office. He was given the position from which he has just been fired in 1953 in order to make room for a political appointee in the Housing Agency. He protested that action at the time, but finally took what was an entirely new position because he felt he would still be able to do his job and aid the interracial housing program. He now sees that he was mistaken. The new job was not nearly so satisfactory because he was removed from the mainstream of Agency activity in the field of his specialty and relegated to the sidelines. Now even this job has been taken from him. And this at a time when President Eisenhower has been urging increased activity in the public-housing field. Is this another case of the right hand not knowing what the left is doing? I felt deep concern for the public-housing program when Mr. Cole was originally appointed for he was known to have been an outspoken opponent of the whole idea of public housing. This idea has been newly reinforced because of this decision to drop Dr. Horne from the staff of the Agency.

There is one other aspect of this whole matter which disturbs me greatly. That is the possibility that racial discrimination may be involved. The United States Government has gradually been build-

ing an excellent record in the field of interracial public housing. It is a record of which all Americans may well be proud. But—and it is a very large but—this may not continue to be the case for long. As Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt pointed out in a recent newspaper column, "Mr. Cole advised the Judiciary Committee of the House to go slow in considering racial segregation bans involving Government housing and in Government housing insurance." That advice, taken in conjunction with the attempt to remove Dr. Horne, a specialist in interracial housing, from his position, seems to indicate that the Administrator of the Housing Agency really does not believe in such ideas or projects.

Thus, whether Dr. Horne's dismissal results from patronage politics, from a general disbelief in public housing, or antagonism to the idea of interracial housing, it is a miserable situation and one that well merits the attention of the Congress. It is my hope that when Congress reconvenes or perhaps even before that time, the appropriate committee or committees will make a full investigation of this whole affair. Only in this way can we be sure that justice will be maintained.

For the information of my colleagues I would like to include as a part of my remarks the text of the letter from Albert M. Cole to Dr. Horne, a letter from Dr. Horne to Douglas Chaffin, an editorial from the Washington Post and Times Herald, and some letters to the editor which were carried in that newspaper.

The matters follow:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,  
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1955.

MR. FRANK S. HORNE,  
Assistant to the Administrator, Immediate Office of the Administrator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HORNE: Budgetary considerations have made a reduction in force in the Office of the Administrator necessary. As a result the position which you occupy will be eliminated.

In accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, you have been considered for all possible reduction-in-force placements, but no other continuous position in the Office of the Administrator for which you are qualified was found to be held by an employee with lower subgroup standing.

Accordingly, I regret to inform you that you will be separated effective midnight, August 25, 1955.

The procedure followed in effecting this reduction is in accord with the civil-service rules and regulations. If you believe that the regulations have not been carried out in your case, you should make a specific written appeal to the Director of Personnel within 10 days of the receipt of this notice. If, within 10 days after receipt of an answer by the Director of Personnel or the receipt of a supplementary notice, you so desire, you may further appeal the action to the appropriate office of the Civil Service Commission. Your written appeal to the Commission must also give specific reasons for your appeal.

There is a supplemental sheet attached which indicates where you may inspect the retention register, the Commission's regulations, and other pertinent records and which contains additional information of importance to you at this time.

You are eligible for listing on the reemployment priority list.

The Agency is appreciative of the contribution you have made to its programs.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT M. COLE,  
Administrator.

REDUCTION-IN-FORCE NOTICE, ISSUED JULY 25, 1955

DOUGLAS E. CHAFFIN,  
Director of Personnel, Office of Administrator:

On July 25, 1955, I received reduction-in-force notice from Albert M. Cole, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, eliminating the position I now occupy (Assistant to the Administrator—GS-101-15) as the result of budgetary considerations. I hereby appeal this action on the ground that the procedure followed in effecting this reduction is not in accord with the Civil Service Rules and Regulations applicable to a classified civil-service employee with veteran's status.

There is no evidence, to my knowledge, that a general reduction in force has been ordered that would achieve any significant budget savings. I am informed by the personnel office that as of today only two separation notices have been issued for alleged budgetary consideration, one to me and one to my assistant. The only conclusion that I can reach is that such summary action, in violation of statutory employment rights, was deemed necessary to dispense with my services.

The Agency has made no placement offer based on retention registers and individual qualifications, although I am a status employee with 17 years of varied experience in Government housing agencies and veterans' preference. Although my RIF notice states that I "have been considered for all possible reduction-in-force placements but no other continuous position in the Office of the Administrator for which you are qualified was found to be held by an employee with lower subgroup standing," I have examined a list of grade GS-15 and GS-14 positions in the Office of the Administrator and find that a number of continuous positions for which I am clearly qualified are now held by non-veterans. These positions include the following as examples:

#### NONVETERANS—GS-15

- 301. Director, Operations Analysis Staff.
- 301. Director, Urban Renewal Services Branch.
- 301. Chief, Project Procedure and Review.

#### NONVETERANS—GS-14

- 101. Racial Relations Adviser.
- 301. Relocation Rehousing Adviser.
- 301. Assistant Area Supervisor.
- 301. Assistant Director, Demonstration Program Branch.

I claim that there can be little question that I have the basic education and experience, and such special skills and aptitudes as are necessary to take over any of the above positions, as well as others at grades GS-15 and GS-14 in the Office of the Administrator, in a reduction in force and render satisfactory service without undue interruption to the work program. Further, in any instances in which there could be a shadow of doubt as to my qualification, that doubt would supposedly be resolved in favor of a veteran.

Second, under section 14 of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended, and part 22 of the Civil Service Regulations, I challenge the validity of the reduction in force action and claim it to be a device to preclude the proper recognition and exercise of my statutory rights as a classified civil-service employee with veteran's status and thus to displace me from the Agency as part of the original improper process involved in my removal in October 1953 from my original position (Assistant to the Administrator (Racial Relations)—GS-101-15) and reas-

signment under pressure to a newly created position (Assistant to the Administrator—GS-101-15). The alternatives indicated as open to me by the Agency in October 1953 at the time of my reassignment were either to resign or accept the newly created position, with no indication or recognition of my rights actually due me as a classified civil-service employee with veteran's status either in my original job or to any other. In fact, the job sheet created for the new job evolved out of a series of discussions between the Assistant Administrator for Administration and me after I had indicated that I would not resign but would resist displacement from the Agency as the result of clearly identifiable political action. I introduced the word "rank" into the discussions and, while it was never acknowledged as a job right, concessions were made in obvious efforts to parallel the rank of the job from which I was being displaced (Assistant to the Administrator (Racial Relations)—GS-101-15). Finally, I accepted the job in good faith at the request of the Administrator as indicated in his public announcement of October 1, 1953.

At the time of the reassignment action, I had and was given no information regarding my retention rights in my original position. The Roth case had not been decided and, even now, there are doubts as to the implications of this case and Civil Service Commission Departmental Circular No. 789. It appeared to me, however, that the moment I was reassigned to the newly created position, I suffered loss of rank.

As evidence of this fact, there was a diminishing of my prestige within the Agency and among professional organizations in the field of housing and racial relations who had come to regard me as one of the outstanding authorities in these fields. Although listed as an Assistant to the Administrator, I was excluded from the Administrator's primary staff meetings which I had previously attended; specific assignments were not made to me by the Administrator nor by other members of his immediate staff; my studies and recommendations were almost completely ignored; I ceased to have any primary effect upon policy or procedure; I ceased to be able to speak for the Administrator or the Agency in any effective way; while formerly it was my responsibility to write and sign correspondence related to policy questions, I was confined to routine responses in a restricted area; in my original position, delegations and individuals seeking consultation regarding policy and procedural questions involving the public impact of Agency policies and operations, such contacts were now precluded; while previously, on behalf of the Administrator, I gave general supervision and direction to extensive operations throughout OA and the constituents, and had come to be regarded as a keystone in an area recognized to be of considerable significance both within and outside the Agency, my position, rank, and prestige all suffered from restriction to narrower concerns.

When I recognized this loss of rank and in an effort to bolster the position to which I had been reassigned, I presented, during November and December of 1954 and in January 1955, a redefinition of my function for consideration by the Administrator which would have enhanced the role of my office in such matters as review of workable programs and relocation plans in order to be placed in the stream of Agency operations and to place at the disposal of the Agency and the Administrator my accumulated experience and skills. While originally considered sound by the Administrator, it was never accepted nor put into operation. Finally, it had become evident that there was clearly no intention to maintain the rank of my position as Assistant to the Administrator nor to allow me to preserve the high prestige formerly recognized by professional groups and organizations.



After discovering, by accident, in April 1955, the existence of Civil Service Commission Departmental Circular No. 789, originally issued January 24, 1955, I filed a written request with the Assistant Administrator for Administration on April 15, 1955 (within the 90-day period indicated in the circular), as to the implications of CSC Departmental Circular No. 789 "for my own present and former position." Three months elapsed during which I received no response whatsoever. Finally, on July 28, 1955, after I had received the reduction-in-force notice, I filed another formal memorandum requesting response to my original request of April 15, 1955. You will note that the response to my second request, finally received on July 29, 1955, is not pertinent to my original request regarding the possibility of improper action in my removal in October 1953 from my original position as Assistant to the Administrator (Racial Relations)—GS-101-15.

I now, therefore, claim that the removal and reassignment action of 1953, made under pressure, was improper, that the position offered was not of the same rank and that the current reduction-in-force action is a device to absolve the Agency from meeting my legitimate and statutory rights as a classified employee with veteran's preference in and to my original position (Assistant to the Administrator (Racial Relations)—GS-101-15). My appeal to you, therefore, is for withdrawal of the reduction-in-force notice and restoration to my original position (Assistant to the Administrator (Racial Relations)—GS-101-15) from which I was improperly moved.

FRANK S. HORNE,  
Assistant to the Administrator.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald]

#### PATRONAGE HANGOVER

Repercussions from a patronage move nearly 2 years ago are causing a stir in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. At that time the HHFA ousted Dr. Frank S. Horne, the able and experienced director of its Racial Relations Service, and named Joseph R. Ray, Sr., a Republican leader of Louisville, as his successor. When the ousting of Dr. Horne, a Democrat, provoked a series of protests because of his good work in the delicate field of racial relations in housing, HHFA Administrator Cole decided to keep Dr. Horne on as a special assistant to the Administrator. In reviewing his budget situation recently, however, Mr. Cole decided that he could not afford the luxury of two units working on racial relations and decided to abolish the jobs held by Dr. Horne and an assistant.

Apparently there was no dissatisfaction with Dr. Horne's work. Recognizing Dr. Horne's civil-service rights, Mr. Cole said that efforts would be made to find another job for him. It is to be hoped that some means will be found for continuation of the good work he has done in housing, but there seems to be little chance of finding the kind of job—other than the one he previously held—that will utilize his special talents. The public has an interest, of course, in not maintaining duplicate services in the HHFA or any other governmental agencies. The real mischief was done 2 years ago when Dr. Horne was displaced from the post for which he had been specially trained, merely to meet the demands for patronage.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald]

#### "PATRONAGE HANGOVER"

May we congratulate the Washington Post and Times Herald for its splendid editorial entitled "Patronage Hangover"? You have

placed the issue of the dismissal of Dr. Frank Horne as Assistant to the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in its proper framework—politics.

For more than 19 years, Dr. Horne has been an outstanding public servant in the field of race relations and 17 of those years have been in the field of housing. We who sign this letter have had occasion throughout the years to consult frequently with Dr. Horne. We have watched him grow with his job. He built his staff as director of the racial relations service with consideration only as to the skill of the persons recruited for Government service.

Never have we detected a partisan approach in his operations or his policy recommendations. Much of the credit for improved racial relationships in housing within this country throughout the last two decades rightfully belongs to the skill of the operations directed by Dr. Horne.

When Dr. Horne was removed as head of the racial relations service 2 years ago to make room for a political appointee, we protested. When a compromise was reached establishing a new position as assistant to the administrator to advise on broad racial policies, some of us urged Dr. Horne to accept it. We believed that the position was established in good faith, although some who have signed this letter warned then that it could be a delaying action. Those who held that reservation were apparently correct.

Throughout the last 22 months, Dr. Horne's vast experience and tested judgment have not progressed with the times and strong leadership has been lost.

The fact that Dr. Horne's dismissal was based on a reduction in force for alleged budgetary reasons which cannot be defended is incidental to the issue. The fact that proper consideration was not initially given to his rights as a civil servant with veterans' preference, while indicative of a breakdown in the whole structure of public service, is not the basic cause for the expression of alarm that has been raised by this action throughout the Nation.

We protest this effort to destroy the foundation on which sound racial relations in the housing field have been built. We assert that the abandonment of forward-looking policies executed by highly skilled technicians and the substitution of political determinations in one of the most critical phases of American life, weakens our country both at home and abroad.

We are grateful for your public service in pointing up this issue.

Kenneth M. Birkhead, Wallace J. Campbell, Lee F. Johnson, Mrs. Winthrop D. Lane, John D. Lange, Mrs. W. T. Mason, Mrs. Olya Margolin, Clarence Mitchell, Philip Schiff, Bert Seidman, George L. P. Weaver, Bernard Weitzer.

WASHINGTON.

As a practicing attorney and one interested and active in civic affairs, I wish to congratulate you on your splendid editorial relating to the ouster of Dr. Frank S. Horne. I think your point is very well taken that the demands for patronage should not cause the dismissal of highly qualified, trained, and skilled employees, and you are to be commended on bringing it to the attention of the public.

There are many capable public servants who now hold and should be permitted to continue to hold top-level Government jobs without regard to the fact that they are not members of the party which now happens to be in power.

I realize that patronage is an integral part of the American political process; it is equally true, however, that the experience accumulated by many men like Dr. Horne through long years of Government service should not be discarded lightly. Appointive authorities

at all levels of Government service should remain alert to the balance which must be struck between rewarding party loyalty and giving the best government possible to the American people.

CHARLES T. DUNCAN.

WASHINGTON.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald]

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### "PATRONAGE HANGOVER"

Your editorial entitled "Patronage Hangover" relating to the dismissal of Dr. Frank S. Horne and his assistant, Mrs. Corienne Morrow, is a commentary which calls for high praise. To those who recognize that making democracy work is a difficult problem it is also a challenge to express themselves in support of two exceptionally devoted and competent public servants.

Working in a field requiring unusual talent, both Dr. Horne and Mrs. Morrow have made a record worth examining thoroughly. In playing a leading part in opening a much needed supply of modern housing to minority groups throughout the Nation, and in stimulating initiative on the part of private enterprise in doing this, Dr. Horne has become an outstanding person.

I have known Mrs. Morrow for more years than Dr. Horne. In those years I have seen her display unusual sagacity in handling some extremely difficult problems in human relations. She has revealed an uncanny understanding of Negro psychology, and used that knowledge in the public interest. As a well-integrated personality her efforts in handling tough assignments have been outstanding.

It is people of such caliber to whom public service should be made especially attractive, no matter of what race. When, through carelessness or prejudice life is made difficult for them a blow against democratic institutions is being delivered.

I believe we are entering a period in which we must employ all of the ingenuity and inventiveness which Americans boast, and which has brought enormous progress in science and technology, in the field of human relations. It is in this area that progress has lagged dangerously. If we are to be successful in this field, especially in bringing into public service the ablest and most self-effacing men and women, those who see this need must come to the support of the kind of folk who care more about serving others than themselves.

You have done this editorially in bringing to public attention the cases of Dr. Horne and Mrs. Morrow.

BARROW LYONS.

WASHINGTON.

#### American Taxpayers and Their Nation's Capital

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the countless thousands who annually visit Washington, as pilgrims coming to the shrine of their country, are impressed by the marvelous beauty of the Capital City of their Government. I think they would be interested in knowing something of the contribution that they as taxpayers make to maintaining the Dis-

trict of Columbia, hence I am extending my remarks to include a summary of Public Law 131, the Appropriations Act for the District of Columbia, as follows:

*Public Law 131, 84th Cong.*

(District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956)

OPERATING EXPENSES	
Executive Office.....	\$308,000
Department of General Administration.....	3,081,850
Office of Corporation Counsel.....	442,900
Compensation and retirement fund expenses.....	10,036,000
Regulatory agencies.....	967,000
Department of Occupations and Professions.....	248,500
Public schools.....	28,130,000
Public library.....	1,639,300
Recreation Department.....	1,688,500
Metropolitan Police.....	12,808,000
Fire Department.....	6,257,900
Veterans' Service Center.....	92,200
Office of Civil Defense.....	75,000
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	140,000
Courts.....	3,369,674
Department of Public Health.....	23,592,000
Department of Corrections.....	4,526,820
Department of Public Welfare.....	9,600,000
Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	1,687,000
Office of Surveyor.....	153,920
Department of Licenses and Inspections.....	1,546,276
Department of Highways.....	5,967,000
Department of Vehicles and Traffic.....	1,107,000
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency.....	350,000
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	10,285,000
Washington aqueduct.....	2,120,000
National Guard.....	119,800
National Capital Parks.....	2,389,000
National Zoological Park.....	669,300
Total operating expenses.....	133,397,940

CAPITAL OUTLAY	
District debt service.....	443,800
Public building construction.....	7,544,400
Miscellaneous capital outlay.....	1,260,300
Department of Highways.....	13,535,000
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	9,662,000
Washington aqueduct.....	3,000,000
Total, capital outlay.....	35,445,500
Grand total.....	168,843,440

GENERAL PROVISIONS

First. Continues antistrike provisions.  
Second. Authorizes use of funds for automobile allowances.

Third. Authorizes use of funds for attendance at meetings.

Fourth. Authorizes investment in United States securities of funds not needed to meet current expenses.

Fifth. Authorizes the employment of experts.

Sixth. Authorizes advances of money to officials herein specified.

Seventh. Prohibits the use of appropriations for certain activities of the Public Utilities Commission pertaining to taxicabs.

Eighth. Restricts amount to be paid for electric street lighting.

Ninth. Places motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles under the direction and control of the District of Columbia Commissioners.

Tenth. Authorizes use of appropriations for snow- and ice-control work.

Eleventh. Authorizes the District of Columbia Commissioners to establish a working fund without fiscal-year limitation for the purpose of printing, duplicating, and photographing.

**Activity of the Committee on the District of Columbia During the 84th Congress, 1st Session**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, I wish to take this opportunity to make a statement as to the activity of our committee in the first session of this Congress. As you know, under the Federal Constitution the Congress of the United States is charged with the responsibility of exercising exclusive jurisdiction in all matters whatsoever concerning the District of Columbia. Under the rules of the House of Representatives the House District Committee has jurisdiction of all measures relating to the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general, other than appropriations therefor, including adulteration of foods and drugs, incorporation and organization of societies, insurance, executors, administrators, wills and divorce, municipal code and amendments to the criminal and corporation laws, municipal and juvenile courts, public health and safety, sanitation, and quarantine regulations, regulation of sale of intoxicating liquors, and taxes and tax sales.

During the 1st session of the 84th Congress the members of the House District Committee have worked diligently on measures before this committee and have spent many hours of their time in hearing bills before this committee affecting matters in the District of Columbia. I would like at this time to take the opportunity to thank each of the members of this committee, both on the majority and on the minority side, for the fine cooperation which they have given to me during this 1st session of the 84th Congress, and to thank each of these members for their time spent considering measures pertaining to the District of Columbia. Without the assistance of these members the record of this committee could not have been achieved.

During the 1st session of the 84th Congress a total of 127 bills were introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Of the House bills introduced, 29 were referred to either a subcommittee or the full committee and separate hearings held on these measures. Of the 29 bills considered, 20 bills were reported by the full committee. Seventeen bills passed the House either as reported by the committee or in an amended form. Six of the original House

bills passed the Senate. Also during the 1st session of the 84th Congress 19 bills which passed the Senate were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Of the 19 bills, 9 were acted on either by a subcommittee or the full committee and reported in the House of Representatives. Twelve bills which were acted on by the Senate were also passed by the House of Representatives. Of the total bills passed by the House and Senate, 17 bills became public law and 1 private bill became private law. None of the bills were vetoed by the President.

I believe that the record of this committee speaks for itself, and I take great pride in making it available to the Members of this body.

**A Report to the People of My District**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, the conclusion of the 1st session of the 84th Congress is a good time to pause and reflect upon the legislative record accomplished, and particularly my own efforts in serving the needs of the people of my district. In this way I hope to keep my constituents better informed as to my record and my views on major issues.

I represent the Eighth Congressional District of New York, which is located in Brooklyn and includes the sections known as Greenpoint, parts of Williamsburg, Bushwick, the Navy Yard area, and so forth. It is strictly an urban district of working-class, low-income families, people of various national origins and religious faiths, but all devoted and loyal American citizens. I am proud to represent them in the Congress of the United States and am grateful to them for choosing me as their Representative.

THE SEARCH FOR WORLD PEACE

The quest for world peace is today uppermost in the minds of people everywhere. Of late there has been somewhat of a relaxation of international tensions, but it is still a long way from mankind's cherished goal of attaining a real and lasting peace. There is great doubt in the minds of many people whether the Communists are earnest in their current policies or whether they are stalling for time; consequently, we must at all times be on the alert.

When I came to Congress in January of this year I had pledged to myself to do all in my power to further the cause of peace and the abolition of war. I have given this matter a great deal of thought and have taken several noteworthy steps to fulfill my pledge. In April I delivered a major address in Congress on "The Search for Peace," in which I developed the thought for a



people-to-people approach to the problem of international peace and I suggested three proposals to Congress: First, adoption of a resolution expressing the will of the American people to abolish war as a means of settling international disputes; second, revision of the United Nations Charter by extending the authority of the U. N. to halt aggressions, facilitate universal disarmament, enforce international law, et cetera; third, set up a "Mission for Peace" to be comprised of elder statesmen who would conduct discussions leading toward peace. A few weeks later I introduced three resolutions incorporating these proposals, which were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for consideration.

In July I was honored by Speaker SAM RAYBURN by being appointed a member of the United States congressional delegation to the NATO parliamentary conference, which took place in Paris July 18-22. This was a meeting of representatives of the 15 countries which are associated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to plan the maintenance of peace and security of these nations, as well as to obtain closer economic, social, and cultural relations between the peoples of the Atlantic community.

Shortly before leaving for the conference I had prepared a lengthy study on the international situation in which I proposed the idea that the United States should invite the principal powers of the world to join with us in a declaration establishing a moratorium on war for a period of 10 years. I indicated the benefits which mankind would derive and I stressed the need for certain safeguards. At the NATO conference I discussed the plan with many statesmen from other countries, who responded very favorably to the idea. I also submitted a copy of my plan to Secretary of State Dulles, who was then at the summit conference in Geneva.

In other matters of international affairs, I supported the extension of our trade agreements program for 3 years and simplification of our customs procedure to increase our international trade with the rest of the world. I voted for the resolution expressing United States opposition to colonialism and imperialism. I also supported continuation of our mutual security program to provide military, economic, and technical assistance to our allies.

I want to emphasize at this point that in our search for peace we must never, while there still remains tension in the world, let down our guard for one single moment. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, a successor to General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander of Europe, told me while the summit conference was going on in Geneva that what inspired that conference more than anything else was the existence of NATO. Without NATO, Russia would have already moved over all of Europe and she would have had no desire for talks. Now more than ever, we must keep in mind that the dissolution of NATO still remains the No. 1 objective of the Soviet Union. The moment we let down our guard, the moment we weaken our defenses in Europe

or anywhere else in the world, Russia will not have to talk to us.

Following my experience in World War II as an intelligence officer with OSS, I was against scrapping of our huge war surpluses and other means of defense. I warned then—1945—that our friends today might be our enemies tomorrow. The political information I had on Russia convinced me then that she was only a convenient ally. I am now firmly of the opinion that had we had a NATO organization in 1914 and also in 1939 in Europe, World War I and World War II would have been averted. We cannot afford to gamble on the future again.

#### IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROGRAM

The problem of immigration is of vital interest to me. Immediately after my election to Congress I began to work on a bill to revise the discriminatory McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. My first deed after taking the oath as Congressman on January 5 was to introduce my bill, H. R. 501, a document of over 200 pages, calling for a complete revision and liberalization of our present immigration laws. In it I advocate the elimination of the national origins quota system, the establishment of an annual quota of 220,000 immigrants based on the 1940 census, the distribution of unused quotas among countries with small quota allotments, no discrimination against immigrants because of race, religion, or national origin, the elimination of all distinctions between native-born and naturalized United States citizens, and many other liberal features.

Several months passed and nothing was done. The House Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill was referred, did not schedule hearings on this measure. Finally, I decided to initiate a discharge petition on my bill in an effort to bring it out on the floor of Congress for debate and a vote. In order to accomplish this the petition must be signed by a majority of the Members of the House—218. Although a large number have already signed the petition we are still far from the necessary 218. During the first weeks of the 1956 session I plan to undertake an intensive campaign to obtain the required number of signatures in the hope of giving Congress a chance to vote on the measure.

Meanwhile, I also introduced a bill suggesting five amendments to the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. This is the act which provides for the admission of 214,000 refugees over a 3-year period ending December 31, 1956. Less than a year and a half remains of this time limit, but until now only about 30,000 people were admitted under the program. In order to save the program from being a failure and to step up the flow of immigration, I proposed as follows: to raise the age limit of orphans from 10 to 14 so that 4,000 orphans can be admitted; to eliminate the need for housing and employment assurances; to abolish the requirement for readmission guaranties; to take the program out of the hands of the State Department and administer it under a special commission; and to extend the act for another year until the end of 1957. Also in this respect nothing was done and I shall,

therefore, continue my efforts to obtain action early in the new session.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The House approved a bill to extend social-security benefits in several ways: By including self-employed professionals except doctors, reducing the retirement age for women to 62, and providing certain disability benefits. The bill was sent to the Senate but final action was delayed until the next session. I was in favor of these improvements but I felt that they do not go far enough. Back in March I introduced a bill which I consider more adequate and which would provide greater security for our older people.

My bill contains four major proposals: To raise the monthly minimum benefits from \$30 to \$40; to allow outside earnings up to \$125 per month instead of the present \$100; to lower the retirement age from 65 to 60 for both men and women; and to extend coverage to professional groups, including doctors. I regard my amendments as more practical and will continue to work for their adoption in the future.

I also introduced a special bill known as Insurance Against Blindness Act, which provides that those who become blind shall be entitled to receive social-security benefits from the time they are afflicted with blindness, instead of waiting until they reach 65. This proposal has been endorsed by organizations working for the blind.

#### LABOR AND MINIMUM WAGE

Unfortunately, very little was done by Congress this year in the field of labor legislation, with the sole exception of increasing the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 per hour. I had hoped that the minimum wage would be set at \$1.25, but President Eisenhower proposed only 90 cents, so we compromised at \$1. I felt that these were substandard wages which we should not tolerate in the United States and I so told my colleagues in Congress. The higher minimum wage will benefit about 10 million low-paid workers and their families.

Nothing was done to repeal or amend the Taft-Hartley labor law, and I frankly doubt whether it will ever be repealed under a Republican administration. Every other attempt to aid labor was frustrated. I made at least two attempts but they were both defeated. When the Sugar Act came up I introduced an amendment which provided that sugar workers, who are among the most exploited in this country, should receive the minimum wage as prescribed by law and that they be permitted to join unions. In another instance, when the Mexican farm-labor bill came up in the House, I submitted an amendment which required that American employers who are bringing in Mexican contract labor should offer the same terms and conditions to domestic farmworkers as those given to Mexicans, including transportation, housing, guaranties of wages, and so forth. This is necessary for the protection of American labor. Both of my amendments had the support of the big labor organizations in the United States, but both were defeated in Congress.

## FARM PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

When I came to Congress in January, the leadership suggested that I become a member of the Committee on Agriculture. Although I do not have a single farmer in my district in Brooklyn, the idea appealed to me for this reason: As a member of the committee I would represent the standpoint of the consumer in the big city who is struggling with the high cost of living and I would be in a position to plead the cause of the city people. This I have been doing since then at every opportunity.

Unfortunately, the cost of living which has such a telling effect on our pocket-books continues to remain high. The present administration is making no attempt to bring it down a little. In my own way I have tried to do everything possible. I introduced a bill for the improvement and construction of modern marketing facilities for handling perishable food products in urban areas, which would not only be more sanitary but more economical. It would result in lower prices for fruits, vegetables, meats, eggs, dairy products, and so forth. Just before the session ended, the Agriculture Committee approved the bill and it will come up in the House early next year.

In view of the huge surpluses of food in this country, such as wheat, butter, and other commodities, which are rotting and spoiling in warehouses, I introduced a bill to authorize the sale of some of these surpluses to foreign nations on credit. This is to be done particularly in areas where there is hunger. In this way we shall be able to help relieve starvation and also dispose of some of our surplus foods in this country. Of course, I also voted for the bill authorizing the Government to donate substantial quantities of food for use by institutions for the poor and the aged and for other needy people.

## CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

I have always taken the position that our country should take the lead in practicing toleration toward minority groups and that discrimination against any group on grounds of race, creed, color, or national origin should be eliminated. For this reason, I am a strong believer in civil rights and the protection of our civil liberties to which all American citizens are entitled under the Constitution.

I regret to report that in its 1st session the 84th Congress has done nothing in this field. Although many civil rights bills were introduced, not a single one was brought to the floor of either House for consideration and approval. In April, I introduced a bill calling for the observance of civil rights in the United States. In it, I proposed four steps: First, the President should set up a Civil Rights Commission to conduct a study of the policies, practices, and the enforcement program of the Government with respect to civil rights, and the progress made throughout the Nation in observance of these rights; second, abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting; third, outlaw lynching and mob violence; fourth, set up a fair employment practices commission—FEPC—to eliminate discrimination in employment.

## CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The sharp increase in crime and juvenile delinquency in recent years is most deplorable. It is my view that in order to check its growth Congress should lead a crusade against crime on a national scale, instead of leaving it to the local communities. As a former judge and voluntary social worker, I have always been deeply interested in this problem, particularly the great menace it constitutes for our youth.

Since coming to Congress, I have spoken on the subject several times in the House of Representatives. I introduced several bills to deal with this problem. One bill calls for the creation of a congressional committee of five to study the causes of crime and to seek methods for preventing crime. Another bill recommends that a Bureau of Crime Prevention be created in the Department of Justice to deal with crime and juvenile delinquency, and to cooperate with State and local authorities in crime-prevention programs. In a third bill, I suggested that the United States establish a port patrol and border patrol in the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department to deal more effectively with the smuggling of narcotics into this country.

In February the large New York newspaper Daily Mirror asked me to write a special article on teen-age crime and how to deal with it. My article was published in the Mirror on Sunday, February 13. In my own district I organized a group of public-spirited citizens to help me fight crime. We purchased an old police station which we are planning to remodel and to open it in the near future as a youth center to provide a variety of wholesome activities for young people.

## POSTAL AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

During my first term in Congress in 1951-52, I served on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. There I became fully acquainted with the problems of our postal workers and Federal employees, their struggles and their plight in maintaining a decent standard of living on a limited income. Their salaries had not been raised for several years. One of my first acts when I returned to Congress was to introduce a bill to increase the salaries of all postal and Federal workers by \$1,000 per annum. I feel that they have worked for many years on inadequate salaries and deserve this compensation.

In 1954 President Eisenhower had vetoed a 5-percent increase for these people. It was therefore clear that a \$1,000 increase would never be approved by the administration, so I began to work very actively for the adoption of a bill which would provide at least a 10-percent increase. After many months, when at times it looked like a forlorn cause, we succeeded in compromising on an 8.1-percent raise for postal workers and 7.5 percent for Federal employees. While I am happy over the results, I still feel that it is not sufficient.

## VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Another group which always finds a warm response in my heart are the veterans of this country who have sacrificed so much for the defense of the United

States in two world wars and the Korean war. In the first session of the 84th Congress we passed several measures to benefit war veterans which I was glad to support.

Among these measures are the following: A bill which provides that all those serving in our Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, may continue to earn educational benefits until their discharge up to 36 months of entitlement. This would give them a chance to continue their education, just as other servicemen had done after World War II. Other bills extended an increase in military salaries, continuation of assistance to dependents of those in the service, improvement of survivors' benefits, special privileges to disabled veterans, and extension of the Veterans' Administration program for home loans to veterans.

## MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

Many other bills and issues came up during the course of the session on which I expressed my views. Following are some of the more important issues:

Prior to the 10th anniversary meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco in June, I delivered an address in Congress on the need for early admission of Italy to the United Nations. I pointed out that Italy is a major nation on the European Continent, it is peaceful and democratic, it is an ally of the United States and a member of NATO. I cited how on five different occasions the U. N. was ready to admit Italy as a member, but in each instance Soviet Russia vetoed her application. I pleaded with the United States to take the lead in bringing Italy into the U. N.

When religious persecution spread in Argentina against Catholics and the Catholic church, I protested in Congress against the Peron regime and I urged our Government to stop its financial assistance to that regime which seeks to destroy religion and religious freedom. I also wrote to President Eisenhower and suggested that the United States protest to Argentina against this persecution.

In the case of the Arab-Israel conflict in the Middle East, I protested to our Government for sending arms to the Arab countries. I proposed that either we extend the same or proportionate military assistance to Israel as to the Arab States, or else that we cease giving such aid to the Arabs. I also proposed that the United States conclude a mutual defense pact with Israel whereby the security of that country and its people would be guaranteed and the integrity of its borders respected by the Arab countries. I am convinced that if the United States would pursue a policy along the lines I proposed, tension in the Middle East would be ended quickly and peace between Israel and the Arab States would be attained. Needless to add, I was happy to support the economic aid program under which Israel will receive about \$30 million during the coming year, although I felt she should have received as much as in previous years.

On several occasions during the session I took the floor in the House to extend greetings to various nationality groups whose homelands are now under



the yoke of Communist imperialism. I refer to Poland, the Ukraine, Lithuania and the other Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, and others. In each such instance I assured these people that we, as Americans, realize their great plight, that we support their aspirations for national independence and freedom, and that we shall at all times be ready to help them in every way possible. Theirs is a just and righteous cause which deserves our support.

I have also introduced a bill to designate December 15 of each year as Bill of Rights Day, in honor of the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution establishing the basic freedoms and fundamental rights of the American people. Another one of my bills recommends that deputy United States marshal jobs be placed under the civil-service classified system.

At the beginning of the session, the Democrats proposed that the exemption for income tax be increased so that low-income families be aided. Later a compromise was reached whereby a \$20-per-person tax reduction was recommended. I was glad to vote for this reduction, but unfortunately the Republican administration forces killed it in the Senate. I hope that tax relief for low-income groups can be attained in the next session.

Other measures which I supported are an adequate public-housing program, increased penalties for violation of anti-monopoly laws, a highway program financed on a practical basis, Federal aid for school construction, elimination of excess profits on Government contracts, aid for mental-health research, and many others. Some of these are not yet enacted.

#### CONCLUSION

This is by no means the full story of my activities in Congress. Due to limitations of space I am stressing only those matters which are of greater and more general interest. A chapter in itself is the service performed for many constituents who seek my help and advice in personal matters. Some require intervention in immigration matters, others need help in housing problems, servicemen's hardship cases, veterans' pensions, social-security payments, postal-service matters, information and literature about the Government, and numerous other inquiries. These are handled both in my Washington and New York offices courteously and efficiently. I regard it a privilege to be helpful to all those who seek my help, and nothing pleases me more than when my efforts in behalf of my constituents prove successful.

I am proud to present this record of my achievements during the current session. It is an account of my stewardship of office which, I trust, will be read carefully by the constituent. I leave it to his good judgment to evaluate this record. Even if we may not see eye to eye on all issues, I have no fear that the intelligent and informed citizen will realize that the welfare of the American people as a whole stands uppermost in my mind and my actions. The whole world looks to the American people for guidance and leadership. We must stand united in

our efforts toward human freedom, peace, and the dignity of man.

May I take this occasion to wish to all my constituents and my friends in and out of Congress a peaceful and a prosperous 1956.

### Is There a Paper Curtain in Washington?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, in government of the people, the full flow of information gives the electorate, as the American Society of Newspaper Editors put it, the "foundation of truth upon which to judge their government." Do the people have that solid foundation to formulate their opinions and intelligently exercise their franchise? Do Government agencies clearly and frankly tell the people what is being done by Government servants, giving them the essential background? Or have the agencies become citadels of silence, manipulating information to give the people only facts that are favorable to those who, as Mark Twain said, "are clothed in a little brief authority?"

As the Government has grown larger in recent years, there have been charges that less and less reliable information is being released about activities of the Federal Government. These charges have come from the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Sigma Delta Chi journalistic fraternity, various news organizations, independent newspapers, Washington correspondents, and reporters all over the country who have the difficult job of digging out the day-to-day facts on Government activities.

This warning that a "paper curtain" is cloaking the operation of our Government is not a new development. The "paper curtain" may be an end-product of an increasing trend toward secrecy in government. It results from the bureaucratic theory that it is up to each agency to decide what information the people should have.

During the 80th Congress, the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments looked into the information policies of the previous administration. The committee was concerned because Congress, itself, was finding it more and more difficult to ferret out information which the public is entitled to know and which is necessary in legislating and appropriating. In a report on their investigation, Hon. CLARE E. HOFFMAN, of Michigan, as committee chairman, stated:

Action on the part of the Executive or the head of some department, challenging the right of the Congress to specified information has never been confined to the representative or representatives of either political party. It has been a policy followed by the Executive who at the moment was in power.

Nor is the proposed legislation aimed at the acts of the present Executive and his subordinates, for he and they are but following in a greater or a lesser degree a position taken by the Executive of all parties. It is aimed at a practice or policy.

The issue is one between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, regardless of political affiliations.

We are pleased to have Mr. HOFFMAN as a member of the House Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Government Information, of which I am the chairman. Hon. DANTE FASCELL, of Florida, is the other member of the Government Information Subcommittee which was directed to look into this most important problem by Hon. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, of Illinois, chairman of the House Government Operations Committee.

The Government Information Subcommittee in this Congress will not be conducting an investigation but, rather, will be studying a vital problem. The job will be done in a nonpartisan spirit, since the protection of our American democracy and the development of good government know no party lines. As Congressman Dawson stated in chartering the Government Information Subcommittee:

An informed public makes the difference between mob rule and democratic government. If the pertinent and necessary information on governmental activities is denied the public, the result is a weakening of the democratic process and the ultimate atrophy of our form of government.

An American public, told that there is no major danger from atomic fall-out, for instance, may be complacent about the need for a civil defense program based on immediate evacuation of metropolitan areas. The people, inadequately informed, could support any demagogue who sells them the idea of complacency or cheap victory. Given the full information on what can be expected to happen in atomic or hydrogen bomb warfare, the American public will not be stampeded but will prepare intelligently for the worst while continuing to work for the best.

The American people—call them taxpayers, voters or what you will—hold the final authority in our democratic system. They are the ones to decide, for instance, whether our civilian defense program and our military offensive strength are adequate to protect the free world in these times of tension and potential disaster. As taxpayers, the American people have the right to know what their tax dollars are being spent for; as voters, the American people will cast their ballots for those representatives who will spend the tax dollars to support the program the people want.

But can the American people vote for representatives advocating the wisest use of their tax dollars if they do not have enough information to make intelligent decisions? Of course not. And it is with full realization of this fact that the dictatorial bureaucrat refuses to expose governmental activities to the light of public opinion. An uninformed public acts from fear, or ignorance, not good judgment based on fact.

When Government agencies arrogate unto themselves the unrestricted power

to decide what information the American people should have, the agencies sometimes reach conclusions that are absurd and laughable. One agency, for instance, refused to tell how much peanut butter the armed services were buying. The agency decided, in all seriousness, that putting out such vital information would allow a clever enemy agent to deduce the number of men in our armed forces. Yet another agency, located not far away in Washington—unworried about the connection between guns and peanut butter—reported regularly on the number of men supported by tax dollars in the armed services. If this kind of thinking is carried to a logical conclusion, we may some day find a slap-happy bureaucrat has classified the weather report on the grounds that it might give vital information to a potential enemy.

Not only do some Government agencies refuse to tell the public how they are handling the public's business, but they also refuse to tell the Congress of their activities. The American taxpayers and voters hold the power of government; their chosen representatives in Congress have the duty, under oath, of legislating the wishes of the American electorate. It is just as absurd to expect an uninformed Congress to carry out its duties wisely as it is to expect uninformed voters to cast their ballots intelligently. Big government, as we know it today, need not be secret government.

Speaking to this general point, James S. Pope, of the Louisville Courier-Journal—for 3 years chairman of the freedom of information committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, observed in a letter:

The fact is that all of us—Congress and the press alike—need to reexamine our approach to information about government, and consider whether our tools and our manpower have not become dangerously inefficient. There is such a vast quantity of news. If you look at the increase in Federal business and employees in the past 100 years, it becomes obvious that even good-will on the part of all concerned leaves enormous areas of ignorance, both in Congress and in the country. We hardly see as much of it as a big iceberg shows above the surface.

It has been said that government has become distant and removed from the people. The Federal Government used to be at least a kissing cousin. But it has become so large and so aloof that it is now only a distant relative!

There have been an increasing number of comments about the remoteness of government and the brown-out of information from the Government.

In a Senate speech, Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY criticized Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson for having slapped a "confidential" stamp on the parting report of the former Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Matthew Ridgway. It so happened that the report eventually was published in the press. As Senator HUMPHREY pointed out, Secretary Wilson said he had stamped the report "confidential" because he did not wish to add in any way to the problems of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles at the Geneva Conference.

It is a most extraordinarily frank example of this administration—and especially the Department of Defense—classifying matters which are neither secret nor should they be—

Said Senator HUMPHREY.

It is a use of secrecy to keep from the American people information which they have every right to know and which they must have if they are to be the informed electorate that is necessary for the proper functioning of a democracy.

Senator HUMPHREY and our House Government Information Subcommittee have been receiving mounting complaints, as the Senator phrased it, "from responsible members of the working press here in Washington that they are finding it increasingly difficult to get the facts from this administration—that the public relations, Madison Avenue treatment is more and more standing between them and the information—in no way secret—that should be public knowledge."

The repression of information seems to take various forms. According to complaints which this subcommittee is studying, the information may be withheld by misusing the security stamp in order to avoid embarrassment or unpleasantness. In other instances, agencies apparently have discontinued publishing information of a nonsecret nature on the pretext of economy. Much of this information is of a scientific or technical nature and is information which the Government should disseminate to interested citizens or organizations. In other instances, there have been complaints that officials have been instructed not to talk with, or even associate socially with, responsible writers. In at least one case, the subcommittee has received a complaint that indicates intimidation and investigation of reporters who publish stories not considered favorable to the agency.

The Government Information Subcommittee, with the cooperation of the executive agencies, the press, public affairs organizations, and interested individuals, will take a long, hard look at this entire problem. As a first step, the subcommittee has sent to every executive department and independent agency of the Federal Government a questionnaire to try to find out what are the information policies of these agencies and how they are construed in actual practice. The subcommittee not only wants to find out how the Government agencies are carrying out their duty of informing the public and the Congress, but also hopes to recommend any improvements necessary to build "a foundation of truth."

Editor and Publisher describes the questionnaire as a "blunt approach." We have framed the questions frankly and forthrightly, and we expect to receive frank and forthright replies. The replies will be duly published and will provide a rich mine of information for further inquiry, if necessary. The subcommittee has tried to make the questions simple and direct. It is hoped that the replies will be equally simple and direct.

The subcommittee's study has aroused a great deal of interest. The consensus is that such a study is long overdue. The Kinston (N. C.) Daily Free Press calls the subcommittee's work "one of the

most worthwhile inquiries which has been initiated in Congress in recent years." The New York Daily News editorialized:

We hope Representative Moss' committee can smoke out numerous bureaucrats who cover their mistakes by classifying them as secret, and can do something toward making them open up.

The Topeka State Journal editorialized as follows:

A NEW HARD EYE ON NEWS SMOTHERING

The tables have turned, and the worm, too. The people may get to listen in on their own affairs yet.

Or at least if they aren't told all, they may soon have a better idea of how much they aren't being told.

Just the other day we referred in this space to the wallops laid by Mr. Hoover and his Commission upon the back of bureaucracy. We learned how much money and time he found could be saved by pruning drastically in the "wilderness" of Government forms and questionnaires, some 4,700 of them.

Now there is one more questionnaire but it is one that everybody should cheer. The Government is sending the Government a questionnaire. Or rather, we should say a committee of Congress is sending a questionnaire to every department, agency and nest of bureaucracy within the wide-flung borders of big government. Congress is really not a part of the bureaucracy, which is an executive growth. But Congress did spawn and does tolerate bureaucracy.

Anyway this questionnaire, of which we have received a copy, is 5½ pages of blunt queries and calls for full information. The questioner is a House information subcommittee headed by California's JOHN MOSS. The information demanded of the Government is how available to the people, who own the Government, is Government information?

Completing the satisfaction of citizen questionnaire answers in this table-turning is the timing. The questionnaire was sent to all Government bureaus on Wednesday of this week with instructions to file complete answers to the 80 questions by September 15. In other words, no fooling around about it. (And while we hate ourself when we think things like this, we hope the requirement is laid on for every question to be answered in octuplicate.)

Secrecy is regarded by Washington's top newsmen as the No. 1 headache of the newsgathering profession. It has grown like cancer in some agencies, where the hushup technique has been perfected to a fine degree, with newsmen being sent from pillar to post to get the simplest fact. One Washington newsman related not long ago that he has to wait 3 days for a mimeographed biographical sketch of a Marine colonel to go through channels and receive the proper stamp approving it as what Defense Secretary Wilson calls "constructive."

The great trouble, the great threat to free minds is that the defense need of security in a few military matters is played into a huge, sacrosanct closet where officials may hide their failures and misdeeds.

And by the way, while we're rooting for the new House probe of information channels, who's going to investigate the fact that 41 percent of the 3,002 congressional committee sessions in the last Congress were "executive," a three-bit word for keep out, scam, and this means you?

As a further step, aside from the questionnaire, the subcommittee is assembling and checking reports of specific instances of refusal by executive agencies to make available their public papers to both the public and the Congress. The



subcommittee has specifically asked each agency to justify its authority for withholding information. These replies will be analyzed carefully. The first series of hearings will be held this fall.

It is not the temper of the public to be left in the dark about decisions of the Government. As of now, one gets the impression that the public is being treated as if it could not be trusted with certain information to which it is rightfully entitled. The theory in some quarters within the Federal Government seems to be: What the people don't know won't hurt them.

It is not the temper of the press to be kept at arm's length when it makes legitimate inquiries of Federal agencies. Newspapermen are impatient with double talk, soft soap, the run-around, and the bum steer.

Nor is it the temper of the Congress to be denied information vital to legislating, appropriating and even orating. Congress has the right to know, under its mandate spelled out in the Constitution. I am sure the Congress has no intention to abdicate in this field.

**Hon. Michael A. Feighan, of Ohio,**  
Awarded Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in Political Sciences by the Free Ukrainian University, Munich, Germany

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. THOMAS J. DODD**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, on May 29 one of our distinguished colleagues, the Honorable MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, of Ohio, was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws in political sciences from the Free Ukrainian University located in Munich, Germany. The Members of this House are keenly aware of the tireless efforts of our colleague in behalf of the cause of peace and human freedom and the many contributions he has made to a better understanding of the real menace of communism and its threat to the very existence of our entire civilization.

It is significant to note that the Free Ukrainian University was founded in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1921, by the invitation of Thomas G. Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia. Under the protection of Thomas G. Masaryk this university served as a rallying point for Ukrainian intellectuals who fled their homeland after the Communists destroyed the independent government and up until World War II it was known as an intellectual center advocating those political principles essential to any democratic form of government. When Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Communists, this free university was transferred to Munich, Germany, and there received the support of the American occupation forces and later the official approval of the Federal Republic of Germany.

A significant tribute was paid to our colleague, Congressman FEIGHAN, on the occasion of his receiving this honorary degree of doctor of laws. Under leave to extend my remarks, I herewith include that well-deserved tribute made by the board of governors of the Free Ukrainian University:

The Honorable MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, distinguished American lawyer and legislator, has been warning the free world against the danger of imperialist Russian Communist aggression, a process pursued by the same group of ruthless enslavers for a period of 37 years. His great devotion to the task undertaken, uncompromising adherence to principle, and keenly penetrating mind, have brought him to the forefront of western civilization's fighters against the forces of darkness.

Often daring to tread upon untrodden ground, he finally broke many prejudices theretofore existing among those who were loath to even admit that neither Russia as such, nor the Soviet Union in particular, was not a political and national monolith.

A true leader in the cause of liberation of nations and peoples forcibly kept in bondage by Russian communism, he has gained the undying gratitude of all the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union as a protagonist of American democratic ideals in all sectors of life: the religious, political, cultural, and academic. Thereby MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN fully merits the degree of doctor of laws in political sciences, honoris causa.

Retirement of Orme Lewis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. CLAIR ENGLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, according to a news release from the Department of the Interior, Assistant Secretary Orme Lewis will leave the Department on September 15, 1955, to return to his law practice in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. Lewis in the past 30 months has served as Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, and in this capacity has directed the activities of five agencies within the Department having responsibilities of vital importance to the West and to the Nation—the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Office of Territories.

During his period of service as Assistant Secretary, I served in the 83d Republican Congress as ranking minority member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and during the present Democratic Congress have served as chairman of that committee, whose functions deal almost exclusively with matters involving the Interior Department.

In my committee role—and as a Member of Congress representing a district where natural resources development and utilization forms a principal economic base—I have had frequent contact with public land management matters and with Orme Lewis.

While I have on occasion disagreed with him in political philosophy, I have

greatly respected his ability to master comprehension of the varied and frequently technical subjects upon which he has testified before the committee. I have differed in several instances with the policy recommendations of the Department in matters under his jurisdiction, but at the same time have found him outstandingly qualified to articulate that policy and to defend his reasons for supporting it.

As a westerner, Mr. Lewis used an open mind and broad-view approach to problems; as a trained and practicing lawyer he has demonstrated that he has equipped himself to logically and precisely define the issues involved and then state his case. He was unusually conscientious and dedicated in purpose.

Mr. Lewis was able to bring to Washington in his work with the Department a broad knowledge of the natural and human resource problems of the West, and his experience here should serve him well when he returns to Arizona.

I join with his many good friends in Washington and the Congress in wishing him every good success for the future in the knowledge that he has made a lasting public service contribution to the cause he served.

The Record of the 84th Congress, 1st Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, the first Democratic-controlled Congress to face a Republican President in 75 years has completed its first session. Inevitably, its record will be compared with that of the Republican 83d Congress—the first in 20 years to work with a representative of its own party in the White House.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, the 83d Congress, in its first session, met on 117 legislative days, approved 288 public laws, acted favorably on 32 of the administration's 44 proposals, rejected 3, took partial action on 3 and no action on 6.

By the same standard, the 84th Congress met on 112 legislative days, passed 390 public laws, approved 96 of the administration's 207 specific requests, finally rejected 14, had 16 passed by one House and pending in the other; gave committee consideration to 35; and left 44 for possible action in the second session.

But it is not by such statistical comparisons that the American people will sit in judgment upon the records of these two Congresses. The ultimate verdict will rest, not upon the quantity, but with the quality of the performance which each has rendered in the public interest. The 84th Congress will not suffer by such comparison.

In retrospect, the first session of the 83d Congress seems almost wholly barren

of fruitful or constructive action. But with the turning over of the reins of government to a Republican administration after 20 years of Democratic control, this is to a large extent understandable.

Nevertheless, it seems unfortunate that the 83d Congress, in its first session seemed chiefly interested in initiating changes and that, for the most part, it was preoccupied with reorganizing Government departments and agencies; with creating innumerable high-salaried positions for political appointees outside the Federal civil-service system; and with setting up study groups, commissions and committees for additional overhauls of existing Government services. Ten percent of all legislative action was directed toward these ends, while almost 20 percent was limited merely to extending existing laws.

Indeed its principal claim to fame would appear to depend upon the dubious distinction of having given away one of the Nation's richest national resources—its offshore oil reserves.

Further development of our natural resources for the common benefit of all the people was brought to a standstill; social-security legislation gained the questionable advantage of an especially appointed, but none too sympathetic, study group; the shaky position of the Nation's farmers was bolstered only to the extent of emergency loans restricted to drought-disaster areas. Neither the veteran nor the Federal employee acquired any benefits of substantial nature. The small-business man received a sop in the form of a renamed Small Defense Plants Administration—the Small Business Administration—which was hemmed in with restricting limitations. Even big business suffered a surprising rebuff with the prolongation of the excess-profits tax beyond the date of its scheduled expiration. The national defense was weakened by curtailment of the Air Force buildup program; and our international relations were boosted principally by expressions of sympathy for minority groups and satellites behind the Iron Curtain and a Refugee Relief Act that kept out more freedom-seeking immigrants than it admitted.

In contrast to this negative record, the accomplishments in the 1st session of the 84th Congress are genuinely outstanding.

The defense and security of the Nation have been strengthened by insistence upon an increased air wing goal; by the authorization of an additional \$356 million for the increased production of B-52 jet bombers; by a 4-year extension of the regular draft, a 2-year extension of the doctors and dentists draft, and passage of legislation to achieve a Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 trained men by 1960.

The natural resources of the country are assured of continued development by the addition of 107 projects, not requested by the administration, for which funds have been included in the public works appropriations bill. The farmer has been aided by a law lowering the interest rate on disaster loans—which the administration had increased to 5 percent—to a maximum of not more than 3 percent; by providing special help

in low-income areas; by a new modernized system for dividing up REA loan funds among the States; and by repealing a restriction of ACP payments enacted by the last Congress and which committed such payments to be made only to farmers who had fully complied with all of the acreage restrictions and marketing quotas in effect on basic farm commodities.

For low-income families the 84th Congress reversed its predecessor to assure continuation of slum clearance and the construction of 45,000 public-housing units in the current fiscal year. Small business has been helped by a law providing permanent, instead of temporary, permits for the small "feeder" airlines serving smaller communities; by increased penalties for violation of the antitrust laws; by increases in the Small Business Administration's revolving funds for making loans; and by the closing of loopholes in the tax laws which permitted a billion-dollar-windfall principally to the advantage of big corporations.

For veterans, benefits under the GI on-farm training program have been increased; the same VA home-loan program has been extended to include farm homes as well as city dwellings; and home improvements as well as home purchases have been included in the direct loan program. Veterans in service as of January 31, 1955, can go on building up GI school benefits as long as they are in service; and survivors' benefit improvements have already passed the House and will, without doubt, pass the Senate in the next session.

The average citizen has been benefited by an increase in the minimum wage; by the appropriation of \$30 million, plus additional sums as may be necessary, to provide grants to States for free polio vaccine. Unemployed workers have been assured of wheat flour and corn in the distribution of surplus food to needy families. Employees of the Federal Government, both postal and classified workers, have received long-overdue cost of living pay increases; and last, but not least, a social-security bill has already passed the House which will extend coverage and provide additional benefits for women and disabled workers.

This is only a partial listing of the major legislative action of the 84th Congress. It represents a sound record of achievement in the interests of all the American people and a return to that atmosphere of dignity and sanity in Government which the American people have a right to expect in the conduct of their Nation's affairs.

**Gen. Peyton C. March**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. DEWEY SHORT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, last April when one of our greatest Americans died

I paid him a feeble tribute, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 19, 1955, pages 4766-4767.

Since then I have come into possession of a letter from the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, addressed to Mrs. Peyton C. March, and also a telegram of April 14, 1955, addressed to Mrs. March from one of the most successful businessmen of our time, Thomas J. Watson.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following letter from President Eisenhower and the telegram from Mr. Watson in the RECORD:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 14, 1955.

Mrs. PEYTON C. MARCH,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. MARCH: It was with great regret that I learned yesterday evening of the death of your distinguished husband. To all Americans and to the military personnel in particular, his outstanding accomplishments during World War I have become almost legendary. Considering the difficulties we in World War II had in transporting men and material to Europe, what he did some 25 years earlier always stood out in my mind as a triumph of brilliance and ingenuity.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in deep sympathy to you and to the members of your family.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

NEW YORK, N. Y.,  
April 14, 1955.

Mrs. PEYTON C. MARCH.

Mrs. Watson and I extend to you and your daughters deep sympathy in the passing of your distinguished husband. The contributions which General March made to his country and to the world, as a general, as a statesman, and particularly as Chief of Staff and head military adviser to President Wilson during World War I will forever remain as a lasting monument to his memory. To him the people of the world owe a great debt for his indefatigable service in helping to preserve for his fellowmen the democratic principles of freedom and justice. We know that you are receiving comfort from the one great Comforter who never fails us in our hour of need.

THOS. J. WATSON.

## The Coal Industry and Its Importance to America's Economy and Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. THOMAS A. JENKINS**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, the commercial application of atomic energy is destined to occupy an increasingly predominant position in America's fuel picture. Because of the enthusiasm for the development of this new source of power, there may be a tendency to over-emphasize the possibilities of nuclear fission to the neglect of our traditionally basic fuels. I am thinking particularly of coal, which has been used most prominently as a source of comparison—pricewise at least—in news stories about the theoretical economies of atomic energy.



The most heralded projects at the present time are electric powerplants that will be fueled by the atom. Scientists and engineers foresee universal construction of electric generating plants in which reactors will provide power both for domestic and industrial consumption. But regardless of the increasing application of atomic energy to electric utilities, there will still be a need for more and more coal throughout our vast utilities systems. Fuel experts predict that, no matter how much power is to be generated by the new method, the electric utilities industry will by 1975 require at least three times more coal than is currently being consumed. This is strong argument that our coal industry will continue to be the fundamental source of energy for a long time.

From 1800 through the first half of the present century, coal was responsible for 46.1 percent of the heat and mechanical energy produced in the United States. To heat our homes and power our industries in peace and war—and to fill the fuel deficits in friendly nations—more than 28 billion tons of anthracite and bituminous coal have come from our mines.

Ohio, which through the years has been America's fifth leading coal producer, mined more than 1 billion tons of bituminous coal in the last 100 years. Records show that in 1806, the first mining in the State took place at Coalport, now in Pomeroy, Meigs County, which is in the congressional district I have the honor to represent. In the northern part of the State, the first mine was opened in 1810 in Summit County. In those days, besides being used for heating purposes, coal served in forges and in salt furnaces. As consumption increased and further utility value was discovered, production gradually moved upward. Shortly after the middle of the last century, Ohio's mines were producing more than a million tons a year; by 1900, the figure was in the vicinity of 20 million tons. In 1920, a record output of 45,878,000 tons was reached; in 1948 the output was nearly 39 million tons. There has been a steady decline in the past several years. In 1954, the production was 22 percent below the 1948 figure.

Federal and State Governments owe it to the general public, as well as to the mine owners and mine workers, to rectify any unfair competitive conditions that have come about. The Federal administration took the first such steps on February 26 of this year with the issuance of the report by the Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. One of the recommendations is the provision stating in effect that oil imports should be prevented from continuing their wholesale raids on United States domestic fuel markets. I have, for years past, supported legislative proposals to prevent excessive quantities of foreign goods from taking over the markets that are the rightful customers of American products. The principle of protecting American industry and labor from goods made in countries whose wage scales and standards of living are far below ours has been disputed by the so-called free trade group over the years. In no case, however, can anyone justify

the disemployment of large numbers of American workers, particularly in industries which are vital to the national security.

Foreign oil has been coming into the United States at sharply increased rates since shortly after the end of World War II. In April 1955 R. L. Ireland, chairman of the executive committee, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., with headquarters in Cleveland, appeared before a Senate subcommittee and stated:

In many cases, loss of markets for Ohio-produced coal can be attributed directly to the chain reaction that has resulted from the displacement of coal, in east coast markets, by imported residual fuel oil. Some of the coal displaced in the eastern markets has successfully sought other outlets among customers who ordinarily would burn Ohio-produced coal. The result is that because of certain market conditions, restrictive transportation rates and other factors, Ohio coal is stymied in many instances in its efforts to recoup these lost sales.

Much of Ohio's coal is used in generation of electricity. A number of Ohio's public utility companies are expanding their present capacity. When these expansion programs are completed, considerably more coal will be required for the generation of electricity. The Federal Government is constantly increasing its fuel consumption. The Tennessee Valley Authority, for instance, will soon be generating as much electricity from coal as from water power, with consumption by this agency scheduled to exceed 13 million tons annually beginning in 1956. It is estimated that the Government's atomic energy plants now under construction will use about 23 million tons of coal per year when they are completed. As you know, one of these facilities is located in southern Ohio and will depend upon our State's mines for much of the fuel to generate the vast amounts of electricity which will be required.

The coal mining industry is going to have to expand to meet these and the many other demands that will be made upon it. For some time, many mining companies have been forced to sell their product at a price below actual cost—a condition that could imperil the entire industry structure. Our coal industry must be ready for the great undertaking that lies ahead, and it cannot be prepared for this job if it is forced to operate at a loss in the interim period. The President's Material Policy Commission, which 3 years ago completed a study of the Nation's future energy requirements, estimated that within a quarter of a century coal consumption will rise from its present level to more than 800 million tons a year, with a far greater amount needed in the event of world hostilities. As I have mentioned, electric utilities will be using increased tonnage as will also the coke and steel industries. Those markets alone will then be consuming much more than the entire Nation is using at the present time. To these must be added the estimated demands of manufacturing industries, the railroads, the chemicals industries, and the retail and export markets.

The industry's job is cut out for it. I have confidence in mine management and in the great laboring force in our coal communities. I am disturbed because of the fact that depressed condi-

tions in the coal industry have brought vast unemployment to our people. In some cases the family breadwinner has been laid off for months at a time. In other cases, he must struggle on an income that comes with 1 or 2 or 3 days work per week. Unless greater opportunities are open to him, it is only natural that he will think about leaving his native locality to seek employment elsewhere. In this event, there could very well be a shortage of miners at a time when America needs them most.

Whatever unnecessary obstacles that are burdening this vital industry should be removed. Coal has always been an essential element in America's progress. It will continue to be so for many generations to come.

### New Jersey Strongly Supports Plan for Observing the Golden Anniversary of the Conservation Movement

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, New Jersey this year is observing the 50th anniversary of the conservation movement. New Jersey passed its act for the establishment of State forest-park reservations in 1905 and acquired two tracts within the year. One of these in Bass River Township, Burlington County, became the nucleus of our present Bass River State Forest.

It was our good fortune, shortly before 1900, to have Gifford Pinchot, our country's greatest pioneer conservationist, as the consulting botanist for a survey and study of the forests of southern New Jersey. An administrative report of the period called Mr. Pinchot's study refreshing as well as forceful in suggestion. Many of his recommendations were promptly adopted.

It is with this background in mind that I joined with Senator JAMES E. MURRAY, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, in developing a joint resolution providing for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching in the United States of the conservation movement for the wise and efficient use and preservation of our country's priceless resources.

The year 1958 marks the golden anniversary of the first conference of State governors ever held in the history of the United States. The conference, called by President Theodore Roosevelt to consider the problem of conservation was addressed by the President who said among other things that—

So vital is this question of conservation, that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the Nation, have met to consider it. It is the chief material question that confronts

us, second only—and second always—to the great fundamental question of morality.

A bipartisan group of 28 House Members and 29 Senators joined in introducing the joint resolution.

The House Members introducing the measure were the gentlewoman from New York, KATHARINE ST. GEORGE; the gentleman from California, B. F. SISK; the gentleman from Delaware, HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.; the gentleman from Michigan, THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ; the gentleman from California, CECIL R. KING; the gentleman from New Jersey, T. JAMES TUMULTY; the gentleman from Ohio, THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY; the gentleman from New Jersey, WILLIAM B. WIDNALL; the gentleman from New Jersey, HUGH J. ADDONIZIO; the gentleman from New Jersey, PETER W. RODINO, JR.; the gentleman from Arizona, STEWART L. UDALL; the gentleman from Montana, LEE METCALF; the gentleman from New Jersey, HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.; the gentleman from Colorado, WAYNE N. ASPINALL; the gentleman from California, CHET HOLIFIELD; the gentleman from California, JAMES ROOSEVELT; the gentleman from Minnesota, JOHN A. BLATNIK; the gentleman from New York, EMANUEL CELLER; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, FRANK M. CLARK; the gentleman from Oklahoma, ED EDMONDSON; the gentleman from Wisconsin, LESTER R. JOHNSON; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, JOHN P. SAYLOR; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, HUGH SCOTT; the gentleman from Minnesota, ROY W. WIER; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, LEON H. GAVIN; the gentleman from Michigan, CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.; the gentleman from Wisconsin, HENRY S. REUSS; and myself.

The text of the joint resolution follows:

Joint resolution to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement for the protection in the public interest, of the natural resources of the United States

Whereas the year 1957 marks the 50th anniversary of the first conference of State governors ever held in the history of the United States; and

Whereas President Theodore Roosevelt, who called the conference in his opening address on May 14, 1907, said in part:

"So vital is this question of conservation, that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the Nation, have met to consider it. It is the chief material question that confronts us, second only—and second always—to the great fundamental question of morality.

"The occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue. In the development, the use, and therefore the exhaustion of certain of the natural resources, the progress has been more rapid in the past century and a quarter than during all preceding time of history since the days of primitive man.

"All these various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion"; and

Whereas this first conference of governors, in complete agreement with the thinking of President Theodore Roosevelt, adopted unanimously a series of resolutions calling for a

national policy and programs that would preserve and protect the forests, the water and streams, the soil and the range, the minerals, fuels, and all other natural resources; and

Whereas this action by the State governors, assembled together for the first time in history, gave formal birth to the conservation movement in the United States; and

Whereas the problems involving the protection of our natural resources are as great today, if not greater than ever before, as pointed out by President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future held in Washington, D. C., in December 1953; and

Whereas it has been emphasized repeatedly by both Democratic and Republican Presidents of the United States since Theodore Roosevelt that conservation of our natural resources is a bipartisan, continuing, and never-ending struggle that should have the interest and support of all citizens; and

Whereas the conservation of natural resources is the key to the future because the very existence of our Nation depends on conserving the resources which are the foundations of its life; and

Whereas it is vital for the continued welfare and prosperity of our citizens that conservation policies be followed in the future for the protection of our natural resources which will make certain that the purpose of "conservation is the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time"; and

Whereas the most effective way of maintaining such conservation policies is for the greatest possible number of citizens to maintain a continuing interest in the problem of conserving our natural resources; and

Whereas this interest of all citizens will be aroused, renewed, and stimulated through the proper observance of the golden anniversary of the birth of the conservation movement in the United States: Therefore, be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That (a) there is hereby established a commission to be known as the National Conservation Memorial Commission (hereinafter referred to in this joint resolution as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of the following members: The President of the United States, who shall be honorary chairman; the President of the Senate and four Members of the Senate appointed by him; the Speaker of the House of Representatives and four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by him. The Commission members shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number. The Chairman may, with the advice of the Commission, expand its membership to include 15 representatives of national nonprofit organizations dedicated to conservation of various natural resources and 10 citizens at large from private life.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to prepare and carry out a comprehensive plan for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the conservation movement in the United States and generally promote among all citizens a realization of the importance of protecting the natural resources of the United States. In the preparation of such plan, the Commission shall have the cooperation and assistance of all departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It shall also cooperate with the governors of the individual States in order that there may be proper coordination and correlation of plans for such observance.

Sec. 3. (a) The Commission is authorized to appoint and prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such employees as are necessary in the execution of its duties and functions.

(b) There is hereby authorized the appropriation of \$100,000 to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution, including all necessary traveling and subsistence expenses

incurred by the members and employees of the Commission. All expenditures of the Commission shall be allowed and paid upon presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

(c) The Commission shall cease to exist not later than 1 year after the date of the observance of the golden anniversary of the birth of the conservation movement in the United States.

I include here some of the letters which I have received regarding this joint resolution:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,  
Trenton, N. J.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRANK: I am very much interested in your plan to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the national conservation movement. I shall be pleased to serve as one of the cosponsors.

Perhaps you know that here in New Jersey we are having such a 50th anniversary this year. Our State passed its act for the establishment of State forest-park reservations in 1905 and acquired two tracts within the year. One of these in Bass River Township, Burlington County, became the nucleus of our present Bass River State Forest.

It was also our good fortune, shortly before 1900, to have Gifford Pinchot the consulting botanist for a survey and study of the forests of southern New Jersey. An administrative report of the period called Mr. Pinchot's information "refreshing as well as forceful in suggestion." It appears that some of his recommendations promptly took root and grew.

Although the prevention of forest fires seems to have been a primary consideration in much of our early conservation work, there was also a recognition of the need for outdoor recreation areas, demonstration woodlots, and other practices leading toward our present emphasis on multiple land use of all public properties.

If our department can be of help to you in carrying out your plans for the observance of the national conservation anniversary, we hope you will call upon us.

Sincerely yours,  
JOSEPH E. MCLEAN,  
Commissioner.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.,  
New York, N. Y., July 28, 1955.  
The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: Thank you very much for your letter of July 23 regarding your plan to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement in the United States.

I think the effort you and Senator MURRAY are planning is a very worthy one and that it can be especially effective in focusing public attention on the problems and possible courses of action if its general scope is as clearly fixed as possible at the outset. This would be desirable, I think, because of the differing definitions there may be of conservation, itself; and also because of possible differing views as to the relation of overseas sources to our domestic resource policy.

If, as I hope, the effort you and Senator MURRAY are proposing would be of the broadest possible scope (and would therefore embrace the wise or efficient use concept of conservation as well as the idea of preservation, and would also embrace a consideration of our materials position in terms of overseas as well as domestic sources), I would view your undertaking most favorably.



Perhaps you would permit me to defer a definite reply until your plans have developed to the point that you are assured of the bipartisan support you are trying to achieve in the Congress and of the broadest possible approach to the subject of conservation.

I look forward to hearing further from you on this.

The only suggestions I would offer on the proposed joint resolution have to do with expanding the idea of preservation to include the wise or efficient use of natural resources. Also, in the third paragraph from the bottom of the first page, the date of the Mid-Century Conference should be 1953.

With appreciation of your writing to me, and with all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. PALEY.

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

Mr. WILLIAM S. PALEY,  
Chairman of the Board,  
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,  
New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. PALEY: I appreciate very much having your comments on the joint resolution Senator JAMES E. MURRAY and I have been working on to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement for the preservation of the natural resources of the United States. You will be interested in the fact that though the resolution was developed in the closing days of the first session still 21 Democrats and 7 Republican Senators were able to join with Senator MURRAY in sponsoring his measure; and 23 Democrats and 4 Republican Members of the House joined me in introducing the resolution in the House.

You are, of course, completely correct when you say that the commemoration of the golden anniversary of the conservation movement can be especially effective in focusing public attention on the problems and possible courses of action before us in this field. The wise and efficient use of natural resources, I feel, is inherent in the concept of conservation but it would undoubtedly improve the resolution to have language spelling this out included in the text. I only wish that your letter containing this suggestion had been received in time to have done this before the joint resolution was presented. This can be done, however, early in the next session of the Congress or at the time the resolution is being considered.

Copies of the resolutions presented in the Senate by Senator MURRAY and by me in the House are enclosed for your consideration.

I hope that you will be able to arrange your schedule so that you can appear and testify when hearings are held next year. In the meantime, it is my hope that there will be wide public discussion of the plan to commemorate the 50th anniversary. I have been informed by C. R. Gutermuth, secretary of the Natural Resources Council of America, that this will be one of the subjects to be on the agenda of the forthcoming annual meeting of the council. The wise and efficient use of our natural resources and their conservation and preservation for the future is of the broadest public concern. I know this was made evident to everyone who participated in the Midcentury Conference on Resources for the Future which you chaired so brilliantly and effectively in Washington in December 1953. Any assistance which you can give in publicizing the plan for commemorating the anniversary will be most helpful and will be greatly appreciated by the congressional sponsors of this joint resolution.

With kindest regards.

Cordially,

FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,  
Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1955.  
Representative FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: Very many thanks for your letter telling me of the joint resolution re conservation sponsored by yourself and Senator MURRAY. I am certainly interested in this—and pleased that 13 Members have joined you in sponsoring the measure.

Since bipartisan sponsorship in both the Senate and House is sought, have you thought of asking GAVIN and SAYLOR, both Congressmen from Pennsylvania, who have expressed to me their strong interest in conservation policies?

I think the resolution is excellent—but I have one suggestion to make if possible. Would it not help to strengthen the position of the resolution if something were said from the antimonopoly angle, which as you know was so much a factor in the thinking of both Gifford Pinchot and T. R. Roosevelt and is quite if not even more important today. You remember the former said:

"The conservation policy has three great purposes:

"First, wisely to use, protect, preserve, and renew the natural resources of the earth.

"Second, to control the use of the natural resources and their products in the common interest, and to secure their distribution to the people at fair and reasonable charges for goods and services.

"Third, to see to it that the rights of the people to govern themselves shall not be controlled by great monopolies through their power over natural resources.

"Conservation is the application of commonsense to the common problems for the common good. Since its objective is the ownership, control, development, processing, distribution, and use of the natural resources for the benefit of the people, it is by its very nature the antithesis of monopoly."

Sincerely yours,

CORNELIA BRYCE PINCHOT.

That the preservation and protection of our natural resources today is an even greater problem than it was 50 years ago is pointed up by the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission. This Commission, headed by William S. Paley, chairman of the board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, made an exhaustive study of every phase of the Nation's resources and materials. The report, entitled "Resources for Freedom," was submitted to the President and the Congress in 1952. At one place the report says:

The full report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, Resources for Freedom, has as its central task an examination of the adequacy of materials to meet the needs of the free world in the years ahead. Even a casual assessment of these years shows many causes for concern. In area after area we encounter soaring demands, shrinking resources, the consequent pressure toward rising real costs, the risk of wartime shortages, the strong possibility of an arrest or decline in the standard of living we cherish and hope to share. As a Nation, we are threatened, but not alert. The materials problem now demands that we give new and deep consideration to the fundamental upon which all employment, all daily activity, eventually rests: The contents of the earth and its physical environment.

None of us in the United States, whether in civilian or military life, is easily accustomed to the idea that raw materials can be a problem. Indeed, America's problem today is precisely the reverse of the problem to which all our tradition has accustomed us. A hundred years ago resources seemed limitless and the struggle upward from meager

conditions of life was the struggle to create the means and methods of getting these materials into use. In this struggle we have by now succeeded all too well. So efficiently have we built our high-output factories and opened the lines of distribution to our remotest consumers that our sources are faltering under the constantly increasing strain of demand. As a nation, we have always been more interested in sawmills than seedlings; we have put much more engineering thought into the layout of factories to cut up metals than into mining processes to produce them. We think about raw materials last, not first.

#### THE CONVERGING FORCES

Today, throughout the industrial world, but centering inevitably in the heavily industrialized United States, the resulting materials problem bears down with considerable severity. The nature of the problem can perhaps be successfully oversimplified by saying that the consumption of almost all materials is expanding at compound rates and is thus pressing harder and harder against resources which, whatever else they may be doing, are not similarly expanding. This materials problem is thus not the sort of "shortage" problem, local and transient, which in the past has found its solution in price changes which have brought supply and demand back into balance. The terms of the materials problem we face today are larger and more pervasive.

Powerful historical streams have converged to make the problem uniquely intense today.

Mr. Speaker, the President's Materials Policy Commission submitted many excellent recommendations for preserving our resources and materials and for their wise and efficient use. One of the greatest services that the proposed National Conservation Memorial Commission could render the Nation would be to arouse a continuing interest on the part of our citizens in the problems of protecting our natural resources. Whatever can be done to encourage the people to familiarize themselves with these problems and thus arouse public sentiment toward a program of action will benefit our country and its citizens for generations to come.

#### Producers With Largest Quantity of Products Under Loan on the 1954 Crop

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES B. BROWNSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Agricultural Act of 1954, which provided for continued price supports for agricultural products, I included in my speech—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 100, part 7, page 9557—the breakdown by States of producers with the five largest quantities of corn, wheat, and cotton under loan for the 1953 crop.

At this time I would like to include in the RECORD the following list, just prepared for me by the Department of Agriculture at my request, of recipients of such loans on the 1954 crop.

## Producers with largest quantity of products under loan on the 1954 crop

Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount	Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>FLORIDA</b>		
<b>COTTON</b>			<b>COTTON</b>		
J. B. Hain, Jr., Sardis, Ala.	746 bales	\$131,425.95	Hubert C. Johnson, Baker, Fla.	57 bales	\$8,296.82
J. C. Moore Mercantile Co., Marion, Ala.	441 bales	74,629.43	J. J. Sale, Lovett, Fla.	36 bales	5,466.28
W. A. Gangue, Cuba, Ala.	188 bales	31,390.54	John R. Johnson, Baker, Fla.	28 bales	3,924.30
T. W. Oliver, Route 5, Montgomery, Ala.	197 bales	29,113.82	Richard Finlay, Jay, Fla.	11 bales	1,953.69
D. C. Davis, Cedar Bluff, Ala.	158 bales	28,100.98	Broadus Willoughby, Madison, Fla.	6 bales	894.10
<b>ARIZONA</b>			<b>GEORGIA</b>		
<b>COTTON</b>			<b>COTTON</b>		
J. G. Boswell, Litchfield Park, Ariz.	1,178 bales	365,646.44	J. G. Brandon, Route 1, Cartersville, Ga.	379 bales	64,581.23
Bing K. Wong Farms, Inc., Marana, Ariz.	1,587 bales	251,571.42	W. M. Clemons, Rome, Ga.	310 bales	52,250.51
L. D. Ulmer, Marana, Ariz.	910 bales	144,623.01	W. H. Lovett, Dublin, Ga.	337 bales	52,113.12
Jones Ranch, Eloy, Ariz.	821 bales	141,080.87	J. H. Rowland, Midville, Ga.	245 bales	43,606.41
Santa Cruz Ranch, Marana, Ariz.	740 bales	114,949.63	Paul B. Dye, Waynesboro, Ga.	230 bales	37,068.76
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>9</sup>		
<b>COTTON</b>			Ralph C. Collier, Colbert, Ga.	10,170.27 bushels	23,672.15
J. G. Adams & Son, Hughes, Ark.	3,998 bales	624,754.20	F. H. Willis, Louisville, Ga.	9,734.46 bushels	21,192.62
Miller Lumber Co., Marianna, Ark.	1,967 bales	358,305.75	H. G. Lewis, Davisboro, Ga.	5,567 bushels	13,226.73
Tillar & Co., Tillar, Ark.	1,791 bales	271,602.03	Marvin Hartley, Davisboro, Ga.	5,017 bushels	11,690.22
Lindsey Mercantile Co., Caldwell, Ark.	780 bales	142,810.66	Gunn Farms, Byron, Ga.	5,059 bushels	11,939.24
W. M. Smith & Sons, Birdeye, Ark.	647 bales	113,307.58	<b>IDAHO</b>		
<b>RICE</b> <sup>1</sup>			<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>8</sup>		
Craighead Rice Milling Co., Jonesboro, Ark.	95,298 hundredweight	431,853.99	E. C. Hay & Sons, Tekoa, Wash.	116,710 bushels	243,642.00
Southern Rice Farms, Inc., Carlisle, Ark.	81,545 hundredweight	350,824.89	Wagner & Sons, Craigmont, Idaho	89,600 bushels	183,591.00
George Smith, Wayne Fly, etc., DeWitt, Ark.	54,579 hundredweight	252,963.05	Roy Green & Sons, Grangeville, Idaho	61,323 bushels	121,536.00
J. O. Bennett & Sons, Lonoke, Ark.	41,221 hundredweight	167,448.95	Ira McIntosh & Sons, Lewiston, Idaho	54,149 bushels	109,811.00
K. L. and Roy Wixson, Fisher, Ark.	22,885 hundredweight	161,149.85	Merritt Meacham & Sons, Culdesac, Idaho	48,962 bushels	98,973.00
<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>2</sup>			<b>ILLINOIS</b>		
Wesson Farms, Victoria, Ark.	56,805.72 bushels	134,002.12	<b>CORN</b> <sup>10</sup>		
E. B. Chiles, Jr., Joiner, Ark.	15,375.09 bushels	34,601.29	Chas. R. Bartels, St. Marys, Mo.	49,806 bushels	82,757.19
A. J. Lewis, Route 1, Manila, Ark.	14,879.17 bushels	33,141.16	Rebecca Lowrie, Mark Allard, agent, Henry, Ill.	45,912 bushels	75,295.68
H. T. Dillahunty, Hughes, Ark.	14,777 bushels	33,101.99	Coults Bros., Winchester, Ill.	38,422 bushels	61,030.38
Dr. Porter R. Rodgers, Searcy, Ark.	12,723 bushels	29,135.67	Sam Stevenson, Carman, Ill.	28,091 bushels	45,505.80
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			Ben Graff & Dunhams, Inc., Route 4, Elgin, Ill.	27,181 bushels	44,848.65
<b>COTTON</b>			<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>11</sup>		
Charles Schwartz Farms, Inc., Stratford, Calif.	2,435 bales	385,488.77	Valley Farms care of Robert Wietzer, Carrollton, Ill.	25,235.69 bushels	58,380.93
Giffen, Inc., Box 218, Huron, Calif.	1,725 bales	317,253.08	R. W. Shafer & C. C. Losch, Route 1, East Alton, Ill.	14,561 bushels	34,394.80
Marcopa Farms, 325 3d Ave., Arvin, Calif.	1,635 bales	266,893.84	Loitz Bros., Grant Park, Ill.	19,936 bushels	32,695.04
Buller & Neufeld, Bakersfield, Calif.	1,546 bales	248,320.03	L. L. Cooke, trust care of Chas. T. Meek, Carrollton, Ill.	13,375 bushels	31,411.95
Mirosol Co. (Buhrle Bros.), Buttonwillow, Calif.	1,477 bales	233,798.47	Karl Meisenback, Pearl, Ill.	13,227.46 bushels	30,203.33
<b>RICE</b> <sup>3</sup>			<b>INDIANA</b>		
Fratrus Bros., Oroville, Calif.	391 hundredweight	2,009.74	<b>CORN</b> <sup>12</sup>		
Palm Farm, Inc., Buttonwillow, Calif.	33,000 hundredweight	153,739.15	Emil Savich, Rensselaer, Ind.	88,505 bushels	145,148.20
Myrna Pottle Gray, Yuba City, Calif.	600 hundredweight	2,084.22	Richard Gunz, North Judson, Ind.	79,798 bushels	130,868.72
<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>4</sup>			Bettsma Bros, Hebron, Ind.	33,175 bushels	54,407.00
Jackson & Reinert, Paso Robles, Calif.	54,221 bushels	119,183.37	William Rader, Hebron, Ind.	24,818 bushels	40,701.52
Heilmann Bros., Atascadero, Calif.	31,606 bushels	69,959.88	M. E. Zellers, Kewanna, Ind.	24,581 bushels	40,067.03
Hammonds Ranch, Inc., Five Points, Calif.	27,604 bushels	61,154.86	<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>13</sup>		
White Ranch Co., Shandon, Calif.	25,029 bushels	55,401.69	James Bower and M. D. Guenther, Evansville, Ind.	27,445 bushels	63,123.50
The Desert Ranch, Firebaugh, Calif.	28,848 bushels	52,653.16	Capehart Farms, Washington, Ind.	9,536 bushels	21,742.08
<b>COLORADO</b>			Gettinger Farms, Sullivan, Ind.	8,661 bushels	20,266.80
<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>5</sup>			Emge Packing Co., Fort Branch, Ind.	7,868 bushels	18,131.69
Joseph Kejr, Woodrow, Colo.	19,562 bushels	43,134.21	B. F. Clark, Lafayette, Ind.	7,035 bushels	16,391.55
Curtis C. James, Burlington, Colo.	19,000 bushels	39,520.00	<b>IOWA</b>		
William Stretesky, Julesburg, Colo.	17,565 bushels	38,818.65	<b>CORN</b> <sup>14</sup>		
Smyth, Richards & Smyth, care of Gilbert R. Smyth, Julesburg, Colo.	15,047 bushels	33,253.87	Adams Bros. & Co., Odebolt, Iowa	115,566 bushels	179,127.30
Clayton Farms, Otis, Colo.	13,389 bushels	29,188.02	C. C. Davis, Box 94, Pasadena, Calif.	35,100 bushels	54,054.00
<b>DELAWARE</b>			Gus Ostermann & Sons, Osceydan, Iowa	33,764 bushels	51,658.92
<b>CORN</b> <sup>6</sup>			Ray Van Steenhuyse, Mount Auburn, Iowa	29,998 bushels	47,612.76
Himer L. Bryon, Lewes, Del.	4,236 bushels	7,540.08	Varro E. Tyler (trustee for Martha P. Cresap), Nebraska City, Nebr.	28,165 bushels	44,782.35
Wilson E. Campbell, Dagsboro, Del.	3,941 bushels	7,014.98	<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>15</sup>		
C. A. Taylor, Harrington, Del.	2,693 bushels	4,793.54	M. M. Payne, Hamburg, Iowa	16,218.67 bushels	39,741.16
Henry I. Short, Georgetown, Del.	1,916 bushels	3,410.48	Varro E. Tyler (trustee for Martha P. Cresap), Nebraska City, Nebr.	13,748 bushels	33,305.79
Joseph Schmidt, Middletown, Del.	1,750 bushels	3,115.00	S. G. Lodwick, Wever, Iowa	7,479.36 bushels	17,982.70
<b>WHEAT</b> <sup>7</sup>			Vern Meek and J. L. Meek, Athelston, Iowa	7,665.33 bushels	11,395.74
Randall Willin, Seaford, Del.	4,865.77 bushels	11,531.87	Geo. Kellogg Estate, Missouri Valley, Iowa	5,176.83 bushels	11,302.83
C. N. Lester, St. Georges, Del.	4,196.51 bushels	10,029.66			
Allen D. Figgs, Seaford, Del.	3,273.55 bushels	7,643.51			
Charles B. Moore, Bear, Del.	3,041.00 bushels	7,359.22			
J. Medford Davis, Sr., Smyrna, Del.	2,846.16 bushels	6,528.06			

<sup>1</sup> Estimated State average per rice loan, \$6,873.88.<sup>2</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$3,615.<sup>3</sup> 3 loans only, all redeemed.<sup>4</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$8,516.<sup>5</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,500.<sup>6</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,059.33.<sup>7</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,205.19.<sup>8</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,128.<sup>9</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loans, \$2,962.<sup>10</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,335.84.<sup>11</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$571.66.<sup>12</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,646.08.<sup>13</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,288.25.<sup>14</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,909.41.<sup>15</sup> Estimated State average for wheat loan, \$1,218.21.



## Producers with largest quantity of products under loan on the 1954 crop—Continued

Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount	Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount
<b>KANSAS</b>			<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
<b>WHEAT <sup>16</sup></b>			<b>CORN <sup>25</sup></b>		
Garvey Farms, Colby, Kans.	61,365.82 bushels.	\$146,820.24	John C. Boote, Worthington, Minn.	21,502 bushels.	\$32,683.04
Iron H. Mueller, Bird City, Kans.	30,802.33 bushels.	65,015.80	Parker D. Sanders, Redwood Falls, Minn.	19,276 bushels.	29,492.28
H. A. Hills, Colby, Kans.	25,389 bushels.	55,292.46	Lee Ruebel, Olivia, Minn.	18,078 bushels.	28,764.12
C. Wilbur White, Goodland, Kans.	22,522 bushels.	48,872.74	Henry Walsen, Minnesota Lake, Minn.	16,245 bushels.	25,017.30
W. D. Ferguson, Colby, Kans.	17,405.33 bushels.	41,531.52	Joseph Kreps, Rose Creek, Minn.	15,548 bushels.	23,943.92
<b>CORN <sup>17</sup></b>			<b>WHEAT <sup>26</sup></b>		
A. L. Broderick, Denton, Kans.	16,008 bushels.	25,612.80	Frank Kiene Estate, Kennedy, Minn.	37,428 bushels.	82,621.72
Walter Kemig, Atchison, Kans.	15,924 bushels.	25,478.40	Ell Kiene, Kennedy, Minn.	19,601 bushels.	43,906.24
Chas. Dean & Edw. H. Reese, Hiawatha, Kans.	12,969 bushels.	20,750.40	Glidden Grain Farms, Hallock, Minn.	7,753 bushels.	17,319.12
John F. Brant, Robinson, Kans.	11,572 bushels.	18,515.20	Victor Younggren, Hallock, Minn.	7,043 bushels.	15,591.60
V. P. Rush, Bendena, Kans.	10,245.50 bushels.	16,392.80	Duane & Henry Lindberg & Ronald Larson, Kennedy, Minn.	6,711 bushels.	15,099.75
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
<b>CORN <sup>18</sup></b>			<b>COTTON</b>		
S. S. Wathen, 1531 Frederica St., Owensboro, Ky.	20,522 bushels.	34,682.18	Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.	7,554 bales.	1,292,472.25
Bower Bros., a partnership, 421 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.	16,365 bushels.	27,657.86	Roy Flowers, Mattson, Miss.	1,385 bales.	224,689.05
Jas. Wilson & Paul Hammond, Wickliffe, Ky.; 14 Northwest 3d St., Evansville, Ind.	15,857 bushels.	27,115.47	C. P. Owen, Robinsonville, Miss.	1,211 bales.	218,309.92
Joseph E. King, Route 1, Henderson, Ky.	15,081 bushels.	25,486.89	R. Hancock, Benton, Miss.	1,068 bales.	188,022.25
Grace Townsend, Nebo, Ky.	12,371 bushels.	21,278.12	D. Seligman, Shaw, Miss.	973 bales.	165,683.82
<b>WHEAT <sup>19</sup></b>			<b>RISE <sup>27</sup></b>		
E. G. LaMotte, Route 1, Hopkinsville, Ky.	7,811 bushels.	17,581.69	J. K. and C. E. Greer, Hollandale, Miss.	33,861 hundredweight.	177,624.93
J. W. Hancock & Son, Morganfield, Ky.	5,738 bushels.	11,980.55	Heger Bros., Shaw, Miss.	22,612 hundredweight.	121,977.36
Essel Mitchell & Sons, Dixon, Ky.	4,925 bushels.	11,327.50	R. T. Wade and B. F. Simmons, Minter City, Miss.	20,668 hundredweight.	105,264.31
Thurmond & Gee, 1737 South Main, Hopkinsville, Ky.	4,626 bushels.	10,437.66	J. C. O'Neal, Cleveland, Miss.	19,960 hundredweight.	99,075.11
Mrs. Nannie Mae Dawson, Almstead, Ky.	4,545 bushels.	9,227.55	J. C. Cherry, Sledge, Miss.	22,256 hundredweight.	97,923.16
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			<b>MISSOURI</b>		
<b>RISE <sup>20</sup></b>			<b>COTTON</b>		
Mayo Romero, New Iberia, La.	12,567 hundredweight.	61,546.43	Walter Richardson, Marston, Mo.	118 bales.	20,327.16
J. M. Petit Jean, Lake Arthur, La.	15,316 hundredweight.	85,310.12	U. S. Holiman and W. M. Fortner, Gideon, Mo.	do.	19,376.00
Welsh Canal, Welsh, La.	15,489 hundredweight.	77,611.23	Julian Streeter, Painton, Mo.	94 bales.	14,254.22
Louisiana Irrigation & Mill Co., Crowley, La.	104,992 hundredweight.	486,725.77	C. D. Heaton, Poplar Bluff, Mo.	50 bales.	8,174.29
Herskel B. Wilder, Crowley, La.	12,156 hundredweight.	60,911.06	John R. Hutchison, Caruthersville, Mo.	39 bales.	6,507.85
<b>COTTON</b>			<b>RISE <sup>28</sup></b>		
Harriss & Son, Vidalia, La.	548 bales.	92,280.25	Hoyt Bros., Leachville, Ark.	9,615 hundredweight.	49,901.85
George B. Franklin, Holly Ridge, La.	383 bales.	68,771.90	Dirl Bagby, Dexter, Mo.	1,135 hundredweight.	45,202.10
Jesse Anderson, Tallulah, La.	282 bales.	50,481.15	Starnes & Highfill, Parma, Mo.	7,511.70 hundredweight.	31,098.44
M. P. Utz Estate, Tallulah, La.	214 bales.	37,738.63	A. T. Earls Gln Co., Bragg City, Mo.	10,702 hundredweight.	28,575.97
Watson, McDonald, Jr., Delta, La.	181 bales.	29,994.56	Manuel B. Ainley, Jr., Corning, Ark.	4,395 hundredweight.	22,018.95
<b>MARYLAND</b>			<b>CORN <sup>29</sup></b>		
<b>CORN <sup>31</sup></b>			Saline County Farms, Marshall, Mo.	37,316 bushels.	61,571.40
R. T. White, Galtersburg, Md.	4,589 bushels.	8,168.42	The Albert Painton Co., Inc., Painton, Mo.	27,154 bushels.	45,618.72
Elmer W. Bryan, Trappe, Md.	4,308 bushels.	7,668.24	N. H. Bruckerhoff, St. Marys, Mo.	19,772 bushels.	33,216.96
Marvin D. Tyndall, Newark, Md.	4,012 bushels.	7,141.36	Esther R. Giffin and Donald Hurst, Tarkio, Mo.	19,354 bushels.	30,772.86
P. E. Jenkins, Easton, Md.	3,619 bushels.	6,441.82	Sonnenmoser Bros., Rushville, Mo.	14,270 bushels.	23,084.20
Roland Mullinix, Woodbine, Md.	3,321 bushels.	4,308.10	<b>WHEAT <sup>30</sup></b>		
<b>WHEAT <sup>22</sup></b>			W. D. Earnst, Sarecoxie, Mo.	18,989 bushels.	44,244.37
B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.	13,905 bushels.	33,957.16	Carl Donath, Palmyra, Mo.	16,681 bushels.	37,031.82
A. W. Feaser Co., Inc., Westminster, Md.	10,083 bushels.	23,810.71	Parretta Bros., Kansas City, Mo.	15,210.17 bushels.	34,685.02
R. T. White, Galtersburg, Md.	8,561 bushels.	19,685.06	G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.	12,749 bushels.	30,087.64
Thomas Eliason, Chestertown, Md.	6,144 bushels.	13,942.27	Wise Bros., Stephens, Mo.	13,118.03 bushels.	30,883.81
Malkus Bros., Cambridge, Md.	5,356 bushels.	12,802.56	<b>MONTANA</b>		
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			<b>WHEAT <sup>31</sup></b>		
<b>CORN <sup>23</sup></b>			Campbell Farming Corp., Hardin, Mont.	208,881 bushels.	430,691.00
Mueller Bros., Britton, Mich.	27,229 bushels.	45,744.72	H. B. and Allen Kolstad, Chester, Mont.	109,060 bushels.	224,003.00
Bainbridge, Inc., Marcellus, Mich.	12,209 bushels.	20,144.85	Bill Frazer and H. B. Kolstad, Chester, Mont.	56,498 bushels.	115,649.00
Arthur Segerdahl, Schoolcraft, Mich.	11,922 bushels.	19,790.52	McNutt Bros. (operate farm in Liberty County, Mont.), Eugene, Oreg.	48,640 bushels.	100,714.00
Foster Mitchell, Breckenridge, Mich.	10,351 bushels.	17,389.08	Floyd Warren, Inc., Hardin, Mont.	35,799 bushels.	73,522
Palmer Beebe, Saginaw, Mich.	8,263 bushels.	13,635.95	<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
<b>WHEAT <sup>24</sup></b>			<b>CORN <sup>32</sup></b>		
Walot Farms, St. Charles, Mich.	12,289.52 bushels.	30,227.81	M. B. & Q. Farms, Ralph I. Brown, manager, Fremont, Nebr.	37,036 bushels.	58,146.52
Richard Price, Saginaw, Mich.	11,194.91 bushels.	26,969.19	Ernest Hundahl, Tekamah, Nebr.	26,161 bushels.	41,072.77
I. J. and B. L. Cousino, Erie, Mich.	10,013 bushels.	22,658.19	Hynes Ranch, Herman, Nebr.	17,481 bushels.	27,619.98
Gerald Wright, Vandalia, Mich.	8,168 bushels.	18,623.04	P. F. Verzani, Ponca, Nebr.	17,680 bushels.	27,355.40
Claude Wood, Brown City, Mich.	7,920.10 bushels.	17,978.62	E. C. Weller, Atkinson, Nebr.	16,000 bushels.	24,960.00

<sup>16</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,759.<sup>17</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,672.<sup>18</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,735.88.<sup>19</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,216.94.<sup>20</sup> Estimated State average per rice loan, \$5,107.43.<sup>21</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,386.<sup>22</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,128.70.<sup>23</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,272.76.<sup>24</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,108.35.<sup>25</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,572.<sup>26</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,200.<sup>27</sup> Estimated State average per rice loan, \$9,706.<sup>28</sup> Estimated State average per rice loan, \$7,040.83.<sup>29</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,396.44.<sup>30</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,186.04.<sup>31</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$4,926.32.<sup>32</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,045.

## Producers with largest quantity of products under loan on the 1954 crop—Continued

Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount	Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount
NEBRASKA—Continued			OHIO		
WHEAT <sup>33</sup>			CORN <sup>42</sup>		
Ramey C. Whitney, Chappell, Nebr.	40,426 bushels	\$100,130.94	Walton & Case Farms, Prospect, Ohio	46,570 bushels	\$77,771.90
Cleo Harmon, Adams County, Nebr.	42,671 bushels	96,521.91	Chaswil Farm, Sabina, Ohio	37,732 bushels	62,635.30
Morrison & Quick, Hastings, Nebr.	41,499 bushels	89,812.72	Dunlap Co., Williamsport, Ohio	31,832 bushels	63,160.00
Hill Construction Co., Mankato, Kans.	26,516 bushels	60,456.48	Landen Farms, Foster, Ohio	27,825 bushels	46,189.50
Grace Land & Cattle Co., Lewellen, Nebr.	23,900 bushels	59,907.00	Dale Roe, Rudolph, Ohio	22,604 bushels	37,749.00
NEW JERSEY			WHEAT <sup>43</sup>		
CORN <sup>34</sup>			Orleton Farms, London, Ohio	43,522 bushels	72,681.74
Hugh Oakley, Freehold, N. J.	5,977 bushels	8,128.72	Walton & Case Farms, Prospect, Ohio	21,719.33 bushels	49,302.88
Cspregi & Hendrickson, Freehold, N. J.	5,449 bushels	7,410.64	J. J. Beck & Sons, Napoleon, Ohio	7,109.33 bushels	17,248.66
Roland Parenteau, Freehold, N. J.	5,400 bushels	7,344.00	D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio	7,223.40 bushels	16,758.04
Gordon H. Hurff, Swedesboro, N. J.	5,350 bushels	9,737.00	Heckert Bros., Bucyrus, Ohio	7,195.70 bushels	15,552.34
Charles Wikoff, Jr., Englishtown, N. J.	5,176 bushels	7,039.36	OKLAHOMA		
WHEAT <sup>35</sup>			COTTON		
William T. Smith, Freehold, N. J.	9,614 bushels	23,169.74	Wayne Winsett, Altus, Okla.	520 bales	87,728.86
William J. Clayton & Son, Freehold, N. J.	9,317 bushels	22,453.97	Clark T. McWhorter, Blair, Okla.	232 bales	36,929.17
Henry D. Suydam, Hightstown, N. J.	8,235 bushels	20,093.40	R. P. Roubesh, Humphreys, Okla.	139 bales	23,468.69
E. R. Gordon, Trenton, N. J.	7,203.33 bushels	17,025.99	S. H. Vineyard & Son, Altus, Okla.	124 bales	20,409.26
Cross Bros., Holmdel, N. J.	5,587 bushels	13,408.80	E. R. Fowler, Roosevelt, Okla.	123 bales	19,679.50
NEW MEXICO			WHEAT <sup>44</sup>		
COTTON			Margaret and Lula Petree, El Reno, Okla.	17,009.83 bushels	36,060.84
Moutray Bros., Artesia, N. Mex.	1,308 bales	240,754.05	F. W. Zaloudek, Kremlin, Okla.	24,033.67 bushels	50,951.38
Hayner Ranch, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1,449 bales	235,236.36	E. B. Mitchell & Sons, Enid, Okla.	15,315.66 bushels	33,464.29
Hal Bogle, Dexter, N. Mex.	792 bales	145,415.24	Herb Coulter, Meno, Okla.	15,087.17 bushels	34,273.91
Richins Farms, Animas, N. Mex.	780 bales	134,947.25	Hugh L. Akin, Frederick, Okla.	18,149.57 bushels	38,260.54
Thippen & Funk, Lake Arthur, N. Mex.	735 bales	126,363.81	OREGON		
WHEAT <sup>36</sup>			WHEAT <sup>45</sup>		
Marvin L. Smith, Clovis, N. Mex.	12,991.75 bushels	27,412.59	Wilcox Investment Co., Arlington, Oreg.	77,730.02 bushels	185,743.26
Skarda Bros., Clovis, N. Mex.	8,748 bushels	18,020.88	Marion T. Weatherford, Arlington, Oreg.	65,760.65 bushels	154,823.69
G. H. Simms and L. D. Johnson, Clovis, N. Mex.	8,261 bushels	17,017.66	E. M. Huiden, Arlington, Oreg.	62,637.48 bushels	151,434.83
J. M. Ross, Rogers, N. Mex.	6,375 bushels	14,088.75	Harold Barnett, Pendleton, Oreg.	53,518.07 bushels	112,167.88
Leon Beaver, Clovis, N. Mex.	6,152 bushels	12,673.12	Lloyd E. Smith & Sons, Mayville, Oreg.	47,000.04 bushels	103,684.32
NEW YORK			PENNSYLVANIA		
WHEAT <sup>37</sup>			CORN <sup>46</sup>		
L. L. Lamb & Sons, Hamilton, N. Y.	9,135.33 bushels	22,877.66	H. B. Kreider, Annville, Pa.	12,692 bushels	22,718.68
Elbert Torrey Estate, Stafford, N. Y.	6,568 bushels	15,720.91	York Stone & Supply, York, Pa.	7,175 bushels	12,843.25
Norman Demler, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	6,233.99 bushels	14,898.64	Charles H. Schriver, York, Pa.	6,800 bushels	12,172.00
Bush Sales & Service, Mount Morris, N. Y.	6,016 bushels	15,045.04	B. J. Forney, Millersburg, Pa.	5,796 bushels	10,374.84
Everett Blazey, Canandaigua, N. Y.	5,723 bushels	13,677.97	A. B. and W. S. Haines, Landsdale, Pa.	4,551 bushels	8,146.29
NORTH CAROLINA			WHEAT <sup>47</sup>		
COTTON			E. O. Mastin, Quakerstown, Pa.	8,195 bushels	18,758.45
Long Bros., Garysburg, N. C.	241 bales	42,451.14	Samuel Firebaugh, New Freedom, Pa.	7,393.33 bushels	18,269.24
T. B. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C.	241 bales	39,043.90	J. L. Miller, York, Pa.	5,871 bushels	14,187.31
Mrs. Agnes U. Johnson, Raeford, N. C.	185 bales	30,155.89	W. E. Bittinger, Hanover, Pa.	5,258.01 bushels	12,257.09
A. D. Gibson Store, Laurel Hill, N. C.	124 bales	21,149.25	Hyles Hagy & Son, Harrisburg, Pa.	4,870.11 bushels	11,196.09
H. R. Currie, Jackson Springs, N. C.	134 bales	20,366.21	SOUTH CAROLINA		
CORN <sup>38</sup>			COTTON		
J. C. Small, Jr., Elizabeth City, N. C.	6,119 bushels	10,891.82	Frank B. Rogers, Bennettsville, S. C.	600 bales	97,159.33
N. O. Larabee, Elizabeth City, N. C.	4,566 bushels	8,127.48	McGee Bros., Starr, S. C.	482 bales	78,483.37
Franklin Wilson, Rocky Mount, N. C.	3,867 bushels	6,921.93	Cokers Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C.	462 bales	73,088.31
Robert S. Chappell, Jr., Elizabeth City, N. C.	3,722 bushels	6,625.16	P. A. Wallace, Wallace, S. C.	378 bales	61,018.84
C. G. Westerbeck, Pinetown, N. C.	3,683 bushels	6,555.74	J. E. Mayes, Mayesville, S. C.	360 bales	57,109.18
WHEAT <sup>39</sup>			WHEAT <sup>48</sup>		
John Crowder, Lattimore, N. C.	4,887 bushels	11,265.44	R. V. Segars, Oswego, S. C.	8,085 bushels	19,323.15
A. M. Waddell, Rockingham, N. C.	4,758 bushels	11,333.32	J. V. Spigener, Allendale, S. C.	7,026.20 bushels	15,182.03
O. E. Secrest, Monroe, N. C.	4,677 bushels	10,934.19	W. L. Long, Estill, S. C.	4,935.50 bushels	10,660.68
S. P. Jackson, Kinston, N. C.	4,586.59 bushels	10,427.17	Bruce Harter, Fairfax, S. C.	3,846 bushels	8,307.36
Dockery Farms, Rockingham, N. C.	4,353 bushels	9,547.38	E. S. Willis, Florence, S. C.	3,621.66 bushels	8,474.68
NORTH DAKOTA			SOUTH DAKOTA		
CORN <sup>40</sup>			CORN <sup>49</sup>		
Walter Loff, Colfax, N. Dak.	7,420 bushels	11,130.00	Bones Hereford Ranch, Parker, S. Dak.	20,091 bushels	30,136.50
Neil McDougall, Morreton, N. Dak.	5,414 bushels	8,121.00	Milton Ayers, Madison, S. Dak.	16,019 bushels	24,028.50
Russell Mead, Wyndmere, N. Dak.	4,401 bushels	6,601.50	Jamesville Colony, Utica, S. Dak.	15,603 bushels	23,560.53
Gerald Olson, Wahpeton, N. Dak.	4,089 bushels	6,133.50	Elmer Bottolfsen Estate, Esther Bottolfsen, administratrix, Vermillion, S. Dak.	15,097 bushels	22,796.47
Dotzenrod Bros., Wyndmere, N. Dak.	3,923 bushels	5,884.50	Otto J. Hafner, Mitchell, S. Dak.	12,714 bushels	19,071.00
WHEAT <sup>41</sup>			Richard Naasz, Alexandria, S. Dak.		
The Wittman Co., Mohall, N. Dak.	36,734 bushels	79,712.78	WHEAT <sup>50</sup>		
Otto Engen, Minot, N. Dak.	21,083 bushels	42,998.26	J. E. Cheek, Pierre, S. Dak.	49,089 bushels	110,941.14
Peter A. Nygaard, Alexander, N. Dak.	15,886 bushels	33,801.88	W. J. Asmussen, Agar, S. Dak.	28,346 bushels	61,512.31
Leo Mondry, Ardoch, N. Dak.	15,072 bushels	32,419.86	Orville Schwarting, Batesland, S. Dak.	26,039 bushels	28,874.10
Weyrauch Bros., Ray, N. Dak.	13,518 bushels	29,022.93	Harold Kuckartz, Denver, Colo.	14,976 bushels	33,845.74
			William Letellier, Belvedere, S. Dak.	14,642 bushels	32,639.27

<sup>33</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,540.<sup>34</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,713.<sup>35</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,300.<sup>36</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,791.33.<sup>37</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,425.<sup>38</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$2,184.<sup>39</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$805.<sup>40</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,418.<sup>41</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,410.<sup>42</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,400.<sup>43</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$800.<sup>44</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,093.38.<sup>45</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$5,300.<sup>46</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,500.<sup>47</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,060.<sup>48</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,439.<sup>49</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,600.<sup>50</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,000.



## Producers with largest quantity of products under loan on the 1954 crop—Continued

Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount	Name of producer and address	Quantity	Amount
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			<b>VIRGINIA—Continued</b>		
<b>CORN <sup>51</sup></b>			<b>WHEAT <sup>52</sup></b>		
Johnson & Teeter, Guthrie, Ky.....	5,524.34 bushels.....	\$9,612.35	Taylor & Caldwell, Inc., Walkerton, Va.....	7,333.85 bushels.....	\$17,444.25
J. Kenneth Stackpole, Guthrie, Ky.....	1,567.36 bushels.....	2,742.88	Evelynston Plantation, Charles City, Va.....	6,884.87 bushels.....	15,700.09
R. D. Campbell, Stevenson, Ala.....	1,899.20 bushels.....	2,563.92	Brandon Farms, Spring Grove, Va.....	6,559.30 bushels.....	14,686.76
John L. Bailey, Dresden, Tenn.....	1,485.03 bushels.....	2,556.50	Paul Kreyanus & Sons, Tunstall, Va.....	6,282.81 bushels.....	14,335.69
S. D. Dunbar, Woodlawn, Tenn.....	1,426.82 bushels.....	2,482.67	Adolph Hula, Charles City, Va.....	6,280.17 bushels.....	14,228.51
<b>COTTON</b>			<b>COTTON</b>		
N. J. Henderson, Ripley, Tenn.....	146 bales.....	25,093.24	Allen J. Harris, Drewryville, Va.....	14 bales.....	2,089.20
I. R. Sanders, Somerville, Tenn.....	55 bales.....	9,898.34	Robert M. Owen, Emporia, Va.....	6 bales.....	946.05
R. L. Bond, Denmark, Tenn.....	39 bales.....	6,770.54	William F. Ferguson, Emporia, Va.....	5 bales.....	886.70
Lynn Hawkins, Bells, Tenn.....	36 bales.....	6,076.36	W. V. Rawlings, Capron, Va.....	6 bales.....	879.28
Mrs. E. H. Buford, Stanton, Tenn.....	34 bales.....	6,030.99	H. E. Outland, Norfolk, Va.....	4 bales.....	608.82
<b>RICE <sup>52</sup></b>			<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Norman Burks, Dyersburg, Tenn.....	3,742 hundredweight.....	17,281.76	<b>WHEAT <sup>53</sup></b>		
O. P. Piper, Collierville, Tenn.....	1,474 hundredweight.....	7,163.64	Broughton Land Co., Dayton, Wash.....	136,969.39 bushels.....	298,308.98
<b>WHEAT <sup>53</sup></b>			Grote Farms Inc., Walla Walla, Wash.....	122,281.15 bushels.....	286,830.31
G. S. Moore & Son, Springfield, Tenn.....	6,003.67 bushels.....	12,182.42	R. H. Phillips, Lind, Wash.....	111,969.49 bushels.....	268,830.53
B. E. Glass, Jr., Burlington, Tenn.....	5,283 bushels.....	12,072.86	Vollmer & Bayne, Prosser, Wash.....	101,784.17 bushels.....	226,724.68
H. A. Dewberry and Jim S. Brock, Lawrence- burg, Tenn.....	5,476.14 bushels.....	11,198.69	Horrigan Farms, Prosser, Wash.....	97,104.17 bushels.....	219,221.93
Dale Glover, Obion, Tenn.....	4,753.32 bushels.....	10,932.63	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Johnson & Teeter, Guthrie, Ky.....	5,037.33 bushels.....	10,779.88	<b>CORN <sup>54</sup></b>		
<b>TEXAS</b>			John C. Davis, Glennwood, W. Va.....	4,894 bushels.....	6,557.96
<b>COTTON</b>			Andrew McCausland, Pliny, W. Va.....	3,316 bushels.....	4,443.66
Chandler Co., Saragosa, Tex.....	3,945 bales.....	814,801.73	Carroll Elliott, St. Marys, W. Va.....	3,210 bushels.....	4,301.40
Buchanan Farms, Pecos, Tex.....	2,298 bales.....	449,661.96	William Dale McClure, Williamstown, W. Va.....	2,739 bushels.....	3,670.26
Lowe Bros., Midland, Tex.....	2,186 bales.....	385,273.45	D. H. Corbin and Norman Ingram, St. Marys, W. Va.....	2,130 bushels.....	2,854.20
A. J. Hoelscher, Pecos, Tex.....	1,171 bales.....	239,176.38	<b>WHEAT <sup>54</sup></b>		
C. & L. Ranch, Dell City, Tex.....	1,209 bales.....	220,369.26	Oliveboy Farms, Charles Town, W. Va.....	1,789 bushels.....	4,132.59
<b>RICE <sup>54</sup></b>			C. L. Nicodemus, Charles Town, W. Va.....	1,318 bushels.....	3,000.71
Peltier Bros., Danbury, Tex.....	36,949 hundredweight.....	210,675.60	John S. Kissler, Charles Town, W. Va.....	1,104 bushels.....	2,512.40
Koop Bros., Edna, Tex.....	36,603 hundredweight.....	200,656.42	Bonney Youngblood, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.....	948 bushels.....	2,159.40
Gulf Coast Rice Farms, Inc., Bay City, Tex.....	36,662 hundredweight.....	200,451.50	H. A. Kimble, Upper Tract, W. Va.....	948 bushels.....	2,158.53
R. E. Smith, Houston, Tex.....	37,606 hundredweight.....	192,520.50	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Blue Creek Rice Farm, El Campo, Tex.....	34,482 hundredweight.....	191,731.86	<b>CORN <sup>55</sup></b>		
<b>WHEAT <sup>55</sup></b>			Earl Putney, Brodhead, Wis.....	12,195 bushels.....	19,999.80
Waggoner Estate, Vernon, Tex.....	107,673.97 bushels.....	244,783.39	Orrin House, Prescott, Wis.....	11,113 bushels.....	17,780.80
Perrin Bros., Hereford, Tex.....	47,555.80 bushels.....	103,098.51	Jerome Blaska and J. M. Blaska, Sun Prairie, Wis.....	10,489.3 bushels.....	17,097.64
Delmar Durett, Amarillo, Tex.....	41,955.61 bushels.....	96,879.74	Batz Seed Farms, Sun Prairie, Wis.....	9,087 bushels.....	14,812.10
J. R. Durrett, Amarillo, Tex.....	37,183.72 bushels.....	79,923.58	August Maier, Route 2, Baraboo, Wis.....	7,900 bushels.....	12,798.00
Fred Zimmerman, Jr., Floydada, Tex.....	28,032.65 bushels.....	71,811.59	<b>WHEAT <sup>56</sup></b>		
<b>UTAH</b>			Kiehlbauch, Bros., Sturtevant, Wis.....	3,811 bushels.....	9,023.62
<b>WHEAT <sup>56</sup></b>			Leo Hribar, Sr., Caledonia, Wis.....	2,210 bushels.....	5,259.80
Lee's Ranch, Brigham City, Utah.....	20,437 bushels.....	38,831.08	Milo Hagan, Rio, Wis.....	1,838 bushels.....	4,135.50
Lawrence G. Whitney, Tremonton, Utah.....	14,698 bushels.....	29,396.00	Charles Kuiper and Henry Kuiper, Union Grove, Wis.....	1,632 bushels.....	3,895.98
Potato Marketing Co., Milford, Utah.....	10,504 bushels.....	21,412.76	Arthur Hribar, Caledonia, Wis.....	1,636 bushels.....	3,844.60
A. D. Rich, Tremonton, Utah.....	10,158 bushels.....	20,316.00	<b>WYOMING</b>		
Howard Glenn & Sons, Tremonton, Utah.....	9,387 bushels.....	18,774.00	<b>WHEAT <sup>57</sup></b>		
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			T. W. Poage, Lost Springs, Wyo.....	13,331 bushels.....	28,128.41
<b>CORN <sup>57</sup></b>			Jacob Goertz, Slater, Wyo.....	7,837 bushels.....	17,056.36
W. E. Hudgins, Jr., Fentress, Va.....	7,554.93 bushels.....	13,502.75	W. T. Young, Pine Bluffs, Wyo.....	7,514 bushels.....	16,380.52
Hall Bros., Norfolk, Va.....	7,276.50 bushels.....	12,952.17	E. C. Lund, Cokeville, Wyo.....	7,453 bushels.....	14,610.21
R. C. Etheridge, Back Bay, Va.....	6,350.07 bushels.....	11,366.63	Morris Hitt, Sr., LaGrange, Wyo.....	7,116 bushels.....	14,659.31
G. F. and H. T. Nettles, Portsmouth, Va.....	4,695.14 bushels.....	8,404.30			
J. B. and Roger Sawyer, Lynnhaven, Va.....	4,221.23 bushels.....	7,556.00			

<sup>51</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,672.21.<sup>52</sup> Rice loans were made to only two producers in Tennessee. Estimated State average per rice loan, \$12,222.70.<sup>53</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$910.<sup>54</sup> Estimated State average per rice loan, \$14,775.17.<sup>55</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,192.79.<sup>56</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,654.<sup>57</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$3,434.03.<sup>58</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$930.39.<sup>59</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$8,500.<sup>60</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,786.<sup>61</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,188.<sup>62</sup> Estimated State average per corn loan, \$1,356.11.<sup>63</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$1,175.<sup>64</sup> Estimated State average per wheat loan, \$2,240.

## The Cheese Case

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, much ado has been made about the Department of Agriculture's purchase and sale of cheese in connection with its administration of the Agricultural Act of

1949 and its efforts to assist the dairy farmer under the price-support program.

I have had occasion to look into this whole matter. There has been a great deal of both misunderstanding and misrepresentation with respect to it. I think that we should try to keep the record straight as to just what is involved.

The Comptroller General recently concluded that transactions in supporting cheese prices by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to announcement of DA-112 did not constitute a purchase within the meaning of the Agricultural Act of 1949. He also stated that he does

not in any way question the sincerity of purpose or infer that there was intentional wrongdoing on the part of any officer concerned. What are the facts and the implications inherent in this decision?

The Agricultural Act of 1949 directs that the price of milk, butterfat, and the products thereof be supported through loans on or purchases of the products of milk and butterfat. This necessarily requires that the price support be provided by transactions with manufacturers, processors, cooperatives, and other handlers of dairy products, particularly

butter, Cheddar cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids.

The Department, since 1947, has consistently under the law extended this price support to producers by offering to purchase dairy products meeting required specifications at announced purchase prices from all manufacturers, processors, cooperatives, and other handlers without discrimination. Thus, farmers are able to market their milk production at price-support levels through their regular trade outlets, since such outlets have the assurance of this Department that the products of such production can be sold to the Department at the guaranteed purchase price for the product.

The effective operation of the dairy price-support program depends upon the full play of competition which exists between handlers and manufacturers and their willingness to pay support prices in a competitive market for milk in reliance upon the assurance which this Department gives of a market for the dairy products at guaranteed prices.

This Department has also consistently, since 1950, offered to sell to any person dairy products which the Commodity Credit Corporation acquired under the price-support program at a specified markup—2 cents per pound in the case of cheese—above the price-support level prevailing at the time it sold such products.

The transactions under announcement DA-112 in which the Commodity Credit Corporation contracted for the purchase of dairy products in March at regular purchase prices under the support level of 90 percent of parity then in effect and simultaneously contracted for the sale thereof in April at regular sales prices based on the new support level of 75 percent of parity, beginning April 1, 1954, plus markup, were in keeping with these long-established policies.

At least three successive solicitors and general counsels of the United States Department of Agriculture, along with the legal staff of the Department have construed such transactions as authorized under the law.

The action taken by the Department was an integral part of the overall price-support efforts to bring stability to the dairy industry and was instituted solely in the interest of the American dairy farmers.

The transactions stabilized the price for American dairymen during the period of price-support adjustment by halting a downward trend in the farm price of milk in March 1954.

The procedure by which such purchase and sales were consummated, as set forth in Announcement DA-112, effected an efficient, businesslike operation, saved the Government the cost of at least 1 month's storage plus the cost of moving into and out of storage on all of the commodities involved.

It assured consumers a continuing supply during the time when the market was undergoing a transition between the old and new price-support levels.

It should be noted that every action taken by the Department represented a transaction to provide farmers with the announced support price throughout the

entire period and maintain a movement of cheese through the established outlets. Some of the basic questions which should be considered in appraising the effect of the Fountain committee report are—will this report be detrimental to farmers and future farm programs? Newspaper headlines and cartoonists have used this report as a vehicle for attacking the entire farm program. The costs and difficulties involved in dairy price-support programs have been spotlighted to the disadvantage of the dairy producers. Will this report make future administrators less aggressive in trying to protect the interests of farmers? I am sure that Congressman FOUNTAIN did not intend these unfortunate effects on agriculture.

A further effect of these hearings and the unfortunate publicity may be less aggressive efforts on the part of future governmental administrators to try to save money for taxpayers. In the past there has been too much attitude in Government of "take the most protected courses of action—why risk a congressional investigation."

The Department of Agriculture should not be deterred from trying to protect the interests of farmers, taxpayers, and the public generally. I am sure that the approach of the Department, in checking with its General Counsel to determine the legal aspect of any proposed action and then moving forward to administer the law in accordance with the overall objective of protecting the interest of producers, will meet with the approval of the dairy farmer and those Members of Congress serving dairy districts.

### Cooperation of Many Individuals Results in House Interior Committee Accomplishments

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, during the session of the 84th Congress just ended, has again established what I believe to be an outstanding record of performance of its legislative responsibilities.

There is published elsewhere in the RECORD for the information of Members a summary of the major measures acted upon by this standing committee which I serve as chairman. Here, I wish to comment briefly on a few of the aspects of our committee's functions which made that performance possible.

Notwithstanding the large number of bills reported from the committee, we have received prompt attention and fair consideration by the Speaker, Mr. RAYBURN, of Texas; by the majority leader, Mr. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts; and by the chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, in the scheduling of bills for floor action. In this matter,

the majority has fully consulted with, and has received the cooperation of the minority leader, Mr. MARTIN, of Massachusetts. The patience and persistence of the majority whip, Mr. ALBERT, of Oklahoma, and the minority whip, Mr. ARENDS, of Illinois, has assured advance notice of the legislative program in a manner which has resulted in full attendance of Members.

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF

The committee has broad responsibilities in the field of natural resources and the public domain, including administration and development of our national parks system, and with respect to the administration and welfare of our Indians, Indian tribes, and our other fellow citizens in the Territories and possessions of the United States.

Reflecting recognition of the breadth of our assignment, the committee roster of 32 members shows representation from 19 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. A substantial portion of our legislation deals with matters directly affecting the development and economy of the West and our offshore areas, which perhaps accounts for representation from 14 of the States west of the Mississippi River—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington—and 5 east of the Mississippi—Florida, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

This geographic distribution of the membership results, I believe, in a balanced legislative approach in the national interest, and at the same time retain the regional know-how which permits full understanding of the matters considered. For example, this distribution means that—

Members come from States, Territories, or possessions embracing approximately three-fourths of the land areas—continental and offshore—of the United States.

Of the 17 States of the reclamation West, 13 have Members serving on the committee.

Of the 11 mining States of the West, 9 have Representatives on the committee.

More than 320,000 of the approximately 405,000 Indians of the United States and Alaska have a direct voice by reason of the areas represented.

The achievements of the session just ended—and I wish particularly to emphasize this—were made possible only through the cooperation and diligence of all of the 32 members of our committee.

Members on both sides have worked closely together and have given freely of their time to subcommittee and committee sessions averaging well over one per working day throughout the 1st session, a total of 191 meetings. To help advance measures reported, committee members have given many hours from their crowded schedules in appearances before the Committee on Rules, in debate on the floor, and in our several conference committees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.



But for the energy and leadership of our subcommittee chairman—Mr. ASPINALL, of Colorado, Irrigation and Reclamation; Mr. O'BRIEN, of New York, Territories and Insular Affairs; Mr. ROGERS, of Texas, Mines and Mining; Mrs. FROST, of Idaho, Public Lands; and Mr. HALEY, of Florida, Indian Affairs—and the continuing cooperation and work output of the ranking minority Member, Dr. MILLER, of Nebraska, and his colleagues, we would have been unable to perform our mission.

I am particularly pleased, too, with the work of the committee staff: our committee clerk, clerical and stenographic staff of four, and professional staff—reclamation engineer-consultant, mining engineer-consultant, Territories and ethnic consultant, and legal counsel—have met a high standard of performance in committee activities and in their service to Members.

#### LEGISLATIVE WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE

With 486 House and Senate bills, resolutions, and concurrent resolutions referred to the committee, a total of 279 were disposed of through reporting out, tabling, or as duplicates.

Of 103 bills reported to the House, 56 became public law, 13 private law, 10 were pending in the House, and 21 in the Senate at adjournment, and there were single bills in each of 3 other classifications—1 in Senate-House conference committee, 1 recommitted, 1 disapproved by the President.

The fact that 56 of the 390 public laws of the 1st session of the 84th Congress—better than 1 of every 7—came from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs helps to support the assertion that committee members and staff were kept busy.

Congress convened on January 5, 1955, and adjourned sine die on August 2, 1955, a total of 210 calendar days. If Members of Congress are entitled and obligated to take notice of the 5-day work-week enjoyed by most employees throughout the Nation, this means that there were 150 working days during the first session, that is, Mondays through Fridays. The committee performance, statistically, means this:

During those 210 calendar days, 150 working days, or 112 legislative days, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House convened a total of 191 separate meetings—157 subcommittee meetings, and 34 sessions of the full committee. I believe these figures speak for themselves.

Finally, a word of praise of some people sometimes overlooked in discussions of the activities of the Congress.

#### DEPARTMENTAL, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE, AND COORDINATOR'S CONTRIBUTION

As a natural result of our committee legislative responsibility, the bulk of our initial requests for reports on pending legislation are directed to the Department of the Interior. Interior received from our committee alone in the session just ended request for reports on 236 pending bills, a number of them after July 1. As of adjournment, we had received 163 reports, a performance record

representing a substantial improvement over the comparable period, the 1st session of the 83d Congress. Then, our committee requested reports on 233 bills, and Interior submitted reports on 90 of them as of adjournment.

The Department is to be commended for this improvement, and particular credit is due the personnel of the Legislative Division, responsible for preparing and expediting reports.

Again this session, the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress has produced on numerous occasions—and frequently on short notice—statistics, information, legal briefs, legislative history reports, general reference, and related materials so essential to full and orderly development of a base for consideration of matters within the committee jurisdiction. I believe that its staff of experts and research specialists make available to the Congress an indispensable service.

Similarly, the Office of the Coordinator of Information of the House in the past session has proven the depository of factual and statistical material and information regarding the legislative, executive, and administrative functions in our Federal system—all on a current basis.

Committee output, Mr. Speaker, does not just happen. It takes the energy, leadership, initiative, and cooperation of many individuals to fulfill the congressional mission; the session of Congress just ended has demonstrated how successfully that mission can be fulfilled.

### The New Small Business Act

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the following is a statement I issued recently regarding the newly amended Small Business Act:

STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, DISPOSAL, AND LOAN ACTIVITIES, SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, Democrat, of New York, today stated that "the newly amended Small Business Act will enable the Small Business Administration to play a far more dynamic and effective role than ever before in encouraging the growth of small business in this country."

Congressman MULTER, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which had legislative jurisdiction over the bill, is chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Procurement, Disposal, and Loan Activities of the House Select Committee on Small Business, of which Hon. JOE L. EVINS, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Hon. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, Republican, of New York, are members.

The Small Business Act recently signed by the President and enacted into law extends the life of the Small Business Admin-

istration to June 30, 1957, and considerably increases the scope of its activities. Under the original 1953 law, the Small Business Administration had three major functions:

1. The granting of loans to deserving small-business concerns who could not obtain loans through regular banking channels.
2. The rendering of expert technical advice on business matters whenever small business seeks such advice.

3. The securing for small business of a fair and equitable share of Government defense contracts.

"The new law," Mr. MULTER stated, "increases the effectiveness of these major functions." The amount of any individual loan by the Small Business Administration has been increased to \$250,000. The interest rate for such business loans shall be the prevailing rate in the area where the loan is to be used but shall not exceed 6 percent per annum.

The disaster loans were extended to be applicable to drought areas, and all disaster loans are limited to an interest rate of 3 percent per annum.

Mr. MULTER stated that another new feature of the law will permit loans to small-business concerns who pool their assets in order to establish a corporation producing and securing raw materials or supplies. The limit of any loan extended under this pooling provision shall be \$250,000 multiplied by the number of small-business concerns participating in the formation and capitalization of such corporations.

The act now provides for the issuance of a certificate, when requested to do so, which will certify an individual concern as a "small-business concern." Such certification by the Small Business Administration shall be conclusive proof that a firm is a small business. The act provides that "officers of the Government having procurement or lending powers, or engaging in the disposal of Federal property or allocating materials or supplies, or promulgating regulations affecting the distribution of materials or supplies shall accept as conclusive the administration's determinations as to which enterprises are to be designated 'small-business concerns'."

New provisions have clarified the definition of small business, and the old arbitrary formula of 500 employees or less, may not be used as the sole standard. The criteria for defining a small business is set forth in the act as follows:

"A small-business concern shall be deemed to be small business when it is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field of operation. In addition to the foregoing criteria the number of employees and dollar volume of business may be used by the Small Business Administration to determine whether a firm is or is not small business."

This definition binds all governmental agencies and particularly requires the Defense Department to abandon its arbitrary numerical definition in all procurements.

The act, as amended, indicates congressional intent to eliminate duplication of work pertaining to small business among Government agencies. The new law states that "the Administration shall not duplicate the work or activity of any other department or agency of the Federal Government and nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any such duplication unless such work or activity is expressly provided for in this act."

In the executive branch of the Federal Government it is now the exclusive jurisdiction of the Small Business Administration to protect and encourage the growth of small-business concerns. The duty of the Small Business Administration is to aid, counsel, assist and protect insofar as possible the interest of small-business concerns

In order to preserve free competitive enterprise, to insure that a fair proportion of the total Government purchases and contracts for supplies and services be placed with small business, and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the Nation.

# An Expression of Appreciation to the Honorable Jere Cooper, of Tennessee

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the 1st session of the 84th Congress I would like to pay tribute to the beloved and esteemed chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable JERE COOPER, of Tennessee. His leadership, wisdom, and counsel have made an important contribution to the outstanding accomplishments of our committee in this 1st session of the 84th Congress and to the impressive record of accomplishments of the House of Representatives.

Early in January of this year it was my privilege to nominate my friend and colleague from Tennessee to be chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time I reviewed my long friendship with him and his record of distinguished service to his country as a lawyer, soldier, and statesman. It is significant to note that virtually every member of the committee joined in my expression of congratulations to Mr. COOPER and offered his own laudatory remarks.

Since that day in January, Chairman COOPER has not only proved that the plaudits of his committee colleagues were fully warranted but also that those remarks were perhaps inadequate to greet a man who has proved himself to be a great chairman of what I regard as the most important committee in the Congress of the United States. He has placed the national interest above every other consideration in his wise guidance of the committee in its work. Under his leadership the committee has prepared major legislation improving and strengthening our trade-agreements program, simplifying our customs laws, liberalizing our social-security program, and making our tax laws more equitable. To my recollection the only time that the committee has given consideration to every bill referred to the committee on which a Member has requested consideration was under the chairmanship of the Honorable JERE COOPER in this 1st session of the 84th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is by no accident that the gentleman from Tennessee has already achieved this distinguished record as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At each step in his illustrious career, JERE COOPER has capably and conscientiously performed his responsibilities in preparation for the greater responsibilities that inevitably came to

him. As a lawyer, city official, and as an officer in the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, JERE COOPER has done his job well.

Based on that record of accomplishment, it is not surprising that his neighbors in the community in which he was born should send the gentleman from Tennessee to Congress as their elected Representative in 1929 and that they should continue to do so ever since. JERE COOPER has rendered over 25 years of distinguished and outstanding service as a legislator to the people of his congressional district and to the citizens of the United States.

In the intervening years my beloved friend, JERE COOPER, has become dean of the Tennessee delegation; he has served longer on the Committee on Ways and Means than any living American; he has become a deserved leader in National and State affairs as well as a leader of his party.

Mr. Speaker, it was appropriate, therefore, that JERE COOPER, of Tennessee, should follow in the footsteps of those illustrious Tennesseans, the Honorable George W. Campbell and the Honorable James K. Polk, in becoming chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It was inevitable that with his attributes of wisdom, experience, and integrity that JERE COOPER should do the job well.

His experience and ability have resulted in JERE COOPER being given a large number of positions of responsibility and influence. He is chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and a ranking member of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. In addition, the gentleman from Tennessee is chairman of the Democratic committee on committees which has the important responsibility of designating the Democratic Members for membership on the other 18 standing committees of the House. As a veteran with a distinguished war record, JERE COOPER has found time to be active in veterans' affairs and to maintain a constant and beneficial interest in the welfare of our Nation's veterans.

I would like to commend my committee colleague and beloved chairman for the outstanding record he achieved in the 1st session of the 84th Congress. I know that I speak for everyone on the committee when I express appreciation for Chairman COOPER's understanding leadership and his wise counsel. I am confident that his future years of service as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will be years of selfless service to the Nation with an unsurpassed record of achievement.

## More Facts on Small Tracts

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. CLIFTON (CLIFF) YOUNG

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, in the past few years America has experienced

a rebirth of the homesteading spirit. The popular phrase of the 1860's—"doing a land-office business"—has taken on new meaning as thousands upon thousands of pioneering Americans have discovered that our land frontiers have yet to be reached and have acted to take advantage of that fact.

The American dream of some land to call my own has been given a healthy new channel in the Small Tract Act of 1938, and once again families are moving out onto the dormant public domain and through perseverance and hard work are making this once-wasted territory a contributing part of our expanding western economy.

Nevada, the state with the largest amount of federally owned land, has become the focal point of small-tract activity but the modern homesteader is dreaming, planning, and working in every state in the West.

While the 19th-century homesteader found his greatest challenge in the elements, his 20th-century counterpart is most beset by the tangled complexity of our 5,000 public-land laws. In applying these laws to local conditions, many valuable suggestions have been received from numerous individuals and organizations in the State. One of the most helpful groups in this respect has been the Southern Nevada Home-Sitters, Inc. We are to some extent still pioneering in the small-tract field, trying to work out sound rules to enable the best use of our land resources to be effected.

The most frequent questions asked by the people I serve are with regard to regulations surrounding the Small Tract Act. Last year I was able to assist hundreds of land applicants in this respect by compiling a series of questions and answers entitled "Clear Facts on Small Tracts."

Since publication of that data, there have been numerous new developments in the small tract field. Accordingly, I have again endeavored to obtain authoritative and up-to-date information on this vital subject—"More Facts on Small Tracts."

It is my hope that this material will serve to clarify the rights of the small-tract applicant and the procedures under which he is presently required to proceed.

First. How much land is available for small-tract entry in the State of Nevada?

Public lands become available for small tract entry only when they are classified as chiefly valuable for residential, recreation, business, or community sites by the authority of the Secretary of the Interior (43 CFR 257.1). The lands may not be leased or sold until classified for small-tract purposes and may not be occupied until the lands are leased or sold.

As of May 1, 1955, a total of 89,000 acres of public lands has been classified as chiefly valuable for small-tract purposes in Nevada. Of this area, approximately 28,000 acres had been leased or sold. Approximately 50,000 acres of the unleased land has been applied for. The number of lease applications pending on June 1 was 14,010.



Small tract lease or lease and sale applications may be filed by any qualified person on any vacant and certain reserved public domain tracts of 5 acres or less whether they have been classified or not under the Small Tract Act.

Theoretically, small-tract applications could be filed on any of the vacant public lands and certain reserved public lands in Nevada, totaling 47 million acres.

Second. How can one find out which land in Nevada is classified for small tract entry?

Each classification order by which lands are classified as chiefly valuable for small tract purposes is published in the Federal Register and is posted on a bulletin board in the Land Office of the Bureau of Land Management at Reno, Nevada. The order contains a detailed list of lands affected. A notation that such order has been signed is placed in the official plats and tract books in the Land Office at Reno in the section of such records pertaining to each legal subdivision that is affected. The official plats and tract books and other public land records are open to public inspection during regular office hours.

Third. How do I go about filing for a small tract in Nevada? Must I appear in person?

A qualified applicant may file an application on Form 4-776 in conformity with the instructions therein except for lands which have been classified for direct sale at public auction. Copies of the form may be obtained from the Land Office at Reno, the Office of the Bureau of Land Management at Las Vegas, or the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Applications should be filed by mailing or appearing in person at the Land Office in Reno. The duplicate forms must be signed by the applicant.

It is not necessary that the applicant appear in person to file the application but the applicant must certify that he has examined the land sought or lands within a mile thereof. Any person desiring to purchase a tract classified for sale at public auction may submit a bid in accordance with the provisions of the classification order.

Fourth. Once my application is filed, how long will be it before a lease is issued to me?

There is no single answer to this question. The amount of time required for the processing of an application for a lease is extremely varied, depending upon, first, whether the lands have already been classified for small tract purposes; second, whether there are previously filed conflicting applications; third, whether there are conflicting mining claims; and, fourth, other variables including the status of workload in the local Bureau office.

A large work backlog has delayed the handling of all applications up to a year or more in addition to the working time required on each case. Cases are taken in the order in which they are received or become available for processing unless grouped for economy of processing.

Fifth. Can I buy a small tract directly from the Government without first securing a lease?

Yes, under two separate situations. First, where the land has been classified for direct sale by public auction. This is stated in the classification order. Second, where the law has been subject to a small tract lease which has been terminated, relinquished, or canceled, and where the land is offered for sale at public auction.

Sixth. After I get a lease, can I then buy the land from the Government?

Leases for lands classified for lease and sale will contain an option-to-purchase clause. This clause will afford the lessee or his duly qualified successor in interest an opportunity to purchase the tract at any time within the term of the lease, provided all conditions of the lease have been met.

Seventh. Is it possible to buy a small tract at public auction?

Yes, under the two situations mentioned in the answer to question 5 above.

Eighth. It has been said that there are four options in buying a small tract which is under lease. What does this mean?

All of the so-called four options are available only to lessees who hold lands under lease that were classified as suitable for small tracts prior to August 9, 1954. Only options 1 and 2 may be applied to lands classified on or after that date. The use of option 2 is discretionary with the officer of the Bureau of Land Management who has authority to classify the lands. The four options, briefly, are:

Option 1: Construction of a home or other improvements of the minimum type and character specified in the lease, possibly including but not consisting of only a satisfactory domestic well.

Option 2: Construction of improvements for the minimum type and character specified in the lease, consisting of only a satisfactory domestic well.

Option 3: Tender of an offer to purchase the land at a reappraised price representing present fair market value.

Option 4: Tender of an offer to purchase the land at a reappraised price representing a so-called convenience factor, computed under the following formula: Estimated cost of improvements under the standards of the lease, less salvage value of materials, plus the price of the tract specified in the lease.

Ninth. (a) There has been mention also of a fifth option arising from paragraph 257.13 (d) (1) appearing in Circular No. 1899, published in the Federal Register January 15, 1955, which states that "groups of lessees of small tracts in any area may enter into binding agreements among themselves to observe, in the development of their leased tracts, standards of building, sanitation, and health requirements consistent with the terms of their leases. Lessees who participate in this agreement may exercise at the discretion of the Bureau of Land Management their option to purchase without prior compliance with the improvement requirements of their leases." With regard to this quoted paragraph, what is meant by "groups of

lessees of small tracts in an area"? Can this be only 2 or must it be a larger number, such as 10 or 20 lessees?

The number may be two or more. Any group of small-tract lessees may avail themselves of this so-called option regardless of the date of their lease, providing they can meet the requirements of the option.

(b) What is meant by "binding agreements among themselves"? Would this contract be recorded and would it be binding on successors in interest?

A binding agreement among lessees is an irrevocable contract which is enforceable under state laws. The regulations are purposely silent as to the details of such agreements in order to permit applicants to work out that type of agreement that under state laws would most adequately fit their particular situation. All agreements, however, must have certain basic features. They must be enforceable, that is, they must contain provisions to insure compliance with their terms. They must also be irrevocable, and the terms of the contract must be consistent with the small tract leases of the contracting parties. Since acceptance of the agreements is at the discretion of the Bureau of Land Management, the agreements must also be consistent with the proper development of the area involved.

Several possibilities are available. Agreements making certain conditions covenants running with the land will work well in certain situations. Escrow agreements whereby title will be held by a trustee until compliance with their terms may prove satisfactory under many conditions. Officials of the Bureau will assist interested groups in working up acceptable agreements.

As to recording of these agreements, state law governs. Generally, state law requires recording of transactions affecting land titles.

The agreement must be so drafted that a successor in interest to the lessee would be bound to its terms.

(c) What is meant by "standards of building, sanitation, and health requirements consistent with the terms of their leases," and who would determine these?

The standards provided for in the classification order or the leases or both, as established by the officer of the Bureau of Land Management who has authority to classify the lands, are the minimum standards the agreements must call for. Lessees desiring by agreement to establish higher standards for their area are, of course, free to do so.

Tenth. Does paragraph 257.13 (d) (1) referred to above mean that merely by signing a binding agreement I can secure a patent to my small tract without putting any improvements thereon?

Yes, providing you hold a lease with an option-to-purchase contract. However, an acceptance of the agreement is discretionary with the Bureau of Land Management. This discretion is retained by the Bureau so that assurance can be had that minimum standards will be observed and so that compliance is had with the basic provisions of the Small Tract Act. The Bureau will have the responsibility of determining the

methods used to insure the binding nature of the agreement and the terms to which the lessees bind themselves.

Eleventh. How do I know where the boundaries of my small tract are and what, if any, right-of-way is reserved for roads or other uses?

Small tracts are sometimes surveyed and marked or staked on the ground by the Bureau of Land Management. If such is the case, each tract may be located on the ground by reference to the corner stakes.

Small tracts which are not individually surveyed and staked by the Bureau of Land Management may be located on the ground by reference to the monuments of the regular rectangular public survey in the vicinity. The location of the corners of the small tract, in such event, may be determined by ordinary methods used in private land surveys. The services of a private land surveyor may be necessary.

The rights-of-way, if any, reserved in a small tract lease or patent are specified in the classification order and will be specified also in the patent.

Twelfth. If I obtain my tract, how can I can get water, roads, and sewage facilities?

These are matters in which the Federal Government can offer no direct help. The responsibility to obtain these utilities rests with each individual lessee or patentee in accordance with the local conditions in the area and the availability of local community or public utility services. However, the Government helps by reserving rights-of-way for streets and roads, ordinarily along the boundaries of the tract.

Thirteenth. Can I get a FHA or VA loan on my small tract?

This is a matter to be taken up with the FHA and VA authorities. It is understood, however, that FHA or VA loans are not available on small tracts while in lease status. Small tracts which have been patented are subject to application for FHA and VA loans on the same basis as any other privately owned lands.

Fourteenth. What is a reasonable fee to pay somebody for filing a small tract application for me?

There is no single answer to this question. The reasonable amount of the fee, if the services of a person are hired, depends upon the utility of the services rendered to the person who hires them and the amount of labor or other costs involved to the person who furnishes them. In some instances, filing services have caused a disservice to applicants by misleading them as to the quality of the land or the lease and sale requirements or filing for them on lands that are under prior application by other persons.

The services offered by persons who prepare applications for a fee are varied depending upon the circumstances. None of the services is licensed or regulated by the Federal Government. Such services afford the applicant no preference over other applicants who file the applications themselves.

The services of land locators are not necessary so far as the Government is

concerned. All that is necessary is that an application be filed in accordance with the law and the regulations. Whether a filing service is used is strictly a matter for individual choice.

Fifteenth. What is the conflict between mining claimants and small-tract applicants that is discussed so frequently in the newspapers?

After small-tract applications are filed for public lands that have not been classified by the Bureau of Land Management for small-tract purposes, it is necessary that the Bureau examine the status and character of the lands applied for in order to determine their availability and suitability for small-tract classification. It is sometimes discovered that such lands are embraced within mineral locations filed under the United States mining laws and the mining laws of the states in which the lands are located. Such locations, recorded in the county records, constitute prior claims against the land. Such lands are not available for small-tract lease or sale unless and until the claims are abandoned, relinquished, or canceled.

If upon examination it is determined that charges should be brought against the claims by the Government, a contest is initiated. In the meantime, the pending small-tract applications may be either rejected or suspended, as the officer in charge may determine, subject to a right of appeal.

If after due process in accordance with law the conflicting mining claims are declared to be null and void, the lands may be classified and opened to small tracts.

Sixteenth. How many acres are in conflict between mining claimants and small-tract applications in Nevada?

This figure has been estimated at 39,000 acres.

Seventeenth. Several hearings were held in Nevada during December 1954, between some of those who had filed mining claims and certain small-tract applicants. What was the decision on these cases, and is it being appealed?

The hearings, held in November and December, 1954, involved contests brought by the Government against certain sand and gravel mining claims in Clark County, Nevada. The decision of the hearings officers was that the Crocus No. 1, Crocus No. 2, a portion of Bradford No. 1, and Bradford No. 2 placer claims are valid; and that a portion of Bradford No. 1 and all of Bradford No. 3 placer claims were void from their inception.

The mining claimants have appealed to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management from the adverse decision pertaining to Bradford No. 1 and Bradford No. 3.

The intervenors in the hearings representing small tract applicants have requested a new trial to present additional evidence concerning all of the claims.

Eighteenth. How many steps are there in an appeal from such a decision and how long will this take?

Any party aggrieved by a decision of a hearings officer in a mineral contest may appeal first to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, who issues a deci-

sion either affirming or reversing the decision. Any party aggrieved by the Director's decision may appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Appeals are ordinarily time consuming because of complicated issues involved. Decisions on appeals are additionally delayed because of a backlog of appeals work.

It is impracticable to forecast how long the various steps will require in any individual case.

Nineteenth. Are more hearings on these conflicts being planned for the State of Nevada in the future?

Additional hearings have been tentatively planned for August, 1955. Definite dates have not been set.

Twentieth. Can the Bureau of Land Management withdraw land from mining claim location when it has been classified for small tracts?

Lands classified for small tract lease, lease and sale, or sale are segregated from all appropriations, including locations under the mining laws, except as provided in the order of classification or in any modification or revision thereof.

Twenty-first. Is it possible for nonprofit clubs and organizations to secure small tracts of public land?

An application under the Small Tract Act may be made by an association, each of the members of which is a citizen of the United States or has filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. An application may be filed by a corporation, including nonprofit corporations, authorized to do business in the state or territory in which the land is located.

Twenty-second. Can political subdivisions of government, such as municipalities, obtain federally owned lands for public purposes?

A state or any political subdivision thereof, including a municipality, may make an application for a tract of 5 acres or less under the Small Tract Act. States and territorial governments, including instrumentalities and subdivisions, may also apply for the lease or sale of larger tracts of public lands for recreational and public purposes under the act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended by the act of June 4, 1954 (68 Stat. 173; 43 U. S. C. 869). Information concerning the sale or lease of public lands for recreation and public purposes is contained in 43 CFR, part 254 (Circular 1880).

Twenty-third. What is being done to speed up the rate of issuing leases and patents in the State of Nevada?

The Bureau of Land Management has increased its staff in Nevada insofar as possible under the available appropriated funds. Additional office space is being made available to relieve crowded conditions in the Land Office at Reno.

Under the recent Bureau reorganization, all cases may be completely handled within the Bureau offices in Nevada. The steps required to process cases have been streamlined.

If additional appropriations are made available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955, additional staff and facilities will be assigned to Nevada. Other



developments, including the completion of mineral examinations, will permit the expedited issuance of leases and patents in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955.

Twenty-fourth. Does the Bureau of Land Management have any long-range plans for Nevada to prevent being swamped by applicants in the future?

The long-range objective is to carry out the intent and purposes of the Small Tract Act and related public-land laws as effectively and efficiently as possible. The operating plans to make this possible are under continuous scrutiny.

No fixed long-range plans have been adopted, but a number of alternatives are under consideration. Valuable suggestions and advice have been received from members of the Nevada Congressional delegation, state and local officials, associations of "home sitters," and others. Adjustments in operating plans will be made wherever appropriate under the circumstances.

Twenty-fifth. What facilities does the Bureau of Land Management have to help me in locating a small-tract home-site?

All of the public-land records in the Land Office are available for public inspection. These include the public survey plats and field notes, the land-status plats and tract books, and the land-classification orders. In addition, land status for Clark County is maintained in the Bureau office in Las Vegas within 24 hours of the notations made at Reno.

Upon request, the Reno Land Office will supply without charge the status of any particular tract of public land which has been described by reference to the public survey. A copy of any official map or record maintained in the Land Office may be obtained upon payment of a fee. Copies of classification orders and lists of public lands, when available, for free distribution may be obtained upon request.

Application blanks and circulars containing the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations may be obtained from the Land Office. Local offices of the Bureau will assist applicants in preparing application blanks upon request.

Twenty-sixth. What fees must be submitted with my application?

No fees or payments are required with veterans' drawing entry cards.

Each bid by mail for a tract being sold at direct public auction must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check, post office money order, or bank draft for the amount of the bid. These are returned if the bid is not successful.

Any application for a lease must be accompanied by the following amounts: \$10 filing fee plus 3 years' advance rental at the rate indicated in the classification order or, if no classification order has been issued, advance rental of \$15. The \$10 filing fee submitted with lease applications is nonreturnable and will not be refunded even though the lease application is rejected; however, if the lease application is fatally defective, the entire payment will be returned. By "fatally defective" is meant that the application is improperly prepared and, therefore, returned to the applicant without being considered.

## Accomplishments of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs During the 1st Session, 84th Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to summarize for Members the major accomplishments of the standing committee which I have been honored to serve as chairman during the 84th Congress, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I am elsewhere commenting briefly on the statistical aspects of our committee's functions during the session just ended and here comment on the legislative activity of the committee so as to assemble in one place a ready reference to the legislation processed.

For our committee the session just ended has seen several landmark accomplishments in carrying out the prime responsibility of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. That responsibility involves considering, reporting, and helping to secure enactment of legislative measures providing for the maximum development, utilization, management, and conservation of the natural resources of the United States, its Territories, and possessions; legislative matters involving the Government and administration of our Territories and possessions; and all legislation, except appropriations, affecting the Indians, Indian tribes, trust lands, and claims of Indians of the United States and Alaska.

The summary is presented under five major headings, reflecting the basic jurisdiction of our standing subcommittees: Irrigation and Reclamation, Chairman WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado; Mines and Mining, Chairman WALTER ROGERS, Texas; Public Lands, Chairman GRACIE PFOST, Idaho; Territories and Insular Affairs, Chairman LEO W. O'BRIEN, New York; and Indian Affairs, Chairman JAMES A. HALEY, Florida.

After designation of the public law and/or bill numbers the author—or authors—is indicated, with the first name shown that of the author of the bill reported, considered by the House, or enacted into law, those which follow the authors of bills having the same or a similar purpose.

The summary follows:

#### I. WATER RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

##### TRINITY RECLAMATION PROJECT

In reporting and securing enactment of Public Law 386 (H. R. 4463, ENGLE), authorizing construction of the Trinity division, Central Valley project, California, the committee was responsible for having approved the largest single reclamation project unit authorized by Congress in history.

This \$225 million project will make available nearly 1.2 million acre-feet of vitally needed additional water for lands in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, in addition to assuring more than 1 billion kilo-

watt-hours of electric energy annually to meet the ever-increasing needs in central and northern California. Time did not permit disposition of several other irrigation and reclamation measures providing for project construction.

#### COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

H. R. 3383 (ASPINALL, DAWSON of Utah, FERNANDEZ, and ROGERS of Colorado), upon which a rule was granted in the closing days of the session, would authorize the Colorado River storage project in the States of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Anticipating a \$760 million development, the 3 storage reservoirs and 11 participating projects would effectively harness the water and hydropower resources of one of our great remaining undeveloped areas, would provide irrigation water for approximately 133,000 acres of new land and supplemental water for an additional 234,000 acres, and assure billions of kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually from facilities having an installed capacity of 933,000 kilowatts. The Echo Park Dam and Reservoir proposed for construction in the Dinosaur National Monument was deleted from the bill.

#### WASHITA BASIN PROJECT

Favorably reported, but with a rule denied for this session on the eve of adjournment, S. 180 (H. R. 310, WICKERSHAM) would authorize construction of the Washita River Basin project, Oklahoma. This \$40.6 million project would provide irrigation, flood control, municipal water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits in an area plagued with serious adverse effects on agricultural production brought on by drought, floods, and erratic distribution of annual rainfall.

#### HELLS CANYON, AINSWORTH

Two additional project measures were pending in full committee at adjournment—H. R. 4719 (PFOST, GREEN of Oregon, METCALF, MAGNUSON), the authorizing legislation for the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River, Idaho-Oreg., and H. R. 5749 (MILLER of Nebraska), providing for construction of the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project, Nebraska.

#### FRYINGPAN, VENTURA, TUOLUMNE

Considered and still pending in subcommittee was legislation proposing authorization of three other projects: H. R. 412 (CHENOWETH), the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in southeastern Colorado; H. R. 3427 (ENGLE, TEAGUE of California), the Ventura project, California; and H. R. 2388 (ENGLE), to authorize certain additional power development on the Tuolumne River, Calif.

Other committee-sponsored measures acted on reflect congressional recognition of the absolute need for insurance of full water resource utilization throughout the Nation to meet our present and future needs.

#### RECLAMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Public Law 130 (H. R. 103, ENGLE), authorizes Federal loans to local districts for construction of distribution systems on reclamation projects authorized for Federal construction, and through this substitution of local for Federal construction, will make possible substantial reduction of costs to water users.

#### SMALL PROJECTS BILL

Premised on the same Federal-local cooperation approach as Public Law 130, H. R. 5881 (ENGLE; MILLER of Nebraska; YOUNG), the small projects bill, providing loans for construction locally of small reclamation projects in the West, was reported by the committee and passed by the House. It was amended in the House to include the 31 nonreclamation States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

The House-passed version differed from that of the Senate; the latter expanded the scope of the legislation to include for the nonreclamation States—in addition to tra-

ditional reclamation purposes—drainage, water storage, and saline water intrusion control projects. On those differences a House-Senate conference committee was unable to agree prior to adjournment. It was agreed that during the adjournment, the administration's views on these varying approaches would be requested to assist the conference committee in its deliberations when Congress convenes.

#### TOSTON (MONTANA) AND ARCH HURLEY (NEW MEXICO) IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Two measures enacted into law affect individual irrigation districts. Senate Joint Resolution 82 (H. J. Res. 353, METCALF), which became Public Law 374, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Toston Irrigation District, Montana, to furnish water on a temporary basis for not more than 10 years, provides for repayment of costs, and anticipates ultimate negotiation of a long-term contract. Public Law 277 (S. 1965; H. R. 5169, DEMPSEY), pertains to the Arch Hurley Irrigation District, New Mexico, and repeals a provision included in a 1938 act as an antispeculation measure which had served its purpose and had since acted only to work hardships on parties involved in normal land transactions.

#### YUMA MESA DISTRICT, ARIZONA

H. R. 5806 (UDALL), pending in the House at adjournment, authorizes execution of a repayment contract by Interior with the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District of the Gila project, Arizona, paving the way for businesslike and orderly operation of this district serving nearly 20,000 acres.

#### SALINE WATER RESEARCH PROGRAM

Public Law 111 (H. R. 2126, ENGLE, BOW) extended the saline water research program through fiscal 1963, and increased the amount authorized to be appropriated from \$2 million to \$10 million. The program involved may well serve to trigger scientific solution to the problem of making available to our coastal cities—and some inland areas—virtually inexhaustible quantities of saline water converted to a quality usable for domestic and industrial purposes. Accomplishments to date are encouraging and may well result in revising our present concept of available supplies of this one indispensable natural resource.

#### INTERSTATE WATER COMPACTS

Finally, in the field of major water-resource legislation, the committee reported and Congress approved Public Law 346 (S. 2260; House bills, (BROOKS of Louisiana, ALBERT, HARRIS, PATMAN), granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the waters of the Red River and its tributaries.

Public Law 353 (S. 1391) paves the way for compact negotiations between the States of California and Nevada with respect to the distribution and use of the waters of the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, Lake Tahoe, and their tributaries.

Public Law 316 (H. R. 3587, ENGLE, COON) provides for negotiation of a compact between the States of Oregon and California relating to the waters of the Klamath River.

Pending in the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, after a counterpart bill passed the Senate, H. R. 5804 (THOMPSON of Wyoming, HOPE) would authorize negotiation of a Missouri River Basin compact between the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

#### II. MINERAL RESOURCES LEGISLATION

The session of Congress just ended saw enacted into law several landmark measures in the field of Federal legislation governing the development, utilization, management,

and conservation of the minerals and materials resources of the United States.

#### MATERIALS ACT AMENDMENT; MINING LAW AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR MULTIPLE SURFACE USE

Public Law 167 (H. R. 5891, ROGERS of Texas; DAWSON of Utah, FJARE, YOUNG, ELLSWORTH, COOLEY, HOPE, UDALL, BUDGE, ENGLE), known as the Multiple Surface Use Act, represents the most significant change in the mining laws of the United States in more than 80 years—since 1872—and is the end-product of almost continual study and debate by industry associations, by advisory groups to Federal agencies and commissions, and by Members of Congress over the past 15 years.

H. R. 5891 was considered and passed by the Congress in recognition of the needs and demands of a fast-growing population and an expanding economy for greater and more effective utilization and management of the surface and surface resources of the public lands of the United States.

Public Law 167, without limiting or interfering with bona fide mining or prospecting, achieves the following objectives:

1. Amends the Materials Act of 1947—by barring future locations under the mining laws for certain materials commonly occurring throughout the United States; by extending the act's operations to national forest lands; and by giving to the Secretary of Agriculture responsibility for administering the act with respect to lands under his jurisdiction.

2. Amends the general mining laws—by limiting and defining the rights of locators to surface resources prior to patent for locations hereafter made; by providing for the utilization and management of the surface and surface resources (which would include but not be limited to forestry products, forage crops, grazing, water, fish and wildlife, recreational areas, camping grounds, scenic values, and access to adjacent lands) on mining locations hereafter made, or on existing claims placed in the status of locations hereafter made in accordance with well-defined procedures; and by permitting quieting of title to surface resources on locations made prior to the effective date of the act through procedures established in the act.

#### MINERAL ENTRY ON POWER WITHDRAWALS

Public Law 359 (H. R. 100, ENGLE), called the Mining Claims Restoration Act of 1955, is another measure aimed at making compatible competing surface and subsurface resource development on a large area of the public domain closed to general mineral entry for many years. This bill was passed by the 84th Congress after expiring in four previous Congresses at some stage of the legislative process.

Approximately 7 million acres of public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development—95 percent of them closed to mineral entry since about 1910—are open by Public Law 359 to entry under the mining laws, subject to carefully drawn provisions preserving existing and future power development rights, and establishing procedures for permitting placer mining operations in such manner as to minimize interference with other land values.

#### SOURCE MATERIAL ENTRY ON COAL LANDS

Public Law 357 (H. R. 6994, BERRY) was designed by the committee to provide statutory authority required for the mining and removal of uranium-bearing lignite coal found in the public lands of the United States classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Found necessary to clear title complications inherent in a large number of mining claim located in good faith on public lands in the States of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana, Public Law 357 will also further exploration and development

of uranium-bearing lignite coal deposits considered by the Atomic Energy Commission as an important potential source of uranium.

#### DOMESTIC MINERALS PROGRAM EXTENSION

Passed by the Congress but disapproved by the President, H. R. 6373 (ENGLE, MILLS, HARRISON of Virginia, ABBITT, HARRIS, METCALF, BLATNIK, YOUNG, FROST, RHODES of Arizona) had as its purpose amending the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to increase the quantities of domestically produced tungsten, manganese, chromite, asbestos, mica, beryl, and columbium-tantalum to be purchased by the United States.

Principal aim of the committee in urging its enactment was to prevent disintegration of important segments of the domestic mining industry and thereby to maintain a newly won mobilization base composed of hundreds of producing mines until a comprehensive, long-range domestic minerals program might be formulated through promised recommendations of the recently established Office of Minerals Mobilization.

I interpret the memorandum of disapproval accompanying H. R. 6373, unsigned, to the House, as containing implicit assurance that such a long-range program will shortly be recommended to the Congress, and that in the meantime the going domestic industry in these essential minerals and materials will not be permitted to wither and die. I believe with many of my colleagues that the President—as his memorandum of disapproval makes clear—has a right to expect early performance in this respect by the responsible executive and administrative agencies.

#### CONSERVATION OF ANTHRACITE COAL RESOURCES

In recognition of the ever-increasing danger of loss of the vast reserves of anthracite coal by flooding of coal formations and underground workings, the committee secured enactment of Public Law 162 (H. R. 7066, FLOOD, FENTON, CARRIGG, WALTER, SAYLOR).

This measure will provide \$8.5 million of Federal funds—to be matched in an equal amount by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—for the purpose of establishing a program for the control and drainage of water in anthracite-coal formations so as to conserve vital national resources, promote national security, prevent injuries and loss of life, and to protect and preserve public and private property. The saving of our valuable anthracite-fuel reserves, amounting to approximately 5 billion tons and comprising an area of 480 square miles in the anthracite region of northeastern Pennsylvania, is a matter of national concern. Public Law 162 will also serve to a degree to stabilize the economy of that area, dependent to an appreciable extent on the anthracite industry.

#### TIMBER AND STONE LAW REPEAL

Public Law 206 (H. R. 4894, ROGERS of Texas) repeals the outmoded timber and stone law of 1878, which is inconsistent with more recent statutes permitting the sale of timber alone without including the land, and laws which facilitate sustained-yield management of timbered public lands.

#### III. PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Looking to the future, and guided by past experiences, the committee considered and acted on several important measures relating to the regulation, utilization, and development of our public lands and our national park system. Without exception, this legislation has one common aim: fuller development and utilization of the timber, forage, recreational, scenic, historic, and related values of our public domain.

#### TIMBER ACCESS ROADS

In obtaining enactment of Public Law 171 (H. R. 4664, ENGLE; S. 1464), the committee and Congress authorized the Secretary of the



Interior to acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands when needed to provide access to timber on public lands under his jurisdiction.

This act will facilitate the perpetual, sustained yield forest management program of Interior on 2 million acres of highly valuable forest lands in western Oregon, and a similar but less intensive forestry program on approximately 4.5 million acres of scattered public domain lands elsewhere in the 11 Western States.

#### DESERT LAND ENTRY

More than 10 million acres of arid and semiarid public lands have been entered and settled under privately managed irrigation development since Congress passed the Desert Land Entry Act of 1877. As amended, the 1877 Act established a maximum allowable acreage of 320 acres to any one person, and was limited to entry on nonmineral lands. Subsequent legislation provided for entry on mineral lands but limited the acreage allowable on such lands to 160 acres.

Public Law 76 (H. R. 1844, THOMSON of Wyoming; S. 265) is designed to bring uniformity into the laws governing desert land entry by permitting maximum mineral land entry of up to 320 acres, the maximum allowable on nonmineral lands. It recognizes the necessity of making available a true economic base in consonance with the historic policy of Congress of encouraging agricultural homestead entry, thus fuller development and use of land, water, and human resources.

#### FEDERAL IN-LIEU PAYMENTS

With 11 bills pending on the subject of Federal reimbursement to States and local government by reason of Federal ownership of tax-exempt real property, the committee initiated hearings on this major public lands policy legislation.

Concurrent with the report to the President by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations of recommendations with respect to this matter, the Subcommittee on Public Lands held preliminary hearings on H. R. 4884 (ENGLE) and related bills by Representatives McDONOUGH, LANE, KEATING, LIPSCOMB, WHITTEN, MULTER, HYDE, PHILBIN, WILSON of California, directed the launching of a recess research program, and laid the base for a determination of the position of the administration and executive agencies so that this far-reaching legislation might be advanced during the second session.

#### "MISSION 66" AND THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

During the first session the committee heard, and discussed with, the Director and staff members of the National Park Service the subject of a legislative approach which would effect a comprehensive, long-range program for full development of the 180 units of the park system under the Department of the Interior.

For some months, the Park Service has devoted many man-hours to what is labeled "Mission 66," which calls for legislative initiation of a program for funding and administration, concentrating on such matters as campground development; employee housing; bringing of existing roads and trails up to standard and construction of badly needed new ones; reexamination of the concessions program within the system; park facilities construction and development; and installation and improvement of water, sewage, and sanitation facilities.

In addition, it is hoped that plans for "Mission 66" will include recommendations for land acquisition to provide for acquiring title to non-Federal lands within the exterior boundaries of units of the existing system, and for accompany boundary adjustments.

Anticipating an approximately 10-year program, this ambitious project is aimed at completion in time for the 50th anniversary of

the National Park Service in 1966. It recognizes these basic facts:

1. Park system visitations have increased 129 percent since 1946;

2. More than 48 million people visited the park system areas in 1954;

3. Present development of land, water, and facilities within the 22 million acres of the system are such as to properly accommodate about 21 million day-visitors; and

4. Current usage-rate increases indicate that by 1966 the park system will have to accommodate annually 75 million day-visitors.

"Mission 66" legislation, when developed and enacted, may well represent revitalizing of the entire national park system program, minimize the piecemeal "emergency" approach of the past, and constitute a base for full utilization of the priceless recreational, scenic, and historic resources of our public domain.

#### PARK MUSEUM PROPERTIES

By its enactment of Public Law 127 (H. R. 5597, ENGLE; S. 1747), Congress has provided authority in Interior for increasing the benefits from the national park system by facilitating the management of various museum properties within the system.

Public Law 127 is designed to provide additional authority in the operation of museums and the acquisition and disposition of museum properties within the park system by permitting the Secretary to accept donations of money and personal property; purchase, exchange, make and accept loans of museum objects and collections. With little if any, additional cost to the Government, this bill serves a desirable public purpose, and will enable more efficient public service.

#### BOSTON, NEW YORK HISTORIC PROPERTIES

In its continuing effort to establish coordinated programs for the preservation of the Nation's historic properties, the committee reported, and Congress enacted, two measures in this legislative area.

Public Law 75 (H. J. Res. 207, McCORMACK; S. J. Res. 6) establishes a commission to investigate the feasibility of a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in Boston and vicinity for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings of that area. Their existence is inextricably associated with the colonial and revolutionary periods of American history; a program for their preservation will be of incalculable value to the Nation as an inspirational and cultural resource.

Similarly, Public Law 341 (H. R. 3120, KLEIN; S. 732) authorizes establishment of a commission for the purpose of advising the Secretary, and furthering public participation in the rehabilitation and preservation of three of the Nation's most important and significant historic shrines in the New York City area: Federal Hall National Memorial, Castle Clinton National Monument, and the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Recommendations of both the Boston and New York Commissions would, upon completion, be forwarded to the Congress for appropriate action.

#### BROOKLYN MONUMENT

Public Law 214 (H. R. 473, ROONEY, MILLER of Maryland) authorizes an investigation and report to Congress regarding the advisability of establishing a national monument in Brooklyn, N. Y., in honor of 256 Maryland soldiers killed in the Battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776.

#### DEVILS TOWER, WYOMING

Public Law 287 (S. 2049; House bill, THOMSON of Wyoming) provides recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Devils Tower Monument, Wyoming, the first national monument—established in 1906—and authorizes the addition of certain lands to the monument for use as additional campgrounds, parking areas, and other facilities.

#### SITTING BULL, NORTH DAKOTA

Enactment of Public Law 261 (H. R. 7284, KRUEGER; S. 535) conveying certain land of the United States and the Standing Rock Tribe of Indians, North and South Dakota, to the State of North Dakota, will make possible establishment of a State historic site. The land conveyed contains the original burial site of the legendary Chief Sitting Bull; creation of the proposed historic site will serve to commemorate one of the principal figures of the Sioux Nation, the most numerous and powerful of the Plains Indians.

#### COLONIAL PARK, VIRGINIA

Having passed the House, H. R. 5230 (ROBESON, Virginia), if enacted, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange on a land-for-land basis certain Federal lands for other non-Federal lands within the exterior boundaries of Colonial Historical Park, Virginia, thus permitting more orderly administration and development of this outstanding area.

#### GENERAL GRANT TREE, CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL

Two other measures were reported from committee, and were pending in the House at adjournment: House Joint Resolution 194 (SISK), which would designate the General Grant Tree in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as a national shrine; and House Joint Resolution 303 (BERRY), which would establish the Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for the construction of a permanent national memorial to the North American Indians.

#### OKLAHOMA LAND CONVEYANCE

Public Law 215 (H. R. 4001, ENGLE), provides legislative authority, now lacking, for the management and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of the interest of the United States in the surface rights to approximately 20,000 acres of reconveyed Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian lands in the State of Oklahoma. Its enactment quiets title to numerous small tracts scattered throughout an area 100 miles long and 60 miles wide in eastern Oklahoma, will permit proper management and maximum utilization of the lands, and will also make possible a higher dollar return to the United States for the amount spent in purchasing these lands from the Indians.

#### MILES CITY, MONT., LANDS

Public Law 191 (H. R. 6296, FJARE; S. 1878) extends for a 5-year period the provisions of a 1950 act which authorized conveyance by the Secretary of certain public lands in Miles City, Mont., to the city on a term-purchase project. Its enactment will make possible the development of further proposals by the city's industrial planning board for industrial uses of the land.

#### CHANDLER, OKLA., LANDS

H. R. 4747 (STEED), which became Public Law 241, permits the Secretary to quitclaim to the city of Chandler, Okla., the interest of the Federal Government in approximately 154 acres of land given to the city in 1923. The provisions of the original conveyance, limiting city use to public park, military, and aviation purposes, have proven unduly restrictive, and this conveyance will permit the city to obtain a clear title to the lands and to proceed with plans for civic benefit.

#### RECORDATION OF SCRIP

After predecessor legislation having the same purpose passed the House in both the 82d and 83d Congresses, but expired each time before final action by both bodies, H. R. 2972 (ENGLE) became Public Law 247, to provide authority for determining how much Federal "paper" in the form of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights is outstanding. Issued under more than 40 acts of Congress between 1815 and 1922, this "paper" constitutes an outstanding claim by the holders of lands of the United States. Enact-

ment of Public Law 247, with its recording requirements, will enable the Department of the Interior to determine the amounts outstanding under formulated procedure for satisfying them.

#### INDIAN RIVER LANDS, FLORIDA

Public Law 258 (H. R. 6101, HERLONG; S. 464) is another measure made necessary by reason of erroneous private surveys of Federal lands under congressional policy in effect prior to 1910. In this instance, the act constitutes authority for issuance of patents to some 586 acres of land bordering on the Indian River in Florida; patentees would be individuals who have for many years occupied and used these lands with accompanying indicia of real-property ownership, including, in most instances, payment of taxes thereon. Its enactment will effectively settle substantial title uncertainties presently existing in the area.

#### ARIZONA FOREST LANDS

Public Law 39 (H. R. 2679, UDALL) amends existing law providing for supervision of mining locations in certain Arizona national forest lands by extending present statutory authority to include approximately 80,000 acres of national forest land in the Sedona-Oak Creek area within the Coconino National Forest. Its enactment will assure bona fide mineral development and will help to preserve public recreation and timber values, without blocking development of mineral resources.

#### IV. TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

The 1st session of the 84th Congress recorded substantial progress in disposing of legislation referred to the committee dealing with the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

#### HAWAII-ALASKA STATEHOOD

While perhaps the most important single piece of legislation involving our Territories and possessions, H. R. 2535 (ENGLE; SAYLOR), the joint Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill, was not approved during the first session, the record made in committee and on the floor will prove valuable, I believe, in future consideration of this key legislation.

In addition to extensive deliberation in committee, and more than 12 hours of presentation before the Committee on Rules in support of a rule, H. R. 2535 was ordered re-committed by the House only after 7 hours of floor debate.

Bills for Alaska statehood only were introduced by Delegate BARTLETT, Congressmen SAYLOR, and MACK of Washington; and for Hawaii statehood by Delegate FARRINGTON, Congressmen SAYLOR, ENGLE, and MACK of Washington.

#### ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH

Ordered reported by the committee, and ready for early consideration in the second session in the House is H. R. 6376 (GREEN of Oregon; O'BRIEN of New York, BARTLETT), the Alaska mental health bill.

This measure, if enacted, will remedy an historic deficiency in Alaska's ability to perform one of its basic governmental responsibilities, will completely write off the statute books the archaic commitment procedures presently in effect, and will make possible initiation of a long-range comprehensive program for construction of adequate mental health facilities in the Territory.

#### GENERAL TERRITORIES LEGISLATION

In recognition of its responsibility for legislation aimed at securing orderly administration, securing full development of resources, and encouraging establishment of sound economic bases in the Territories, the committee acted on several important measures.

#### ALASKA, HAWAII WATER RESOURCES

Two measures acted on will complement H. R. 5881, the small reclamation projects bill referred to above, in promoting water-resource development in the Territories. Public Law 322 (H. R. 3990, BARTLETT) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to further utilize Bureau of Reclamation facilities in Alaska to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources in Alaska. H. R. 6461 (FARRINGTON) passed the House and delegates authority to the Territory of Hawaii which will promote sound economic development of irrigation projects by the Hawaii Irrigation Authority.

#### CITY OF REFUGE, HAWAII

H. R. 5300 (FARRINGTON), which became Public Law 177, provides for establishment of the City Refuge National Historical Park on the Island of Hawaii and assures preservation of an area both unique and of great historic significance.

#### WAIKIKI BEACH DEVELOPMENT

Another measure is tailored to meet the ever-increasing demands for recreational facilities, and will make for fuller utilization of the Waikiki Beach area. Public Law 199 (H. R. 6331, FARRINGTON) authorizes officials to acquire from abutting property owners littoral rights to certain tidelands adjacent to Waikiki, which acquisition will make possible transactions assuring construction of a new public recreational area and tourist attraction to be known as Crescent Beach.

#### HAWAII LAND CLAIMS

H. R. 7186 (FARRINGTON) passed the House, and if enacted, will establish a procedure permitting a number of eleemosynary organizations of Hawaii composed of persons of Japanese ancestry to file claims for lands conveyed by them to the Territory during World War II.

#### HAWAII LAND USE

Three measures which passed the House prior to adjournment reflect a continuing congressional willingness to delegate authority to territorial officials with a common objective of broadening the land-utilization base.

H. R. 6463 (FARRINGTON), ratifies and confirms an act of the territorial legislature providing, among other things, a practical method of disposition of small remnants of public lands resulting from eminent domain proceedings and from the abandonment of all or portions of existing but unused public roads, streets, or other rights of way.

H. R. 6807 (FARRINGTON) would vest authority in the Territory to amend certain patents by removing restrictive covenants on their use for residents for eleemosynary purposes whenever changes in surrounding land use justify restriction removal.

H. R. 6808 (FARRINGTON) deals with existing provisions of law governing the sale of public lands for residential purposes in Hawaii and, if enacted, would modify the present procedure so as to eliminate a requirement for readvertisement of sale where lands had been once offered for sale and not sold.

#### ALASKA DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Consonant with its desire to accelerate resource and economic development of Alaska, the committee secured enactment of several measures designed to achieve that purpose:

Public Law 158 (H. R. 245, BARTLETT), authorizing road-building activities on through highways within the boundaries of Alaska municipal corporations; Private Law 163 (H. R. 4853, BARTLETT), authorizing the sale of a tract of public land in Alaska to permit construction of a \$3 million sawmill and plywood plant; Public Law 232 (H. R. 3338, BARTLETT), to promote industrial development on trackside property of the Alaska railroad by permitting term leases

designed to encourage national bank loans; Public Law 56 (S. 1650; H. R. 5462, BARTLETT), correcting a technical situation so that Alaska will be able to obtain full benefits of the Employment Security Administration Financing Act of 1954; Public Law 213 (H. R. 605, BARTLETT), opening to sale and entry—subject to certain limitations protecting the Federal interest—reserved spaces between claims on shore water areas of Alaska; and Public Law 154 (S. 1633; H. R. 5166, BARTLETT), relating to a constitutional convention in Alaska.

#### HOUSE PASSED MEASURES

Three additional measures involving Alaska development passed the House: H. R. 4047 (BARTLETT), authorizing Federal construction and maintenance of public recreational facilities in Alaska for a 5-year period; H. R. 603 (BARTLETT), granting additional land for the support and maintenance of the University of Alaska, by amending existing law to permit the selection of both mineralized and unsurveyed lands (presently prohibited) and to give meaning to a 1929 act granting 100,000 acres to Alaska for use of its university but limiting selections to vacant non-mineral, surveyed, reserved public lands; H. R. 607 (BARTLETT), promoting fuller development of Alaska school lands by lessees through permitting leases of sufficient length to attract mortgage investment loans; and H. R. 4096 (O'BRIEN), permitting supervised disposal by the Secretary of the Interior of lands closed to entry and sales because withdrawn for highways, telephone, and pipeline purposes.

H. R. 604 (BARTLETT), to provide port of entry and related facilities on the Alaska Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border, was favorably reported and pending in the House at adjournment.

#### V. LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIANS

Another of the prime areas of legislative responsibility of the committee is that involving relations of the United States with the Indians and Indian tribes of the United States and Alaska. With more than 100 measures proposing Indian legislation referred, the committee made considerable progress in its continuing effort to effectively aid in management and conservation of Indian resources and funds, to assist in bettering individual and tribal economic conditions, and to help resolve difficulties arising from claims against the United States.

#### INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION LEGISLATION

H. R. 5566 (HALEY, METCALF), which passed the House, and S. 1746, which passed the Senate, have as their common purpose amending the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946 so as to extend the Commission termination date only to such time as will permit complete, but expeditious, disposition of a backlog of 750 pending claims. Since only 102 of 852 claims filed under the act have been disposed of, the committee concluded an extension beyond the present April 10, 1957, termination date is necessary to assure proper hearings on the remaining claims.

#### LAND UTILIZATION MEASURES

Public Law 255 (H. R. 7157, UDALL, METCALF; S. 34), permitting Indian owners of restricted lands to lease all or part of their holdings for a period of up to 25 years for specified purposes will, it is believed, add substantially to income received from use of these lands. It will also encourage investment in permanent improvements on them, attract improvement, livestock, and agricultural loans because of the longer lease period permitted, and make possible more effective management, utilization and conservation as full development goes forward.

#### MOHAVE-CHIMEHUEVI LANDS

Public Law 390 (H. R. 6418, UDALL; S. 2039) has long-term lease provisions identical to



those of Public Law 255, but applies only to unassigned lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, authorizes leases by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Mohave and Chimehuevi Indians, and permits exercise of such authority only during a 2-year period following enactment.

#### INDIAN LAND LOANS

In the same general purpose area, the committee secured House passage of H. R. 4802 (HALEY, BERRY), authorizing—subject to Secretarial approval—execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land, thus permitting competent individual Indians to use their real property resources for obtaining capital necessary to development of true economic units. No final Senate action was taken on this measure prior to adjournment.

#### PAPAGO MINERALS BILL

Public Law 47 (H. R. 2682, UDALL), with-draws from all forms of exploration, location, and entry under the mining laws some 2.7 million acres of lands within the Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz., and provides that minerals underlying the reservation are made a part of it, to be held in trust by the United States for the Papago Indian Tribe. Existing mineral rights of non-Indians are safeguarded, with this act blocking further loss of surface utilization brought on by accelerated uranium prospecting and location. Existing provisions make possible continued mining operations through tribal leasing, thus providing increased income to the Papagos and retention of surface title, without locking up needed mineral resources.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES RESTRICTIONS

Public Law 348 (H. R. 7218, STEED, ALBERT, EDMONDSON; S. 2198) extends the period of restrictions against alienation or encumbrance of lands belonging to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, in order to guard against injudicious business transactions leading to complete loss of such lands. The act does provide authority, however, for the Secretary of the Interior to issue an order removing restrictions under the act's carefully drawn provisions, and provides appeal procedure in the State courts.

#### INDIVIDUAL TRIBAL LAND MEASURES

Other measures acted on involving Indian lands include these: Public Law 188 (H. R. 1801, HOLMES) authorizes the Yakima tribe to purchase and sell trust lands now in heirship status on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, and to make exchanges of lands, thus providing for blocking-up and consolidation of lands for greater economic utilization and improved management.

Public Law 263 (H. R. 7248, DAWSON of Utah; S. 878) authorizes the State of Utah to exchange State-owned mineral lands lying within the exterior boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation for mineral-bearing public domain lands outside the reservation boundaries, to the mutual advantage of both the Indians and the State, through resulting consolidation.

Public Law 252 (H. R. 727, SCUDDER) authorizes conveyance of certain land in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, California, from the United States and the Hoopa Indians for use as a school site.

Public Law 276 (S. 1906) authorizes the Pueblo Indians of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque in New Mexico to sell certain lands to the Navaho Indians, making available funds to the former for improving their economic status, permitting the latter to consolidate lands for more efficient administration; and Public Law 187 (H. R. 1802, HOLMES) authorizes the Yakima (Washington) tribe to lease the State some 200 acres of tribal land for development, maintenance, and preservation of historic Fort Simcoe.

#### UTILIZATION OF CREEK, KAW, AND SHOSHONE-ARAPAHO TRIBAL FUNDS

Three measures involving Indian tribal funds will permit direct individual financial assistance by providing for fund distribution. Public Law 202 (H. R. 4387, EDMONDSON) provides for distribution of all funds held by the United States in trust for the Creek Nation of Indians and certain members thereof. Public Law 281 (H. R. 6804, BELCHER; S. 2197) authorizes equal distribution of approximately \$2.1 million to members, heirs, or devisees of the Kaw Tribe of Indians of moneys held in trust by the United States, and as is the case in Public Law 202 reflects current congressional policy of making Indian moneys available to those Indians regarded as competent to wisely utilize it.

Similarly, Public Law 278 (H. R. 6945, THOMSON of Wyoming; S. 2087), amends a law providing for semiannual per capita payments from tribal funds to members of the Shoshone and the Arapaho Tribe, of Wyoming, so as to permit quarterly payments, thus encouraging more judicious expenditure of payments received as periodic needs arise.

#### MONTANA LANDLESS INDIANS

H. R. 7433 (METCALF), directing the Secretary of the Interior to provide immediate relief and welfare services to Indians residing on Hill 57, at Great Falls, Mont., was reported by the committee and was pending before the House at the time of adjournment. Its counterpart, S. 2556, passed the Senate.

#### SIOUX REHABILITATION LEGISLATION

Initial hearings were held on three measures authorizing Federal appropriations for damage resulting from, and rehabilitation partially necessitated by, construction of two mainstem dams on the Missouri River, Fort Randall Dam, and Oahe Dam.

Proposing substantial fund expenditures for comprehensive rehabilitation measures and as additional reimbursement by reason of damages, H. R. 3544 (BERRY), Lower Brule Sioux, South Dakota; H. R. 3602 (LOVRE), Crow Creek Sioux, South Dakota; and H. R. 5608 (BERRY), Standing Rock Sioux of North Dakota and South Dakota, if enacted, may well be the keys to substantial strides forward in Sioux Indian Nation progress. Field hearings are planned at each reservation during the present recess.

#### COLVILLE INDIAN LANDS

Initial hearings were also held on H. R. 6154 (HORAN) and H. R. 7190 (MAGNUSON), providing for restoration to tribal ownership of more than 800,000 acres of land within the exterior boundaries of the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. If enacted, this legislation would constitute a keystone in the economic base of the reservation.

### Report to Constituents by Hon. Thomas M. Pelly, of Washington

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the story is told of a certain underworld character suddenly blossoming out as a deacon of the church and when this man was asked about it, he justified his selection to this position of leadership on the grounds that even the unrighteous are entitled to representation. Unlike that church deacon, and in all seriousness, I have never considered in my own case any

special group obtained representation out of proportion to the entire population as far as the First Congressional District of Washington State was concerned. I may add, too, that during the 1st session of the 84th Congress my constituents have been unusually kind in recognizing my desire to put the public interest first and support what would promote the greatest good for the greatest number. Perhaps this understanding attitude was due to my activity during important debates on the floor of the House and, therefore, my position and reasoning on these public issues became a matter of public record and, of course, the members of the press do a very excellent job of keeping the public well informed.

The record, in my case, will show consistent support of President Eisenhower's program. In foreign policy matters and the administration waging its peace campaign I am listed as a 100 percent; on domestic issues, while I have never put partisanship above conscience, it has been a great privilege to be able to support our great Republican leadership in practically every major measure.

There is no political party that has a monopoly on wisdom but to me, a Republican, it is a source of great pride that mine is a party of fiscal responsibility. For example, during the past 100 years, if you take all the years when the Republicans were in control of Congress, you find there has been an accumulated Federal Government financial surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$5 billion as against the record of the years with Congress controlled by the Democrats when there was accumulated an aggregate deficit of nearly \$269 billion.

Now I am taking great satisfaction from the prosperity which has come under the policies of my party and which might result in a balanced budget even this fiscal year. Quiet now are the dire, dismal and dour Democratic prophets of doom and gloom. Silent are those who actually seemed to wish public confidence shaken in order to discredit the administration. Right now more American wage earners are receiving more disposable income and producing more goods than in any peacetime year in our history. Yes, peace and prosperity are being waged successfully by the Republican administration and by our great President. It is certainly pleasing to be able to return to my home district and my neighbors and friends under these circumstances and in the light of the Nation's progress.

Legislatively much in the way of important legislation remains for consideration at the next session. This is in part because a Democratic Congress, such as this one, will never be able to enact any civil-rights legislation, and partly because this Democratic Congress is fearful that the Eisenhower Republican label will be attached to measures prior to the 1956 election.

Fortunately, two projects of great interest to my district were nonpartisan in character. Certainly the million dollars to commence construction of the Eagle Gorge flood control dam will be greatly appreciated by my constituents.

Also my district benefits from planning funds given the United States engineers for the Shilshole breakwater off the Ballard Locks in Puget Sound. For 27 years the people of Seattle have sought this project, and, after having it authorized last year, I am hopeful of its critical need being recognized and construction funds appropriated next year.

One of the congressional duties I greatly enjoy is appearing before various House committees to explain the projects before the Congress of particular interest to my constituents. For example, I like to think my personal effort in behalf of such projects as Eagle Gorge Dam and Shilshole breakwater has been an influencing factor. But nothing can diminish the credit due to local citizens' groups and individuals who labor long and hard to get the merits of such improvements recognized. In this connection, I am asking congressional approval of the name "Howard Hanson Dam" after the chairman of the local committee which for years worked for a program to stop the periodic floods in the Kent-Auburn Valley south of Seattle. In Bremerton, in my district, is the Puget Sound Naval Base Association. I wish it were possible to name some naval vessels for some members of this organization who have worked with me in civic matters. I am very fortunate to have such friends on the homefront.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I will conclude these brief remarks. In doing so, I want to express to friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle my appreciation of being associated with them. We have often personal differences of viewpoint, but we all recognize, I know, that it is our very conflict of opinion and our public debate which makes America a great country and ours a great Government. I have increasingly enjoyed being the Representative in Congress from the First District of Washington State and I look forward to future service with keen satisfaction and pleasure.

### First Session, 84th Congress Record in Behalf of Farmers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, when the 84th Congress convened in January the Nation was confronted by a growing recession in agriculture. The average of farm prices had dropped 22 percent below the level of February 1951. Net farm income in 1954 had dipped about 30 percent under the income of 1947. The parity ratio was at the lowest since 1941. Farm operating costs remained near record highs, and farm debt was increasing. Farmers' purchasing power had declined to the lowest level since 1940.

Moreover, our farmers awaited a further deterioration of their income in 1955, under the lower price supports en-

acted by the preceding Congress at the behest of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

This was the situation in agriculture at a time when all other major segments of our economy enjoyed unparalleled prosperity.

The House Committee on Agriculture, which it is my honor and privilege to serve as chairman, immediately set to work to stem this recession in agriculture, and again to put our farmers on the road toward income equality with our nonfarm population.

My purpose in addressing the House at this time is to report on our work.

The most apparent and the most effective action open to us was to undo the damage of the Agricultural Act of 1954 which required that, beginning in 1955, flexible—lower—price supports should be applied to the basic crops.

Our work was opposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, who made it plain to our committee that a Presidential veto was likely for any bill that sought to return to a system of firm price supports for agriculture.

Notwithstanding, the committee on March 10, 1955, reported H. R. 12 to the House.

This bill called for a restoration for 1955, 1956, and 1957 of 90 percent of parity price supports for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts—along with tobacco which has a continuing program of 90 percent of parity supports. This legislation proposed repeal of that part of the 1954 act which allows the supports on all these crops, except tobacco, to go as low as 82½ percent of parity in 1955 and down to 75 percent in 1956, and subsequent years. The bill also placed the minimum level for support of dairy products at 80 percent of parity, instead of 75 percent under present law. It enlarged the school milk program; it extended the program for eradication of brucellosis in dairy herds. The bill, as approved by the committee, proposed a two-price system for wheat, authorizing producers to hold a referendum on whether to accept the existing price support program for wheat or a new program under which wheat consumed domestically as human food would be supported at 100 percent of parity and that going into other domestic uses and into export would sell at world prices. The two-price provision for wheat later was taken out of the bill, to be considered in separate legislation.

The House passed H. R. 12 on May 5 by a vote of 206 to 201. The bill now is pending in the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry which is conducting extended hearings on the general farm program.

Mr. Speaker, although H. R. 12 won approval by the House, the debate was to agriculture a dark foreboding of the troubles that lie ahead. It disclosed that those who seek to destroy or weaken the farm program, built up through so many trying years, have succeeded to an alarming degree in dividing farmers, to set one group or one region against another, so that their common interests are confused. We saw the damaging effect of the effort to beat down farm prices, even at this time when the per-

capita income of farm people is only half the income of that 87 percent of our population that lives in our cities and towns.

I shall not use this occasion to single out those responsible or to place blame. But I do want to refer the Members of the House to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 15, 1955, pages 8366-8369, and of June 27, pages 9298-9300, in which I emphasize the need to get across to the people of this country the truth about agriculture. I hope that each of you, before the 2d session of the 84th Congress convenes next January, will make it your business to learn and preach the truth about agriculture, so that we shall come back here ready to act promptly and positively to reverse the recession in agriculture that not only is causing widespread hardships among our farm people but also holds a threat over the prosperity of our total economy.

In this it is my hope we may return to a nonpartisan consideration of the farmers' problems and the legislative remedies necessary to restoration of a sound agricultural economy. Through some 20 years, while we were building the farm program, our Committee on Agriculture considered farm legislation from a purely nonpartisan standpoint, and in the debates on this floor we saw the Members discussing the bills on their merits, devoid of political reference. Recently we have seen farm legislation in danger again of becoming a political football. We must know the truth about agriculture, and we must understand that the farm problems are of such tremendous economic importance to this country that they must be kept entirely out of partisan politics.

Mr. Speaker, while H. R. 12 represented our major effort to stop the recession in agriculture, the Committee on Agriculture was busy throughout this session on other legislation, dealing with the problems of small farmers, with foreign markets for our farm products, with farm credit, program improvements, distribution of food to needy persons, and other matters of importance to farmers and to our people generally.

Four hundred and fifty bills were referred to the committee in the first session of this Congress. On the same date in the first session of the four previous Congresses the total number of bills referred were: 80th Congress, 120; 81st Congress, 250; 82d Congress, 96; 83d Congress, 184. Hearings were held on every bill for which hearings were requested by its author, and the committee took official action with respect to more than half of the bills referred to it. The committee reported favorably to the House on 53 bills, and 39 bills within the jurisdiction of this committee were enacted and signed by the President.

The Congress provided funds through appropriations to finance the various programs in behalf of agriculture.

Among the major subjects handled by our committee were:

#### LOW-INCOME FARMERS

The Congress, through Public Law 132—S. 1755 and H. R. 6092—put a ceiling of 3 percent per annum on the interest rates for emergency loans made by the Farmers' Home Administration.



This legislation, of special benefit to small farmers, was prompted by the action of the Department of Agriculture, effective January 3, 1955, which raised the interest rate on emergency loans made by the Farmers' Home Administration from 3 to 5 percent. In this legislation the Congress took the position that a farmer in distress, who must go to the FHA because he is unable to get a loan from a private commercial banking institution, should not be forced to pay a higher rate of interest than 3 percent.

Through Public Law 360—S. 2098—the Congress authorized additional appropriations to the extension service for special programs to aid low-income farmers.

Our committee and the Congress recognize the necessity of improving the income and living standards in the low-income rural areas. Congress in the past has provided special credit facilities and other services for this purpose, including the program that has aided tenant farmers to become farm owners.

However, in recent years the number of farms in the United States has decreased and the tendency now is toward larger and larger farms. Meanwhile, many small-farm operators receive inadequate incomes for a satisfactory standard of living.

The fading out of the family owned and operated farm is of great concern to the Nation. The steady lessening of the number of family farms in recent years has resulted in the deterioration of many prosperous farm communities, and many rural churches have been closed as the farm population dwindled away.

This is a development warranting the attention of the Congress.

Moreover, there is a need for consideration of the part-time farmer who supplements his meager income from agriculture by working part time in town.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have appointed a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, under the chairmanship of Representative CLARK W. THOMPSON of Texas to make a thorough study of the ways and means to protect, foster and promote the family farm as the continuing dominant unit in American agriculture, and to improve the income and living standards of low income farm areas. This will include special attention to the manner in which we can adjust our farm programs to accommodate the convenience, productivity, and prosperity of the family farm unit.

This study will be entirely devoid of partisanship. Both major political parties are pledged in their platforms to safeguard the family farm.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Through Public Law 387—S. 2253—Congress provided for a vast expansion of operations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954—Public Law 480 of 83d Congress. The original act established a principle that America's abundance of food and fiber should be managed to expand international trade and to promote the economic stability of agriculture in the United States and the national welfare.

To expand foreign trade outlets for farmers and to develop new markets, this act authorized sales of our food and fiber for local currencies of other countries. The 83d Congress provided \$700 million to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities taken out of its stocks, to convert to dollars the local currencies of other countries received by private American exporters for goods delivered abroad under this program. Public Law 387 just enacted more than doubles this amount, making available \$1,500 million for this reimbursement purpose. Several improvements were made in the language of the original act, to facilitate movement of this commerce.

Public Law 25—S. 752—enacted by this Congress, also improves operations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, by removing the requirement that private stocks exported under title I be replaced by CCC stocks.

#### FOOD FOR THE NEEDY

The Congress took an important step to open wider the doors to storehouses of abundant foods for the relief of our needy people at home.

Through Public Law 311—H. R. 2851—it authorized, until June 30, 1957, distribution of wheat flour and cornmeal to needy individuals and families upon the request of the governor of a State. The distribution to a central location or locations in each State will be made by the Secretary of Agriculture, using up to \$15 million a year for this purpose. This makes bread available to the needy, who previously have been receiving principally perishable commodities, such as butter, cheese, and dried milk, from the Government food holdings.

This legislation helps meet an immediate need among unemployed coal miners and others.

Moreover, the committee is conducting thorough studies of the food-stamp plan and the various other proposals for the most beneficial use of the abundance of our agriculture.

#### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

A major enactment in the agricultural credit field was Public Law 347—H. R. 5168—which opens the way for greater farmer ownership and control of the cooperative farm-credit agencies. The farm-credit system is an entirely separate operation from the Farmers' Home Administration, which makes direct loans from appropriated funds for many farm purposes where private funds are not available, and FHA insures private loans in several fields. The lending institutions of the farm-credit system are the Federal land banks which make long-term farm-mortgage loans, the Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit associations, and the banks for cooperatives which finance the operations of farmers' cooperative associations.

Other enactments related to agricultural credit included:

Public Law 55—S. 941—authorizes the Federal land banks to purchase in bulk the remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation in their respective districts.

Public Law 117—S. 1582 and H. R. 5822—to extend for 2 years the period of making emergency loans under Public

Law 727, 83d Congress, which provided \$15 million of economic disaster loan authority.

Public Law 166—H. R. 4915—to extend the period for making special livestock loans for 2 years.

Public Law 273—S. 1758 and H. R. 6914—to simplify administration of the insured-mortgage provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Public Law 270—S. 1621—authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust or compromise debts of settlers on the Angostura project at Hot Springs, S. Dak.

Public Law 132, putting a 3-percent ceiling on the interest rates of FHA emergency loans, already has been mentioned in the discussion of legislation relating to low-income farmers.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION

Public Law 42—H. R. 1573—repeals that portion of the Agricultural Act of 1954 that denied agricultural conservation program payments to any farmer who knowingly harvests any basic commodity in excess of his acreage allotment.

Our committee found that this provision in the 1954 act would seriously retard the agricultural conservation program and that, in fact, it was in direct conflict with the spirit of several provisions of the acreage allotment and marketing-quota laws.

The committee said that programs designed to stabilize the price and the supply of specific agricultural commodities are and should be kept entirely separate from those programs having as their objective the preservation and improvement of our soil and water resources.

The marketing quota penalties and the loss of price supports in the case of acreage allotments have proved sufficient deterrents to overproduction of those commodities which are accorded price support in return for this measure of production control by farmers. Conservation programs are designed for the long-range benefit of the Nation as a whole. The carrying out of proper conservation measures, in many instances, may actually be unprofitable to the farmer who is working the land. The objectives of this program are entirely separate and different from the objectives of our price-support programs and should be kept so.

Public Law 264—S. 1167—provides that persons carrying out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland be eligible to receive ACP cost-sharing assistance if such practices directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned lands and such persons who use and maintain such Federal land, under agreement with the Federal agency having jurisdiction.

#### RESEARCH

Public Law 352—S. 1759—consolidates into 1 act the provisions of 12 acts authorizing expenditures for agricultural experiment stations. The new act is intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the experiment stations by simplifying their procedures.

#### TOBACCO

Public Law 21—H. R. 4951—directs the Secretary to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year. Authorizes reductions in redetermining this

quota, by an amount not exceeding one-tenth of an acre the existing burley allotments which are seven-tenths of an acre or less but more than five-tenths of an acre. Makes a permanent change in the minimum acreage allotment by establishing the new minimum as the smallest of the allotment established for the farm for the immediately preceding year, five-tenths of an acre, or 10 percent of the cropland. Provides that excess tobacco acreage for 1955 and thereafter shall not be considered as part of the farm history in establishing future acreage allotments. Penalizes tobacco producers who file, or aid in the filing of, false reports on tobacco acreage grown on their farms. Increases the excess-marketing penalty from 50 percent to 75 percent of the average market price for such tobacco for the preceding marketing year.

Public Law 96—Senate Joint Resolution 60—directs the Secretary to conduct a study of the burley tobacco program and report to Congress not later than November 1, 1955.

Public Law 279—S. 2297—provides that if marketing quotas on any kind of tobacco are disapproved in three consecutive referenda subsequent to 1952, a referendum on each kind of tobacco would be held only once every 3 years thereafter unless at least one-fourth of the growers of such kind of tobacco petition the Secretary prior to November 10 for a referendum before the end of the 3-year period.

Public Law 351—S. 2295 and H. R. 6847—provides that for the 3 years 1956 to 1958 the acreage allotment for any farm which has not been retired from agricultural production shall not be reduced below the acreage allotment which otherwise would be established because the harvested acreage was less than the allotted acreage unless the acreage harvested was less than 50 percent of the allotted acreage in each of the preceding 5 years, in which case it shall not be reduced for such reason to less than the largest acreage harvested in any year in such 5-year period.

Public Law 361—S. 2296 and H. R. 6846—provides that the production of tobacco on a farm for which no farm acreage allotment has been established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an "old" farm, provided that by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a "new" farm allotment but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm.

#### RICE

Public Law 29—H. R. 4647—increases each 1955 State rice acreage allotment by 2 percent. Provides each State with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment. Provides each county whose base acreage for 1955 exceeded by at least 2 percent its base acreage for 1950 with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment. Increases each State reserve for new producers and new farms to a minimum of 500 acres.

Public Law 28—H. R. 4356—provides that joint acreage allotments of rice shall be divided on the basis of acreage planted by each participant instead of on the

basis of each participant's share of the crop.

Public Law 27—H. R. 2839—authorizes the reapportionment of land which will not be planted in rice, and is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee, to other farms in the same county.

Public Law 228—S. 2511—provides that for 1956 no national rice acreage allotment be established which is less than 85 percent of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year.

Public Law 292—S. 2573—provides that in States where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis only the past plantings of rice by the producer within the State and acreage allotments previously established in the State for the producers shall be used in determining such allotments.

#### WHEAT

Public Law 8—S. 145—amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide for increased durum wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1955 crop for farms located in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Provides that this increase in allotments shall be in addition to the National, State and county wheat acreage allotments, and that acreage of class II durum wheat thereon shall not be considered in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Public Law 70—H. R. 5376 and S. 1531—modifies the State allotment formula by making 25 percent, instead of the present 50 percent, of the annual loan fund appropriations subject to State allotment on the basis of unelectrified farms during the first 6 months of the fiscal year. Thereafter the unexpended or unobligated funds will be merged with the remaining 75 percent of the annual loan funds which will be available without allotment, with not more than 25 percent of the unallotted loan funds to be employed in any one State, or in all the Territories. Loan funds which are not loaned or obligated may be carried over to the following years.

#### FARM LABOR

Public Law 319—H. R. 3822—extends until June 30, 1959 the Mexican farm-labor program. Relieves employers of double liability for the cost of returning a worker to Mexico where the employer has paid once for such movement but the Mexican does not return and is later apprehended. Specifies that the Secretary of Labor is to obtain information on the availability of domestic workers, prevailing wage rates, and labor shortages in the area, and then post publicly the number of workers to be imported.

#### COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Public Law 82—S. 1398 and H. R. 4514—to strengthen the investigation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, by extending the subpoena power to investigations as well as proceedings under the act.

Public Law 174—H. R. 122—includes onions in the commodities subject to

regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Public Law 248—S. 1051—authorizes the Secretary to adjust the fees and charges for registrations and renewals under the Commodity Exchange Act.

#### MARKETING PENALTIES

Public Law 272—S. 1757—provides that anyone who knowingly falsely marks or causes to be marked an agricultural commodity as being officially inspected or graded, when it has not in fact been so marked or graded, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or 1 year imprisonment, or both.

#### OTHER ENACTMENTS

Public Law 30—House Joint Resolution 107—authorizes the Secretary, upon consent of California Department of Agriculture, to release reversionary rights to the Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif.

Public Law 43—H. R. 1831—protects from claims and suits innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen.

Public Law 54—S. 1133 and H. R. 4576—authorizes payment equal to 50 percent of losses incurred, but not exceeding any State indemnity, in Iowa for swine destruction due to vesicular exanthema.

Public Law 81—S. 998 and H. R. 1762—provides for conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the city of Woodward, Okla.

Public Law 116—H. R. 2973—conveys 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.

Public Law 237—H. R. 4280—directs the Secretary to release on behalf of the United States conditions in 2 deeds conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina.

Public Law 257—S. 72—provides that certain lands acquired by the United States shall be administered by the Secretary as national forest lands.

Other legislation of importance to agriculture was passed by the Congress, including Public Law 86—H. R. 1—extending the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements; and Public Law 84—H. R. 5106—amending the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing.

Public Law 344—S. 2604 and H. R. 7541—increased the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$10 billion to \$12 billion. Public Law 14 repealed the law providing a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold.

The House Committee on Agriculture developed legislation in several fields where final action awaits the deliberations of the 2d session of the 84th Congress. These included:

#### SUGAR

The committee reported and the House approved H. R. 7030 to reenact and extend for 4 years, to December 31, 1960,



the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, with further amendments dealing primarily with adjustments of quotas intended to give domestic producers a fair share in the growth of the United States sugar market and to bring about an equitable participation by foreign suppliers in this market.

The legislation now is pending in the Senate. The Sugar Act, in the absence of any action by the Congress, would expire December 31, 1956.

Participation by the United States sugar producers in the future market growth in this country, as provided in H. R. 7030, does no more than restore to them the status they had under sugar-quota legislation prior to World War II.

In the Sugar Act of 1948, quotas for the domestic areas were limited to fixed quantities in order to assist Cuba in making the transition from wartime to peacetime conditions by assigning to her virtually all of the increases in the United States sugar market. It was recognized at the time that the change was of temporary nature and that at the appropriate time the domestic areas should resume participation in market growth.

Cuba, under H. R. 7030, retains its status as our largest foreign supplier. The actual tonnage which Cuba will market in the United States is expected to increase from year to year because of her participation in our market growth. Additional quotas granted to other foreign suppliers, as provided in the bill, are in line with our national policy of broadening our trade relations.

#### MARKETING FACILITIES FOR PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

H. R. 4054 seeks to reduce the cost of food to consumers and to improve the income of farmers through more efficient marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to insure loans by private lending institutions for the improvement and development of wholesale marketing facilities, designed to lessen the uneconomic practices in antiquated facilities that now cause greatly increased costs, undue losses, excessive waste, spoilage, and deterioration in the handling of these perishable foods.

Our Committee on Agriculture approved this bill for action in the House and Senate in the second session of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, our committee and this House made a proud record in behalf of the farm families of America during the 1st session of the 84th Congress, although we confronted hard and sometimes bitter opposition in our efforts to stop the growing recession in agriculture.

In closing, I want to stress that the farmers' problem is everybody's problem; that we cannot have a continuing prosperity in America without prosperity in agriculture; and I again appeal to each of you that, in these intervening months until we meet again, you acquaint yourselves with the plight of our farmers and their families, and that we return here ready to act promptly and decisively to remedy this blight of economic injustice on our farms.

### The Political Executive and the Senior Civil Service

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, much of the work now being done in the Federal Government is in the process of being contracted out to private industry, a step that is decreasing the nonveteran Federal employees at a terrific rate, as the National Association of Federal Career Employees points out.

In his message delivered to the Congress on July 13, 1955, the President said, in approving H. R. 6042, that—

I do not, by my approval of H. R. 6042, acquiesce in the provisions of section 638, and to the extent that this section seeks to give to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives authority to veto or prevent executive action, such section will be regarded as invalid by the executive branch of the Government in the administration of H. R. 6042, unless otherwise determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Earlier in his message the President says that—

The Constitution of the United States divides the functions of the Government into three departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and establishes the principle that they shall be kept separate.

Now, while the President speaks of the separation of powers in his message he must surely know that line or section veto of legislation enacted by the Congress is unconstitutional. He must also recognize that the determination of whether legislation is constitutional or unconstitutional is a function expressly reserved to the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

The President's position is clearly in direct conflict with the position taken by Abraham Lincoln in his First Inaugural Address in which he said:

I take the official oath today with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them to be held to be unconstitutional.

On the fundamental basis that it is for the Congress to say how and on what conditions public moneys shall be spent, the position of the General Accounting Office has always been to accord full effect to the clear meaning of any enactment by the Congress so long as it remains unchanged by legislative action and unimpaired by judicial determination. The General Accounting Office is responsible for seeing that the appropriations made by the Congress to carry out the provisions of law are disbursed

and accounted for in accordance with the laws relating thereto. I am confident that the Congress has made itself unmistakably clear as to its intent by the plain and positive provision of section 638 of H. R. 6042.

The establishment of a senior civil service, as provided in my bill, H. R. 6549, would, I believe, be of assistance to the President in avoiding the kind of egregious errors he seems to have made in his message regarding H. R. 6042.

I include as part of my remarks the letter by my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, PORTER HARDY, JR., in which he seeks an official determination by the Comptroller General of the issues involved in the President's message. Also included is the text of the President's message.

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

HON. JOSEPH CAMPBELL,  
The Comptroller General,  
General Accounting Office,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CAMPBELL: Section 638 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1956 provides that funds appropriated in that act cannot be used for the performance under contract with private industry of functions theretofore carried on by civilian Government personnel if the Appropriations Committee of the Senate or the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives disapproves.

Under date of July 13, 1955, the President of the United States sent to the Congress a statement setting forth his position in connection with section 638. He stated, in substance, that he had approved the bill, but that were it not for the urgent need of the funds by the Department of Defense he would have withheld his approval of the bill, since he had been advised by the Attorney General that section 638 constitutes an unconstitutional invasion of the province of the Executive; that he believed it to be his duty to oppose such a violation; and that while Congress has the right to deny an appropriation, it has not the right to confer upon its committees the power to veto executive action in the administration of an appropriation. A particularly pertinent part of the statement reads as follows:

"Since the organization of our Government, the President has felt bound to insist that executive functions be maintained unimpaired by legislative encroachment, just as the legislative branch has felt bound to resist interference with its power by the Executive. To acquiesce in a provision that seeks to encroach upon the proper authority of the Executive establishes a dangerous precedent. I do not, by my approval of H. R. 6042, acquiesce in the provisions of section 638, and to the extent that this section seeks to give to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives authority to veto or prevent executive action, such section will be regarded as invalid by the executive branch of the Government in the administration of H. R. 6042, unless otherwise determined by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The question upon which I should like to have your advice concerns the authority and the responsibility of the General Accounting Office in the audit of appropriated funds to disallow credit for payments which contravene the provisions either of the act which makes the appropriation, or of any other applicable statute.

I am in full accord with the President when he refers to the fact that three separate and independent branches of government were established by the Constitution of

the United States; when he refers to the duty and responsibility of each of these branches to refrain from exercising functions which properly have been conferred upon another branch; and when he refers to the duty of public officials to resist encroachments upon their constituted responsibilities. However, I must part company with the President when he takes to himself the right to declare unconstitutional the provisions of any law prior to a binding decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If I interpret the President's statement correctly, he takes the position that since he believes section 638 to be unconstitutional, upon advice by his legal adviser, the Attorney General, he does not intend to comply with that section unless it be declared valid by a court of competent jurisdiction. I had always thought that once a bill is passed by both Houses of the Congress and signed by the President of the United States, the provisions of that law were binding on all of us. I had always thought that personal views with respect to constitutionality, no matter by whom those views might be entertained, could not detract one iota from the conclusive effect of the law so long as it remained on the books unrepealed, or until its provisions were declared to be unconstitutional by a court of last resort. In this I am reminded—and I might say supported—by a portion of Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address, in which he said:

"I take the official oath today with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them to be held to be unconstitutional."

Unless I am greatly mistaken, former Comptroller Generals have taken the position that it is not a proper function of that office to determine constitutionality of laws duly enacted by the Congress. I believe, too, that in the past when there have come to the attention of the Comptroller General facts which indicate an intention not to conform to duly enacted provisions of law, firm steps were taken by the General Accounting Office to obviate such intended violations of law, even to the extent of withholding funds from the agency involved. Specifically, I should like to know what the General Accounting Office intends to do in the situation at hand.

Sincerely yours,

PORTER HARDY, Jr.,  
Member of Congress.

#### To the Congress of the United States:

I have today approved H. R. 6042 making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. I have done so because the funds which the bill makes available are urgently needed by the Department of Defense. Except for this imperative need, I would have withheld my approval of the bill, for I am advised by the Attorney General that one of its provisions, section 638, constitutes an unconstitutional invasion of the province of the Executive.

Section 638 deals with the authority of the Department of Defense to rid itself of many of the manifold activities that it has been performing with its civilian personnel, and that can be adequately and economically performed by private industry without danger to the national security. That section states that funds appropriated in the bill cannot be used to enable the Secretary of Defense to exercise this authority if, in the case of any activity of the Department proposed to be terminated, the Appropriations

Committee of the Senate or the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives disapproves such proposed termination.

The Constitution of the United States divides the functions of the Government into three departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—and establishes the principle that they shall be kept separate. Neither may exercise functions belonging to the others. Section 638 violates this constitutional principle.

I believe it to be my duty to oppose such a violation. The Congress has the power and the right to grant or to deny an appropriation. But once an appropriation is made the appropriation must, under the Constitution, be administered by the executive branch of the Government alone, and the Congress has no right to confer upon its committees the power to veto executive action or to prevent executive action from becoming effective.

Since the organization of our Government, the President has felt bound to insist that executive functions be maintained unimpaired by legislative encroachment, just as the legislative branch has felt bound to resist interference with its power by the Executive. To acquiesce in a provision that seeks to encroach upon the proper authority of the Executive establishes a dangerous precedent. I do not, by my approval of H. R. 6042, acquiesce in the provisions of section 638, and to the extent that this section seeks to give to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives authority to veto or prevent executive action, such section will be regarded as invalid by the executive branch of the Government in the administration of H. R. 6042, unless otherwise determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

One other rider added to the bill is most unfortunate. This rider—contained in section 630—virtually precludes the Services from considering the purchase of foreign made spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth.

This rider—attached to the bill without adequate opportunity for reasons against it to be presented—runs directly counter to the steps which have been taken by the administration in the field of Government procurement policy. No reason appears why foreign made spun silk yarn, or indeed any other article or commodity of foreign origin, should be singled out for special exemption from the general provisions of the buy-American legislation. By making it virtually impossible for our friends abroad to sell us goods when such goods are materially less expensive to our taxpayers than those that can be procured domestically, such provisions could effect a deadly attrition of our whole international trade policy and bring about impairment of our relations with other nations.

It is my earnest hope that as soon as possible the Congress will repeal section 630 of the bill in its entirety.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1955.

### Annual Report of Hon. Stuyvesant Wainwright, Member of Congress, First District of New York

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this is my annual report to you, the citizen, the taxpayer. As your Congress-

man, I am your employee; consequently, you are entitled to know what has transpired in the Congress of the United States this year.

To properly present the picture to you, we must start with the President's state of the Union message in January. At that time President Eisenhower asked the Congress for specific legislation for the benefit of all of the people. He set the guideposts for Congress to follow. Rather than say whether this was a good or bad Congress, let me present a basic score chart. Then you can determine whether we were useful or whether we were "do-nothing." Remember one thing: This Congress was controlled by the Democratic Party. They had enough votes alone to carry out the President's program had they been so inclined.

#### THE EISENHOWER REQUESTS

First. A badly needed national highway program was offered. This was killed by a straight Democratic Party vote.

Second. A strong resolution on the defense of Formosa was requested. This was passed with only three dissenting votes.

Third. Extension of flexible farm supports to help all farmers was part of the Eisenhower Republican program. This was defeated by a coalition of midwestern Republicans and the Democrats.

Fourth. Extension of the draft was recommended. This measure was passed by a bipartisan vote.

Fifth. A military Reserve program was proposed. The Congress, on a split-party vote, gave the President a very weak manpower law.

Sixth. Federal aid to school building was called for. The Democratic leadership refused to let the measure be debated.

Seventh. Better health and welfare requirements were urged. The Democratic leadership refused to let this measure be debated.

Eighth. A reasonable increase—from 75 cents to 90 cents—in the minimum-wage law was suggested. "Big" union pressure forced the Democrats to pass a \$1 minimum. This action killed all chance of widening coverage. The 90-cent figure would have offered the opportunity to give coverage to those unfortunate people who do not have the benefit of "big" union representation.

Ninth. The President's atom-powered merchant ship proposal would have done much to advance our practical application policy for the peaceful use of atomic energy. The Democratic-controlled committees of Congress turned down this reasonable request on straight party-line votes.

Tenth. Statehood for Hawaii was defeated by the Democratic leadership forcing Alaska into the vote.

Eleventh. Pay increases for the military and for the Federal employees were passed by a large bipartisan vote.

Twelfth. Foreign military assistance was passed by a moderate bipartisan vote.

These 12 major items are symbolic of the treatment the President received. As you can see, six measures were defeated outright. The balance, except the



noncontroversial, were reduced in potentiality.

It is difficult to understand why, for example, the Democratic leadership turned a deaf ear to the President's request for juvenile delinquency studies. In the field of foreign affairs, tariff and trade, the Democratic Congress has supported the President rather well. But this impression has tended to mislead the public into believing that this has also been true with respect to domestic matters. While I have mentioned a number of key items in the President's program which the Congress killed or pigeonholed, additional mention must be made on one issue: Roads. What better way of expressing my own opinion than to quote the President's statement:

I am deeply disappointed by the rejection by the House of Representatives of legislation to authorize a nationwide system of highways.

The Nation badly needs new highways. The good of our people, of our economy and of our defense, requires that construction of these highways be undertaken at once.

There is difference of conviction, I realize, over means of financing this construction.

I have proposed one plan of financing which I consider to be sound. Others have proposed other methods. Adequate financing there must be, but contention over the method should not be permitted to deny our people these critically needed roads.

I would devoutly hope that the Congress would reconsider this entire matter before terminating this session.

Congress did not reconsider; 214 Democrats joined 7 Republicans in voting down the President's proposal. But they went even further; 128 Democrats voted against their own road bill. This is another example proving the difficulties a Republican President must endure with a Democratic Congress. Newspaper accounts tend to overplay what has been done; they skip lightly over the failures.

Yet the President on his own initiative carried out two more Republican pledges. He obtained the release of our fliers, unjustly imprisoned by the Chinese Communists. But possibly more important, he also put forward the key to peace at the Geneva summit conference. There is now a cautious hope for world harmony.

A report to the people that neglected to present these facts to you would be worthless. Now you can be the judge of this 1st session of the 84th Congress.

#### CONTINUED LOCAL PROSPERITY

In my annual report of 1954 I predicted for Long Island—for 1955—abundance and prosperity. I predicted a continuance of our population increase; of our building boom; of continued industrial expansion. My political opponents cried, "Politics." Yet every bureau of Government shows that, for once, people in a peacetime economy "never did have it so good." The population figures obtained from unofficial sources—we do not have a census until 1960—shows that this congressional district is probably well over 600,000, or double the size at the time of my election in 1952.

For the next 12 months, I predict a continuation of this expansion and prosperity for Long Island in nearly all manner or means with the principal exception of the potato farmer. And why is

he suffering? Overproduction is the simple and correct answer. California, for example, has planted thousands upon thousands of new acres in potatoes. But what is worse is to be found with the sometimes termed free-ride farmer. He is being paid by your Government not to plant wheat and corn. So what does he do? Why, of course, he plants potatoes; and, this activity has greatly added to this year's overlarge crop. The farmers' price has been cut to a diminutive figure. The Congress opposed my proposals to restrict the so-called free-ride farmer from planting potatoes in diverted acres.

However, your Congressman has attacked this problem by recommending to the Department of Agriculture a 7-point program. We have held a series of meetings with the Department leaders and with the potato industry in an effort to define an effective policy. It is not quite as easy as it sounds: 400 million bushels will be grown this year; the country can absorb only 340 million by home consumption and through export. What does one do with the 60 million bushels? Dump them in the ocean? This even goes against the grain of the socialist types. Crop price support? Maybe. It is certainly better than starvation. The ultimate answer is less production; but, how do you tell a free American farmer not to plant this or that? By this potato example you see but one of the major problems a Congressman must face.

#### POSTAL MATTERS

On the positive side of our efforts in the postal field, I am pleased to point up some of the present achievements:

A. Obtained new postoffice facilities for Bayport, Centereach, North Massapequa, and Rocky Point.

B. Obtained an extension of R. F. D. services from the Central Islip office.

C. Obtained city delivery for the Parkdale area from the Farmingdale Post Office.

D. Awaiting an appropriation of up to \$725,000 for a new post office in Babylon.

E. Approved city delivery in the village of East Hampton on a permanent basis.

F. Obtained the continuance of operation of the Shinnecock Hills Post Office—the Department had closed this facility.

G. Obtained city delivery for West Sayville.

#### MILITARY AND FOREIGN ACTIVITIES

Our military appointments have been most successful. Two young men from Suffolk were among the 21 sent by New York to the new Air Force Academy. As you can see, this county can well be proud to send 10 percent of New York's representation when we have less than 2 percent of the population. The periodic grades of the young men in all of the service academies are sent to me. I have written them letters of encouragement, and sometimes, of warning. Next year I will fill additional vacancies based, as usual, on a comprehensive examination.

One great field of service by our office involves foreign travel. Our office expedited the issuance of over 50 passports. From the date of application a passport takes nearly 6 weeks before it

is issued. We are averaging slightly better than 10 days.

People say the Refugee Relief Act has not been working. This is fallacious. This year we have assisted more than 40 people in obtaining admission to this Nation, and over half of these were admitted under this act. Of seven private immigration bills introduced in this session of Congress, favorable action was taken by the House of Representatives on all but one. Two have already received final action by the President. The other four bills will be acted upon by the Senate early in the next session. It is anticipated that final action by the President would be taken no later than March 1.

We have serviced over 50 veterans' cases, clarifying such matters as national service life insurance dividends and disability compensation. We have gone to the Veterans' Administration in 10 instances of reported abuses by builders in veterans' housing matters. For all but one instance the complaints have been successfully resolved; and, in this one, we believe a settlement will be obtained.

We have received over 80 requests from servicemen for compassionate transfers and emergency leaves or discharges. The policy for our Government must be observed, yet in desperate situations we are able to be of immediate assistance. We are able to obtain special discharges in cases of extreme hardship. In one instance we were able to arrange, on 8 hours' notice, for a mother to fly to England to visit her GI son, badly injured in an auto accident.

#### EROSION AND PUBLIC WORKS

In the field of public works for Long Island, we believe that more has been achieved, with one major exception, than in any single year. For example, Fire Island Inlet was accepted as a permanent maintenance project. The United States Army engineers have allocated funds for studies of both the Moriches and Shinnecock Inlets. This will require an expenditure of \$16,400. Based on these studies, permanent programs will be instituted. In addition to these achievements, for the two inlets in question, the Coast Guard has made sizable commitments with regard to their receiving new channel markings.

For years the users of Mattituck and Montauk Harbors have been demanding a better channel. This year we succeeded, and dredging work has just been completed. More must be done. For example, in the Montauk Harbor case we will make an all-out effort to obtain funds for repair and maintenance of the south-east jetty. Maintenance funds were obtained for the dredging of the Great South Bay inland waterway channel. This, too, must be kept open or else the advantage of this natural waterway is lost.

One unfortunate story must be related. Due to a refusal on the part of the Governor of the State of New York to permit the contribution of \$12,500, a \$50,000 cooperative study has been willfully delayed. No progress on erosion can be realized until the United States Army engineers make the survey in question. Fifty percent of the funds must come

from State and local sources and 50 percent from the Federal Government. Late last year the county of Suffolk put up its share—\$12,500. This was to be added to last year's token amount provided by the Federal Government. Congress completed the balance of the Federal funds this year. However, even after a visit to Suffolk County, and, recognizing our plight, the Governor of New York—Averell Harriman—withheld State moneys from this project until recently. It is utterly incomprehensible why politics should be injected into beach erosion. In Washington, Republicans and Democrats work in harmony where the public welfare requires. Why should this not be true in New York State?

#### HURRICANE WARNINGS

You may remember that directly after hurricane Carol, in September 1954, I visited with the Chief of the Weather Bureau and his staff. At that time I recommended vast changes in the hurricane advisory services. The results will be seen this year in the excellent warning systems provided when and if a hurricane is sighted.

The Weather Bureau is only one phase of hurricane work. A disaster plan on the local level is essential.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to these major projects, a number of local and miscellaneous items should be called to your attention:

First. A special column has been written for your weekly newspaper. In this manner you can be constantly aware of current problems. For the balance of this year my column will be written by members of the President's Cabinet and other executive heads.

Second. A regular radio broadcast report has been made over all local radio stations each Sunday from January through August. These will be resumed in January 1956.

Third. Office hours are held periodically in Huntington and Wainscott. In addition, the Washington office will provide daily service 52 weeks a year and members of my staff will be available on Long Island at all times.

Fourth. Consultations have been held with the Director of Fish and Wildlife and the Secretary of the Interior in an effort to have the special Long Island wildfowl hunting season continued.

Fifth. Prohibited the closing of the Shinnecock Canal bridge by the United States Army Antiaircraft Command. Had this action taken place, the south fork would have been cut off during the crucial weekend traffic periods.

Sixth. Have advocated and am pursuing the possibility of erecting a new bridge across the Shinnecock Canal to accommodate present traffic demands.

Seventh. Have interceded in behalf of local residents with the United States Army to see that no community harm occurred in the selection and operation of Nike sites. This often proved difficult, due to the personal interests involved. However, location of the existing sites are in the best interests of the national defense.

Eighth. Polled, at my own expense, a cross section of the citizens of the dis-

trict on the issues of the day. Only by sampling your opinion can I be kept constantly aware of your views.

Ninth. Conducted an Americanism essay contest for youngsters with the prize—a framed parchment of the oath of allegiance—being presented to the winner by President Dwight Eisenhower in his office in the White House. Not only were the winner and his family present, but also the leaders of Suffolk County's veterans' organizations participated.

Tenth. Established and presented a political-science prize at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point. While this institution is not in the district, we on Long Island are proud of its record.

Eleventh. Assisted First District small-business firms in obtaining their fair share of defense contracts.

Twelfth. Introduced legislation for the reimbursement of federally impacted school districts which had already gone ahead with their school-building programs. This legislation passed the House of Representatives, the Senate, and was signed by the President of the United States. Many Long Island school districts have benefited from this, as well as other school districts throughout the United States.

As usual, it has been a pleasure to serve you for another year. Your patience, where we have tried and have not been successful, is especially appreciated. Your comments, advice, and suggestions are always welcome.

### Legislative Division, Department of the Interior

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. A. L. MILLER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to commend the Department of the Interior and its Legislative Division for their outstanding and improved legislative service to the committee and the Congress during the session of Congress just ended.

The Department has made an invaluable contribution to our House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Congress with respect to timely submission of requested reports on legislation, making available departmental witnesses when requested, and in their continuing service in supplying needed informational background material.

A comparison of the activities of the Department in submitting reports during the 83d and 84th Congresses reveals that experience gained early in the Eisenhower administration has resulted in streamlining of this important liaison function. In the session just ended we had received 163 reports on pending bills against 236 requests. For the same period during the 1st session of the 83d Congress, Interior submitted reports on 90 bills against 233 requests.

I am advised that of a total of 732 such requests from all committees during the first session of the 84th Congress, Interior had submitted 489 reports, and that with cancellations deducted only 210 requests were pending at adjournment. This compares with 571 requests for the comparable period in the 82d Congress, when 235 reports were submitted and 351 were pending at adjournment. For a like period—the 1st session of the 83d Congress—630 reports were requested by all committees, 234 submitted, and 273 pending at adjournment.

An inquiry directed to the Department has revealed how these beneficial procedural changes were made possible.

I am advised that Interior, based on experience gained during the last Congress, completely revamped reporting procedures in 1954 by establishing a Legislative Division reporting directly to the Department solicitor. Prior to that, I understand, final draft reports were prepared by the several bureaus and agencies under Interior, in addition to their other day-to-day duties, and that presently reports are actually written in the Legislative Division, based on memorandum opinions from the bureaus and agencies.

This centralizing of reporting procedures, in addition to markedly speeding up elapsed time between report request and report submission, has substantially reduced the total personnel assigned to this function in the Department and has freed bureau and agency personnel to concentrate on their principal duties. Further, it has placed in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Legislative Division a single desk responsible for the legislative liaison function with Congress; this permits direct inquiries to one source when it is necessary to determine the status of pending requests.

In light of the foregoing, I wish to commend the Secretary and the office of the Legislative counsel and his aides in the Legislative Division of Interior for their work which has made possible improved assistance to the Congress and the committee in their functions.

### Activities of the Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives—The Chairman's Report

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. WRIGHT PATMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee on Small Business was created in the 84th Congress by House Resolution 114, agreed to on January 27, 1955. Creation of the present committee marked the seventh consecutive Congress in which a Small Business Committee has been appointed since the first such committee was created in 1941, by a resolution which I introduced.

During the first session of the 84th Congress, as in past years, a large part



of the committee's time and staff assistance has been taken up with the handling of a large volume of day-to-day requests from small businesses. These requests were referred to the committee, for the most part, by Members of the House. They cover, it would seem, almost every topic under the sun. The bulk of these, however, have been from small-business men who have become enmeshed in a procedural snarl while attempting to conclude some business transaction with the Government, who wish to transact some business with the Government, or who find that some Government procedure or regulation is working a hardship. Not a few of the complaints reaching the committee concern alleged violations of law, or alleged malfeasance or misfeasance on the part of Government personnel, and the complainant wishes to preserve a degree of confidentiality from the executive branch, or is not sure of the proper place to make his complaint.

Altogether there have been many hundreds of requests for individual assistance or information, and these have required a large volume of correspondence and a large number of meetings. The committee has given attention to each request made of it, and has tried in each instance to render useful assistance or advice. The committee has given particular attention, however, to those requests which indicate that in helping an individual firm, we will also help small business generally. In short, the committee has paid particular attention to requests which indicate that some Government practice or procedure is adversely affecting small business, or that some other condition exists which may adversely affect numbers of small-business firms.

#### PROSPERITY OF SMALL BUSINESS

The large volume of requests for assistance in transacting business with the Government may reflect in part the not-too-prosperous state of the small-business segments of business. The unprecedented earnings and dividend payments enjoyed by many of the big corporations during recent months reflect a business prosperity in which smaller firms have not fully shared. Reports of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission for the first quarter of this year show that profit rates of manufacturing corporations were graduated in accordance with the corporate-size class. Furthermore, while profit rates of the largest manufacturing corporations have gone up in recent years, profit rates of smaller corporations have drastically fallen. Annual rates of profits—after taxes—for four selected size groups of manufacturing corporations may be compared for the last several years, as follows:

[In percent]

Asset size of corporations	1952	1953	1954	1st quarter 1955
Less than \$250,000.....	9.3	6.8	3.2	3.6
\$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.....	8.0	7.5	5.6	7.9
\$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000.....	9.7	9.9	8.7	9.3
Over \$100,000,000.....	11.8	12.1	12.1	13.8

(Profits as percent of stockholders' equity.)

While there are no official figures for profits in the trade and service fields, Dun & Bradstreet's reports of business failures suggest that small firms in these fields have likewise failed to keep pace in the big business prosperity. Although there were slightly fewer failures in retail trade and commercial service during the first 6 months of the year than there were in the business downturn of the first half of 1954, failures in both of these fields have been considerably greater than in the 2 previous years. The number of retail-trade failures in the first half of 1955 were 36 percent and 31 percent greater, respectively, than in the first half of 1952 and 1953. Similarly, failures in commercial service firms were 33 and 28 percent greater than in 1952 and 1953. Failures in wholesale trade have increased steadily since 1952, and the number of such failures in the first 6 months of 1955 were 47 percent greater than in the first half of 1952. Substantially all of the failures in these three fields—retail, wholesale, and service trades—have been failures of small firms, where liabilities of less than \$100,000 were involved.

#### FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to its day-to-day operations, the committee has organized five subcommittees to carry on planned programs of study and investigation. On February 23, 1955, the committee met in open session and announced work programs which encompass a wide variety of subject matter. On introducing the committee's work program at this meeting I pointed out that—

It has been principally for the reason that so many subjects impinge upon the welfare of small business that the House of Representatives has maintained a Small Business Committee during the last 14 years. This committee's job is to study these subjects from the standpoint of small business, and to keep the House advised. For the same reason, however, our committee can hope only to investigate those subjects which are of the more pressing importance to small business. Yet, even so, our agenda is an ambitious one.

I should like to take up now, a brief review of each of the subcommittees' programs and the progress of each during the session of Congress recently closed.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1 ON FEDERAL REGULATORY COMMISSIONS

Subcommittee No. 1 is composed of the Honorable JOE L. EVINS, of Tennessee, chairman; Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York; and Hon. WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, of Ohio.

The subcommittee has as its goal a careful study and investigation of the organization and procedures of some 6 or 8 independent Federal regulatory agencies. The duties of these agencies include enforcement of trade and anti-monopoly laws, and the regulation of several major segments of business. Several of these so-called regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Civil Aeronautics Board, exercise powers to decide which private firms shall be licensed to operate the quasi-monopolistic business under the jurisdiction of these agencies, and

under which terms and conditions these business franchises shall be enjoyed. Manifestly, the manner in which these agencies exercise their powers determines competitive relationships in which small business has a vital concern. The Federal Trade Commission, while it has no duties for regulating commerce, in the strict sense of the phrase, is no less of vital importance to small business. Its function is to try to maintain competition so that competition will be an effective regulator of those segments of business which are not regulated by the other regulatory agencies. It has the duty of enforcing certain of the anti-trust laws, including the Robinson-Patman Act, which have been designed to protect small business and the public generally from monopolistic practices.

One frequently made allegation which the subcommittee is looking into is that these regulatory agencies have lost their independence, through reorganization, and have in practical effect become a part of the executive branch. In announcing the program of the subcommittee, the chairman [Mr. EVINS] said:

We shall pay particular attention to those commissions which have been reorganized under a Hoover Commission reorganization plan. These regulatory commissions were originally conceived to be nonpartisan, or at least bipartisan, and they were intended to be of a judicial character. Most certainly, they were set up to be independent of the executive branch of the Government. The Hoover Commission plans made a radical change from this original conception. These plans made the chairman of each commission responsible to the President, to serve at the pleasure of the President, and they gave the chairman complete control and direction over the commissions' staff. It is now time to find out how these reorganizations have worked out.

The subcommittee has collected and analyzed a considerable body of information bearing upon the organization and enforcement procedures of the FTC and the FPC. In addition, public hearings were held at which officials and former officials of the FTC and the FPC testified on July 18 through 22 and on July 27 and 28.

Conceptually, the independent regulatory agencies operate under delegations of Congress' powers to regulate commerce. They were originally intended to be arms of the Congress and were charged with the enforcement of no policy but the policy of the law. Hence, if through reorganization, or otherwise, these agencies have come under big-business domination, control or even influence, then the Federal agencies and laws which were intended to give impartial treatment to small business have been subverted.

Investigations to date have revealed that if the top managements of the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Power Commission have not demonstrated injudicious leanings in favor of big business, these officials have demonstrated at least a lack of candor in accounting to congressional committees, and to the public generally, for their stewardships of these public agencies.

#### FACTS AND CLAIMS ABOUT FTC AND FPC

With reference to the Federal Trade Commission, the record reveals several

items of too serious a nature to be lightly dismissed.

First. The present Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission—Mr. Howrey—while holding this judicial office, became a member of a group known as the Attorney General's National Committee to Study Antitrust Laws, and assisted that group in preparing a major lobbying effort against the antitrust laws. Among other things, the FTC Chairman assigned staff members of the FTC to assist this group in writing its report, thus diverting funds which had been appropriated by Congress for enforcement of the antitrust laws to the benefit of a private lobbying group whose efforts are directed at wrecking the antitrust laws. The membership of this group was well known when the FTC Chairman joined it; and the group was well known to be made up almost exclusively of lawyers who specialize in defending big business clients in antitrust suits. Another fact which Mr. Howrey could easily have learned before joining this group, if he did not know, was that half of the lawyers in this group were representing defendants in antitrust suits which were actually pending at the very time these lawyers set out to write their report. Subsequently Mr. Howrey signed the report of this group, thus lending the prestige of his high office to a long list of recommendations for weakening the antitrust laws, including both recommendations for tricky changes in the interpretation of these laws by the FTC and the courts and recommendations for weakening these laws by new legislation. Several of the antitrust laws which would be wrecked or substantially weakened by these recommendations, including the Robinson-Patman Act, are among the laws which this official took an oath to uphold and enforce.

Second. During the 2 years of Mr. Howrey's chairmanship of the FTC, he and his General Counsel—Mr. Kintner—have made numerous public references to the Chairman's alleged purity of judicial conduct in disqualifying himself from participating in cases in which he had represented big business clients before the FTC as a private lawyer. Moreover, FTC's General Counsel testified under oath before the subcommittee that the Chairman had never discussed with him the FTC's quantity limit case against the rubber-tire manufacturers, a case in which Mr. Howrey had been counsel for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Yet 2 minutes later, the Chairman of the FTC was forced to admit that he had accompanied the FTC's General Counsel on a secret visit to the Solicitor General of the United States and that together they discussed this case with the Solicitor General. In explanation for their conduct, both FTC Chairman Howrey and Mr. Kintner told the subcommittee that the purpose of their visit to the Solicitor General was to urge him to comply with a formal request of the Federal Trade Commission that he petition the Supreme Court of the United States to review this case. The facts show that after the informal visit from the FTC Chairman and his General Counsel, the Solicitor General rejected the FTC's formal request. An inevitable

result of this was that the case was remanded to a United States district court; and a probable further result will be that another 10 years will elapse before this case reaches the Supreme Court, during which time the FTC's cease-and-desist order will be held in abeyance, and the tire companies involved in this case will be free to continue the monopolistic practices which the FTC's order was intended to stop.

Third. Both the FTC Chairman and his General Counsel have made a number of speeches during the past 12 months giving the impression that the FTC had mobilized to combat the wave of business mergers which has been receiving a great deal of public attention, and that this agency was going vigorously about the enforcement of the new antimerger law. For example, on January 27, 1955, FTC's General Counsel made a speech which was headlined in the press as "Mergers Jam FTC Work, Official Says."

A subcommittee questionnaire answered by the FTC in March shows, however, that through mid-February 1955 only 6 percent of FTC's expenses had been made for antimerger work, including a substantial sum spent in making a study of mergers. A further answer to the subcommittee's questionnaire revealed that the FTC had not issued a single antimerger complaint in the 9½ months since Chairman Howrey's much-ballyhooed reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission, which was to mobilize the FTC to cope with mergers and other monopoly problems.

In mid-May 1955, the Federal Trade Commission released a 230-page report on mergers. Data in this report showed that 522 corporate mergers had been made by combines having in excess of \$50 million of assets, and the report shows such other facts as these: 22 big corporations had acquired and merged 244 other corporations; 1 huge corporation had acquired and merged 48 other corporations in the dairy-food field, and another huge corporation had acquired and merged 17 corporations in the same field. FTC still had issued no antimerger complaint during the fiscal year 1955. In June 1955 a hearing before a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary revealed that FTC had still issued no antimerger complaint during the fiscal year 1955, and that it had made only 4 field investigations of mergers.

Fourth. Over the past 18 months the FTC Chairman and his General Counsel—Mr. Kintner—have made numerous speeches describing a new and vigorous program for prosecuting violations of the FTC cease-and-desist orders which have accumulated over the years. In testimony before the subcommittee on July 18, 1955, FTC's General Counsel was forced to admit that under Mr. Howrey's chairmanship the FTC has not brought a single suit seeking penalties for a violation of FTC's cease-and-desist orders in antimonopoly cases. The vigorous new program, which is under the General Counsel's direction, has, however, resulted in civil penalty suits against small-business firms for alleged

violations of orders against allegedly misleading advertising.

The factual basis for FTC's recent claims that its work during the past fiscal year has set an alltime record for vigorous enforcement of the antimonopoly laws are yet to be examined. The FTC publicity handouts make much of the point that 30 cease-and-desist orders were issued in antimonopoly cases during the year, as compared to an average of 24 per year in the 4 previous years. These handouts neglect to mention, however, that 18, or nearly two-thirds, of the 30 antimonopoly orders issued during the past fiscal year were worked out in agreement with the alleged law violators, and were consented to by them without contest. The quality of the orders issued even without the violator's consent, moreover, is a matter which can be appraised only after the contents of these orders are carefully compared with the exact charges previously made against the alleged violators in the FTC complaints. A former FTC Commissioner told the subcommittee, with reference to these statistics, that "it is very easy to make out a case of great activity if you do not differentiate the elephants from the rabbits."

The other basis on which the FTC lays its claims to record-sitting antimonopoly activity is the fact that it issued 36 new complaints in the past year, as compared to an average of 29 new complaints in the 4 previous fiscal years. An oft-made allegation is that FTC has recently directed its antimonopoly complaints at small-business firms and has thus shifted its fire from the monopoly "elephants" to the monopoly "rabbits." This allegation could be quickly and definitely settled by comparing the asset sizes of the firms against which complaints have been issued during the past several years. On July 19, 1955, the subcommittee requested FTC Chairman Howrey to submit such comparisons, but to date this information has not been received by the subcommittee.

With reference to the Federal Power Commission, the investigation to date likewise indicates that if the top management of this agency has not shown injudicious leanings in favor of big business, it, too, has been less than candid in discussing with congressional committees certain of its actions which have favored big business.

First. The subcommittee's investigation revealed that the FPC and certain of its staff members advised on and assisted in the drafting of the proposed Dixon-Yates contract. Evidence adduced at the hearings on July 28, 1955, reveals that the General Counsel and two assistant general counsels of the FPC's Bureau of Laws had been asked for legal opinions on the Dixon-Yates contract at the time this contract was being negotiated and that these three officials had rendered opinions strongly condemning the proposed contract. Two legal memoranda on this subject prepared by the Acting General Counsel and the Assistant General Counsel of the FPC were submitted to the FPC in late August of 1954, and the FPC formally heard the opinion of its General Counsel on the same subject in mid-September



of 1954. Yet in November 1954, when the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy sought to obtain from the FPC Chairman—Mr. Kuykendall—any opinions which FPC's Bureau of Laws might have rendered on the Dixon-Yates contract, the FPC Chairman told that committee that the Bureau of Laws had not been asked to render an opinion.

Second. While the Small Business Committee has not and will not attempt to appraise the question whether the public interest would have been better served by the construction of Federal high dam in Hells Canyon than by turning this power site over to a private utility for the erection of low dams, the committee has noted that in its announcement of August 3, 1955, the Federal Power Commission states that it formally decided this question on July 27, 1955. In testifying before the subcommittee on July 28 the FPC Chairman refused to answer questions pertaining to the Hells Canyon matter on the ground that this matter was pending before the Federal Power Commission for decision.

#### QUESTIONS OF INDEPENDENCE

The subcommittee's studies to date indicate that a number of the regulatory agencies were reorganized not only as a result of the Hoover Commission reorganization plans, but that they have subsequently been reorganized to meet recommendations of private firms of management consultants, or consultants employed for this purpose. Information obtained from the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Power Commission indicates that all of these agencies have been twice reorganized since 1950.

The investigations and hearings to date have raised a number of important issues about which the subcommittee has not yet reached conclusions. It may be noted, however, that a diversity of views has been expressed concerning the system whereby the Chairmen of these Commissions are named by the President.

With reference to the FTC, the Chairman—Mr. Howrey—testified that he approves the present system. Commissioner Gwynne indicated that he likewise favors the system of a permanent Chairman and believes this system contributes to more prompt handling of the Commission's work. Commissioner Secrest indicated that because of his limited experience on the FTC he had no recommendation on the question whether the system of Commission selection of its Chairman, or Presidential selection, is better, but Commissioner Secrest did recommend taking away the power of the President to change the Chairman. Commissioner Mead, who will retire from the FTC on September 26, strongly recommended a return to the system whereby the FTC selects its own Chairman, with the creation of a strong executive officer to be responsible to the whole Commission. Former Commissioners Carson, Spingarn, and Caretta—who likewise served on the FTC both before and after the Hoover Commission reorganization plan went into

effect—made similar recommendations. Former Commissioner Freer, who is now a practicing attorney before the ICC and the FPC, gave the subcommittee a history of the various organization plans which have been tried in those Commissions, and strongly urged a return to the system whereby the regulatory Commissions select their own Chairmen.

Testimony of officials of the FPC was unanimous on the point that this Commission is intended, and must be in fact, an arm of Congress, free from executive influence. Hearings brought out that the Chairman—Mr. Kuykendall—had sought and received from the White House an opinion concerning the scope of his power and duties as Chairman.

The Chairman—Mr. Kuykendall—expressed agreement with the reorganization plan under which the FPC now operates, although he pointed out that he had not been a Commissioner prior to the adoption of this plan. Commissioner Draper, who has been a member of the FPC for 22 years, told the subcommittee that he preferred the old system and that he had dissented on the reorganization plan.

Commissioner Steuck told the subcommittee that he was appointed to the Commission since the adoption of the reorganization plan, but that he thinks under the plan the FPC is pretty efficient.

Former Commissioner Leland Olds indicated that he has had no firsthand experience with the reorganization plan, but he strongly advised against any plan of organization which tends to isolate the Commission's staff from the Commission or which tends to inhibit the free exchange of policymaking considerations and technical information between the Commission and its staff.

Investigation and study of the independent regulatory agencies will continue throughout the fall and winter.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, DISPOSAL, AND LOAN ACTIVITIES

This subcommittee is composed of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, chairman; Hon. JOE L. EVINS, of Tennessee; and Hon. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, of New York.

For several years now we have had laws which declare our public policy to be that small business shall have a fair share of the Federal business transacted with private firms. These declarations of policy have been especially clear with reference to Government purchases and Government disposals of surplus property, and they have also applied at times to Government-provided inducements for expansion of business capacity. One of the primary functions of the Small Business Committee has been—likewise for several years—to determine to what extent this policy is being carried out and to recommend steps for seeing that the policy is carried out.

In announcing the program of the subcommittee on February 23 the chairman [Mr. MULTER] said:

Of course, we already know many of the answers; the problem is in many respects not new to us. The solution of the problem requires constant attention and hard work. Perhaps our public policy can never be carried out completely, but we think that improvements can be made. Great improve-

ments already have been made in past years, largely as a result of the work of this committee.

The procedures and practices surrounding the Government's transactions with private firms are vastly complex. It was largely for this reason that the programs of the Small Business Administration were established. In instituting these programs, Congress created an agent to stay on the job constantly, to work continuously at finding ways to carry out our public policy on safeguarding small business in these procurement and disposal matters, and to provide certain technical and informational assistance to small business of all kinds so as to build up the Nation's economic strength.

As the Small Business Act of 1953 was to expire on June 30, 1955, the first order of business of the subcommittee was to appraise the operations of the Small Business Administration and to determine whether there was a substantial need for continuing this agency. Consequently, during the past session of Congress the subcommittee devoted a major portion of its time to these problems. Since the SBA was created as a planning agency, with quasi-supervisory duties over the operations of certain programs of the other Federal agencies, it was necessary to review the operations of these programs in order to obtain a comprehensive review of SBA's operations, and to appraise the success of its mission.

Public hearings were held on 8 days during March. Officials of the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission testified concerning their procurement and disposal programs, and concerning SBA's part in these programs. In addition, SBA officials testified on its activities in these fields, as well as on its loan, technical assistance, and other programs. Several small-business men, officials of small-business trade associations, and several Members of Congress testified concerning their experiences with SBA and made thoughtful recommendations for improving the agency's operations. The subcommittee's report—House Report No. 1045—was filed with the Clerk of the House on July 1, 1955. Since that date investigations and study have continued, particularly for the purpose of devising recommendations for a new law. Several of the recommendations thus made were adopted by Congress and appear in the new law—Public Law 268—which was signed by the President on August 9, 1955.

The subcommittee found almost unanimous agreement that there is a substantial need for continuing a Federal small business agency to carry out the functions which SBA has been authorized to perform. The committee also found, however, the SBA's performance of these functions has fallen considerably short of the success that could be hoped for.

#### SMALL HELP TO SMALL BUSINESS

One of the principal functions of the SBA is to carry out the financial assistance programs authorized by the Small Business Act. It has long been recognized that there is a serious gap between the legitimate needs of small firms for business capital and the amount of such

capital which can be supplied under the present organization of private financing institutions. Generally speaking the central equity markets do not provide a practical means whereby small business can raise funds. Moreover, the local commercial banks upon which small business must generally depend for loan funds cannot supply such funds adequately or on the terms which loan funds are available to big business. In view of the ever-increasing need for business loan funds, the deficiency in such funds available to small business is an especially serious matter. With the abolition of the RFC in mid-1953, the SBA was given the job of helping to increase the flow of loan funds to small business.

Information made available by the subcommittee indicates that although SBA has operated its loan program under rather narrow definitions of "small business," there are at least 3½ million firms falling within these definitions, and they account for somewhere between one-third and one-half of the total volume of nonagricultural business done in the Nation. Yet, the maximum amount of business loans which can be credited to SBA's activities over the past 2 years has amounted to only \$1 out of every \$1,700 of business investment in new plant and equipment during these years. Similarly, the maximum amount of business lending which can be attributed to SBA—including lending from private funds—has amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent of the total expansion in business debt during these years.

SBA has received inquiries from small-business men concerning loans at an average of better than 11,000 per month. In its entire 21 months of operations, however, only 5,085 of these inquiries successfully passed SBA's screening tests and became formal applications for loans. And of these few which SBA did allow to become formal applications, it approved only about one-fifth, or a net of 1,141. Only 395 of these approved applications were for direct loans, which involve no bank participation, and SBA had actually made disbursements of only 276 of these.

Although \$80 million had been appropriated for SBA's loan fund, as of April 30, 1955, it had actually disbursed only \$19.1 million on business loans, of which \$2.5 million of principal had been repaid. SBA had, however, charged its loan fund with \$4.1 million for the administrative expense of its financial-assistance program.

The second major function of the SBA is to carry out its statutory obligation to assist small business in obtaining a fair share for Government purchases and production contracts. The volume of such purchases and contracts continues to account for an important part of the total sales of manufactured goods. The Department of Defense alone is awarding contracts at the rate of approximately \$16 billion a year, and is, in addition, distributing between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion a year to encourage research and development. Manifestly, the way in which these production contracts and these funds for research and development are distributed will have a continuing effect upon private competi-

tive relationships for many years to come.

SBA has handled its all-important obligation for seeing that small business obtains a fair share of defense contracts by its joint determination program. This program is one by which SBA reviews proposed procurements and recommends to the military procurement officers that certain of these procurements be earmarked for distribution among firms having less than 500 employees. From August 1953, through March 1955, the contracts so earmarked amounted to 1 percent of the total value of all the military contracts awarded in that period, and the contracts so earmarked that were actually awarded to firms with less than 500 employees amounted to less than three-fourths of 1 percent of the value of all the military contracts awarded in the period. In the same period, military contracts awarded to firms with less than 500 employees, whether or not earmarked, amounted to 15 percent of the value of all the contracts awarded. In contrast to the 15 percent of the defense business which firms with less than 500 employees actually obtained, and to the three-fourths of 1 percent of the contracts which such firms obtained as a result of SBA's efforts, firms with less than 500 employees normally account for about 42 percent of all the manufacturing in the United States.

SBA's failure to achieve more than microscopic results from its two major programs has inevitably raised a grave question whether the expense and trouble which this agency has caused small-business firms have not, on the whole, been greater than its positive contributions to small business; and this does not take account of the intangible effects of holding out false hopes to small-business men that assistance can be had where, according to the record, the overwhelming odds are that assistance cannot be had. It is strongly hoped, however, that SBA's performance will rapidly and markedly improve.

Your Small Business Committee will watch and work for improvements in the SBA and in this effort the committee will need and welcome the observations and suggestions of every Member of the House. The new small business bill which was recently passed into law gives the SBA additional and broader authorities for assisting small business, but only public opinion and the continuing attention of Congress can compel that these authorities be used. It should be plain by now that without the continuous support and help of the peoples' elected representatives, who are in a unique position to know about and understand the complex ways by which the Government can be organized and run for the special benefit of a few giant corporations, our Nation would soon be paying the price of a totalitarian control over our economic lives.

Several programs and activities of the SBA are urgently in need of immediate review and decision. The new SBA law prohibits the SBA from engaging in activities which duplicate the activities of other Federal agencies. This does not mean that where there is now a forbidden duplication the SBA will necessarily

be the agency to withdraw from the activity; but it does mean that a number of so-called technical assistance programs for small business must be either centered in the SBA or another agency, such as the Department of Commerce. The committee will appreciate any suggestions from Members of the House concerning any of these specific activities.

Without question it is proper and necessary that small-business men who apply to SBA for a loan be investigated as to their credit standing, their general character, and their business reputation, as is common in commercial practice. Small-business men naturally expect to be so investigated. It has recently been revealed, however, that in addition to investigations of the type which are normal in commercial practice, SBA has secretly been subjecting small-business men who apply for loans to security or suitability investigations similar to those required for Federal employees. This too, to my mind, raises questions for reappraisal, both as to the necessity and propriety of Federal prying into personal histories beyond the requirements of prudent commercial safeguards.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 ON MINERALS AND PRODUCTION MATERIALS

This subcommittee is composed of the Honorable SIDNEY R. YATES, of Illinois, chairman; Hon. TOM STEED, of Oklahoma; and Hon. TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN, of Illinois.

The subcommittee has as its work program investigations of certain minerals and other basic production materials which have been in recurring short supply. In announcing the program of the subcommittee on February 23, 1955, the chairman [Mr. YATES] said:

This whole matter of recurring shortages of certain raw materials needs a searching investigation. The small businesses that depend upon these essential production materials cannot survive unless steps are taken to see that they get a fair share of whatever supplies are available.

Shortly after this announcement was made the subcommittee received a number of requests for help from the nonintegrated aluminum fabricators. Shortages of aluminum became more acute, and a number of small fabricators reported they were able to obtain only a fraction of the amount of aluminum they normally use and need. Such reduced supplies appeared to be considerably less than were required to maintain their plants at normal operating levels. Businesses which had expanded in anticipation of adequate supplies of primary aluminum found themselves unable to obtain the amounts needed, making it necessary for them to curtail production.

The subcommittee undertook hearings in an effort to help alleviate the shortage. Hearings were held on 6 days during May 1955, at which members of the industry and officials of the Government testified. In addition, on June 21, 1955, the subcommittee had hearings in the nature of a roundtable discussion among all segments of the industry, hoping to establish standards which would assure equitable distribution of the aluminum released from stockpile requirements. Both the primary producers and the



nonintegrated users indicated that they felt that the hearing had been constructive. For example, the executive secretary of one of the fabricator trade associations wrote the subcommittee, in part, as follows:

In conclusion, we wish to compliment the committee for the attention given to this serious problem in the aluminum industry and also commend the members for holding a special hearing on June 21, in Washington, in which all segments of the aluminum industry were present. This indeed was an accomplishment, since it was the first time that all segments of the aluminum industry were afforded the opportunity to sit down at a roundtable and present the facts and discuss them in the open. A continuance of this type of hearings would be in order so that problems of the aluminum industry, and particularly those affecting the independents, could be voiced and solutions offered.

The investigation indicated that the acute shortage stemmed, in part, from a serious miscalculation of the increasing industrial demand for aluminum. It was indicated, too, that operations of the Government stockpiling program have aggravated the situation, by taking the entire surplus aluminum production over and above the estimated demand for industrial uses. Inasmuch as the stockpile proposed to take all aluminum produced in excess of industrial demand, when estimates of industrial demand were drastically in error, the quantities of aluminum allocated for delivery to the stockpile materially added to the pinch on small aluminum businesses.

With an inadequate supply to go around to all aluminum users, and in the face of competition in fabrication by the three primary producers, small fabricators had to press constantly to obtain enough raw materials to stay in business. A further complication was the continued purchasing by the primary producers of aluminum scrap, which resulted in some measure in raising the price of aluminum scrap.

The subcommittee is continuing to make a careful and detailed study of the aluminum problem, in order to arrive at recommendations which will safeguard both the interest of national defense and the small fabricators. One of the underlying considerations is that the producers of primary aluminum have reached their present stage of output with considerable Government assistance. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, productive capacity for primary aluminum has been more than doubled, largely as a result of Government-provided incentives. These incentives include Government contracts to purchase surplus output under specified terms and conditions. Conversely, however, these contracts also call for the producers to make specified quantities of primary aluminum available to the non-integrated users. One of the questions which the subcommittee has under study, therefore, is whether there should be more vigorous enforcement of the Government's contractual rights on behalf of the small fabricators. Similarly, the subcommittee has under study questions whether the executive departments, such as Office of Defense Mobilization, the Office of Export Supply, and the Busi-

ness and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce, are following policies and procedures which properly protect the interests of small business. Finally, the subcommittee also has under study the question whether a new expansion program should be encouraged.

Considerable staff work has been done on copper and nickel. In addition, careful study was given to the plan for disposing of the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants which was submitted to Congress early in the session, and the chairman [Mr. YATES] testified before the House Armed Services Committee, pointing out several respects in which the plan drawn up by the Rubber Facilities Disposal Commission could be improved from the standpoint of safeguarding the interest of small rubber fabricators.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 ON THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

This subcommittee is composed of Hon. TOM STEED of Oklahoma, chairman; Hon. JAMES ROOSEVELT, of California; and Hon. HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr., of Connecticut.

The mission of the subcommittee is to complete an investigation which was begun during the last term of Congress. Its primary concern is with the aircraft parts industry, which is largely a small-business industry. This industry is comprised of firms which make a countless variety of parts, pieces, components, instruments, and so forth, which go into the assembled aircraft.

The problems in this industry arise from two conditions, as were explained by the chairman [Mr. STEED] on February 23, as follows:

First, the prime contractors are negotiating the subcontracts on private deals instead of placing them on competitive bids. This means that the smaller parts makers are getting a smaller share of the subcontracts in the first place.

In the second place, the small parts maker who does get subcontract work can never be sure that he can keep it. Whenever production schedules are curtailed, or the prime contractor has idle capacity for other reasons, he is likely to pull the parts work into his own plants. Thus, the prime contractor stabilizes his workload while the subcontractor may be in production one day and out the next.

Because of recent high levels of aircraft production and limited staff assistance needed for more pressing problems, active investigation of the aircraft industry has been held in abeyance. The subcommittee is maintaining a watchful eye for new developments, however, and plans to complete its investigation at an early date.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 ON DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

This subcommittee is composed of Hon. JAMES ROOSEVELT, of California, chairman; Hon. TOM STEED, of Oklahoma; and Hon. TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN, of Illinois.

The subcommittee has a planned program of investigations of the problems of small business in the distribution fields. The chairman [Mr. ROOSEVELT]

explained the nature of these problems on February 23, as follows:

Our subcommittee is concerned with what—to my mind—are some very serious sore spots in our business system. These arise in the trade relations between numerous small and highly competitive firms on the one hand, and a few big monopolistic or quasi-monopolistic suppliers on the other hand. In the typical distribution pattern today, you find these small companies dependent upon such monopolistic suppliers—either for the products they distribute or for essential production materials—and there is a constant struggle to try to get fair and equitable treatment. If these monopolistic sore spots are not cleared up, not only will the small-business man suffer, but the consumer will be paying higher prices.

Even prior to the organization of the subcommittee, a great number of complaints had been received from retail gasoline dealers and their trade associations concerning alleged coercive and discriminatory practices on the part of the large oil company suppliers. More specifically, these complaints are to the effect that while there are approximately 200,000 retail gasoline dealers in the United States which are said to be independent dealers, these dealers are, in fact, independent to operate their businesses only on the terms and conditions dictated by their oil company suppliers.

The subcommittee held hearings on 11 days in March through June and heard 68 witnesses, including retail dealers from all sections of the country, officers of their trade associations, representatives of the major oil companies, and officials of the Federal Trade Commission. Representatives of the retail dealer's trade associations estimated that of the 200,000 retail gasoline dealers in the United States, as many as one-third go out of business each year. Considerable evidence was presented, moreover, to show that the turnover of retail gasoline dealers involves an overall loss to the individual dealer running to several thousands of dollars, which losses frequently represent an individual's life savings and exhaustion of credit and veterans' benefits.

Much of the testimony centered upon the arbitrary control which the oil companies exercise over the retail dealers by virtue of the short terms of the leases which the oil companies enter into with their lessee dealers, and the clauses characteristically contained in these leases affording conveniences by which the oil companies may cancel their leases.

The subcommittee also heard testimony concerning oil company practices of discriminating in the prices charged for gasoline, as between competing dealers, which practices are allegedly for such purposes as disciplining price cutters, eliminating outlets for off-brand gasoline, or for moving surplus stocks of gasoline which may occur in a particular market area. Vigorous complaints were also heard concerning the practice of some of the oil companies of requiring their retail dealers to handle and sell exclusively certain designated lines of tires, batteries, and other auto accessories. Several of the major oil companies in question admitted to ar-

rangements whereby they received an override or kickback from the manufacturers of tires and auto accessories on sales made by their gasoline dealers.

The subcommittee's interim report—House Report No. 1423—makes a number of recommendations for vitally needed steps which must be taken to correct the unfair practices found in this industry. This report recommends, among other things, several amendments to the antitrust laws to better protect small and independent businesses, and it recommends that the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission review several other problems set out in the committee's report in the light of present antitrust laws, and make reports and recommendations to Congress as to the adequacy of these laws for meeting these problems.

The subcommittee's unanimous report subscribes to the purposes and principles of H. R. 11, a bill for strengthening the Robinson-Patman Act, and H. R. 7096, a bill for freedom of choice in trade, the latter of which was introduced by the chairman [Mr. ROOSEVELT] as a result of the subcommittee's study and findings.

Pursuant to the subcommittee's plans for investigating small-business problems in the distribution of automotive parts and accessories, electrical equipment and appliances, and many food items, considerable staff work has been done on these topics.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

One of the more serious problems which has occupied the committee and its staff has arisen from the numerous proposals which have recently been made for amending the antitrust laws. Not a few of these proposals, while perhaps well-meaning, misconceive the purpose and effect of those sections of the antitrust laws which were especially designed to protect small-business men from monopolistic practices; and there has been considerable momentum in the drive to amend these sections of the law in ways which would substantially weaken them.

On March 31, 1955, the chairman [Mr. PATMAN] issued a report analyzing the proposals contained in the report of the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws; and on May 10, 1955, testified before the Antimonopoly Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, explaining, among other things, the legal aspects of the Robinson-Patman Act and the practical trade problems which led to the passage of this antitrust law. It was pointed out that the experiences of substantially all of the members of the Attorney General's committee had been with legal and theoretical matters, rather than practical trade matters, and that more than half of the lawyers on this committee were representing defendants in pending antitrust suits.

On July 13, 1955, the chairman [Mr. PATMAN] testified before the same subcommittee in opposition to H. R. 6875, a bill which the Department of Justice had recommended for removing the provision of section 4 of the Clayton Act which makes it mandatory a violator of the antitrust laws be assessed threefold damages, where a plaintiff in a private

suit proves that he has been damaged through a violation of these laws.

During March, the chairman [Mr. PATMAN] testified before the House Armed Services Committee on the plan of the Rubber Facilities Disposal Commission for disposing of the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants, calling attention to certain monopolistic aspects of the plan and recommending certain alternative provisions for better safeguarding small business.

#### LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Select Committee on Small Business is not a legislative committee and therefore does not report bills. The committee has, however, adopted formal resolutions of recommendation on legislative proposals, as follows:

A series of resolutions recommending extension of the Small Business Act of 1953, and recommending several amendments to that act to broaden the authority of the SBA for assisting small business.

A resolution in support of the principles and purposes of H. R. 11—introduced by Mr. PATMAN—a bill for strengthening the Robinson-Patman Act.

A resolution in support of the principles and purposes of H. R. 7096—introduced by Mr. ROOSEVELT—a bill for freedom of choice in trade.

A resolution in opposition to changing the mandatory triple-damage feature of the provisions for private damage suits contained in the antitrust laws.

### Social Security Coverage for Members of the Dental Profession

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter I have written to Dr. Garrett Reilly, president of the Congress of American Dentists for Old Age and Survivors Insurance. This is an organization that has been recently formed to work for the inclusion of all self-employed members of the dental profession under the coverage of social security benefits. I support the efforts of this organization and welcome the assistance of the dentists in extending old-age and survivors insurance to the members of this distinguished and worthy profession.

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

AUGUST 2, 1955.

J. GARRETT REILLY, D. D. S.,

President, Congress of American Dentists for OASI, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DOCTOR REILLY: Allow me to say how pleased I am that the Congress of American Dentists for OASI is working to bring about social security coverage for members of the dental profession. I am sure that the support of your organization will help immeasurably in getting the legislation through the Congress.

You may know that I have been the sponsor of bills both during this session and in the last session of Congress that would make Federal old age and survivors insurance available to members of your profession.

The amendment I first introduced to extend social security benefits to dentists during the 83d Congress was prompted by the result of a poll taken in my own State of Minnesota. At that time Minnesota dentists gave overwhelming support to the extension of the old age and survivors insurance program to cover their own profession.

Quite recently I have received further proof that the dentists of Minnesota wish to receive the benefits of the social security system. The Minnesota Dental Society completed a poll on June 10, 1955, in which 1,423 voted approval of old age and survivors insurance for dentists and only 232 were opposed. This means that 85.9 percent of the dentists in my State favor being included under social security coverage.

I understand that this unusually high percentage of support has also been reflected in other polls carried on recently, indicating that 87.8 percent of the dentists in New York and 86.5 percent of the dentists in Illinois likewise support extending OASI to members of your important profession. Other evidence that has come to my attention, both as a result of the mail I have received and on the basis of conversations I have had, convinces me that a large part of the dental profession in the United States favors being covered by old age and survivors insurance. I think they would demonstrate this in numbers in proportion to those revealed in the polls I have cited, if they were given a chance to do so in all parts of the country.

This indicates a wise choice on the part of dentists of America, for they will benefit greatly from having social-security coverage extended to them. As they undoubtedly know, being included under the old-age and survivors' insurance system will assure them that they and their families will be protected beyond the age of 65, or in the unfortunate event that the head of the family should die before he has been able to provide adequately for the family.

I believe that Representative KEAN, of New Jersey, has already given you in some detail the benefits social-security coverage would bring to your fine profession. His letter, which you called to my attention, did point out, however, that it is important that the program be extended to dentists as soon as possible. I would like to reiterate that point. As the 4 years of lowest earnings can be dropped from the calculation upon which retirement benefits are determined from the beginning date of January 1, 1951, unless the dentists are brought under social-security coverage soon, the years during which they are not covered will be counted as zero earnings and so will pull down the total upon which their average wage is based. But if legislation is passed in time to include the dental profession under old-age and survivors' insurance before April 15, 1956, they will not have to include any zero earning years when figuring their average and so will receive the maximum in benefits.

I feel that the evidence that has come to my attention indicates that the vast majority of dentists want to receive the benefits of old-age and survivors' insurance, and I surely welcome the efforts of your organization in seeking to help bring about this worthy objective. I hope that you will do everything possible to bring to the attention of the dentists of our country the importance of commencing the program during the coming year if they are to enjoy the maximum of benefits. I assure you that I intend to do everything possible in the coming session of Congress to assure that we are successful in passing legislation that will provide social security to the dentists of America and their families.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.



**Mr. Orme Lewis, an Outstanding Public Servant**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. A. L. MILLER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, 1955, I learned officially that Mr. Orme Lewis has announced his retirement as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, effective September 15, 1955.

As chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the 83d Congress, and as ranking minority member of that committee in the present Congress, it has been my honor and privilege to work closely with Orme Lewis since he was appointed Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management of the Department of the Interior by President Eisenhower on February 10, 1953.

To understand the responsibilities accompanying that office is to realize that the primary mission in public land management is the conservation of human and natural resources. The broad scope of the responsibilities is best understood by specific reference to the functions of Interior through its Assistant Secretary of Public Land Management.

Five important bureaus come under the jurisdiction of the office headed by Mr. Lewis. He has, during the past 30 months, directed the activities of those 5 key offices and, in a sense, has thus headed up a corporation employing more than 27,000 persons.

**PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT**

As a lifetime resident of Arizona and one of the State's outstanding lawyers, Mr. Lewis was able to bring to Washington a broad understanding of some of the problems raised by reason of Federal land ownership, which in his own State of Arizona amounts to more than 30 percent of the total land area.

The Bureau of Land Management has under its exclusive jurisdiction nearly 470 million acres in the continental United States and Alaska. In the conservation of natural resources, Mr. Lewis has encouraged and directed actions which will result in lasting benefit to our Nation.

A program of multiple use and protection of the public lands initiated by the Congress during his tenure will end many of the legalized abuses which marked the past administration of public lands and national forests.

A revised Federal range code containing regulations for administration of Taylor grazing districts has been developed and is now awaiting approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

A 20-year program of soil and moisture conservation was instituted last year and will provide the Department, for the first time, with the weapons to make headway against the forces of erosion and forage depletion which have been wasting vast areas of the public range, Indian reser-

ventions, and other lands administered by Interior.

Under his direction, the Department has had under continuing study, with resulting modification of regulations, a program to assure compliance with the intent of Congress in amending the legislation providing for small tracts entry on the public domain and, similarly, regulations have been developed to end abuses under Federal statutes providing for issuance of prospecting oil and gas permits and leases.

**INDIAN AFFAIRS**

As a resident of a State containing nearly one-fifth of the Indian population of the United States, and intimately acquainted with the Federal-State-local Indian relationship, Mr. Lewis brought to the Department a perspective which assured a sound, sensible, and humane approach in the field of Indian affairs administration.

During his tenure, legislation has been enacted, appropriations obtained, and regulations put into effect to provide, through an emergency program for Navaho education, an educational opportunity for each Navaho boy and girl by September 1955. Programs were initiated for improving the health of the Indian people under administration by the United States Public Health Service and to provide machinery under which enlightened and self-sufficient Indian tribes and individuals will have the opportunity to terminate their dependency upon the Federal Government.

Through his contribution, a substantial portion of the more than 56 million acres of Indian tribal and trust land holdings will receive the benefits of improved intensive long-range resource management, development, and utilization measures.

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

The fact that his native State of Arizona is second in the Nation in total land area set aside to provide the recreational, scenic, and historic values made available through the National Park Service, particularly qualified Orme Lewis for this administrative responsibility.

His administrative direction of the National Park Service has resulted in expansion of the physical boundaries within the park system and the integrity of that system has been protected and strengthened by numerous actions rejecting proposals not in keeping with the system's high purpose. That the long cycle of neglect of the parks has been turned into one of improvement is best indicated by the 40-percent increase in Park Service appropriations for the current year and the expansion of the ranger force to its greatest strength in park history.

While his retirement precedes the finalizing of the program, much of the impetus behind the "mission 66" legislative program proposed to be transmitted to the Congress during this adjournment comes as a result of his energetic and active role in its development. "Mission 66," anticipating accomplishment by 1966—the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service—if enacted into law, would as-

sure a 10-year intensified program of development of facilities for areas within the national park system, provide for employee housing, roads and trails development, campground expansion, acquisition of non-Federal lands within the exterior boundaries of the system, improvement of such utilities as water and sewerage and related matters.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

Under his direction, the Fish and Wildlife Service has carried out vigorous programs designed to expand and improve wildlife refuges which, with other steps taken, has resulted in placing the Fish and Wildlife Service in its strongest position in history to carry out the important program entrusted to it. The Service has been greatly strengthened for meeting its responsibilities in the field of commercial fishing by the enactment of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act and appointment of an American Fisheries Advisory Committee.

**OFFICE OF TERRITORIES**

The Department has under its jurisdiction American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the trust territory of the Pacific, in addition to Hawaii and Alaska. Exclusive of Alaska, this means that there are under Interior's jurisdiction—if the atolls and separate islands constituting the trust territory are broken down into single units—2,161 islands in the Pacific and Caribbean. One hundred and seventeen of these are inhabited, with a total population in excess of 3.3 million.

In the field of Territorial affairs, a notable achievement was the revision of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. This act conferred a greater degree of self-government on the local inhabitants and will place the island government on a sound and economical footing. In Puerto Rico, a long-overdue liquidation of the Puerto Rico reconstruction administration was successfully accomplished to the mutual satisfaction of the commonwealth government and the citizens most closely involved in its operations. In Alaska, the Alaska Railroad, historically a deficit operation of the Federal Government, through injection of leadership from private industry, found itself operating in the black for the first time. Numerous administrative actions and individual legislative measures providing for industrial, commercial, and agricultural development of Alaska have received favorable action during the tenure of Mr. Lewis.

Hawaii, by securing congressional approval of several measures involving territorial land use, has been assured fuller development of its agricultural industry and one of its major commercial attractions—tourism.

Finally, with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific, the Office of Territories, under the direction of Secretary Lewis, has made substantial progress in continuing the development of proposed legislation which would create an organic act for this vast land and water area in the Pacific, and in the implementation of the obligations of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Matters affecting the government and administration of American Samoa and

Guam, key outposts of the United States in the Pacific, have assured more orderly development and administration of the human and natural resources of those areas.

The foregoing is devoted almost exclusively to the ability of Mr. Lewis in matters of administration and leadership in one of the most complex functions of our Federal system.

#### DEVOTION TO DUTY

There is another aspect deserving comment, involving his intense and continued devotion to duty.

Through frequent personal contacts with Mr. Lewis in his official capacity, I, with my fellow committee members, have found him an outstanding example of a highly qualified and dedicated public servant.

In his appearances before our committee, his frankness, candor, his obvious interest in, and full comprehension of, the matters under discussion have been notable. In his presentation and under direct detailed examination by committee members, he demonstrated a knowledge of the subjects under discussion which could only have resulted from a precise, logical, and workmanlike advance study. Perhaps the true mark of his stature as a lawyer and in his official capacity is his ability to say, "I do not know," or "That is one of the aspects of this problem with which I am not familiar," when a question is put to him. As rarely as this happened, his immediate willingness to candidly and honestly so reply was a refreshing departure from a different approach too often employed by our public servants.

He will return to Arizona to resume his law practice, and in so doing I trust that he carries with him a conviction that his has been an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the Nation. I cannot believe that it will mark the end of his public-service contribution. Demands will always be made for the type of leadership and service in the public interest which Orme Lewis has so ably demonstrated his ability to contribute. I wish for him and his fine family continued successes and happiness for the future and congratulate the State of Arizona on recapturing one of its most outstanding citizens.

### It Would Be Tragic if the Geneva Conference Caused Us To Slacken Our Information and Cultural Offensive—A Federal Advisory Committee on Cultural Interchange Needed

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the president of the Advertising Council, a nonprofit organization representing all phases of advertising and dedicated to the uses of advertising

in the public service, recently returned to this country after a 6-month study of United States information and propaganda methods in the Orient, the Near East, and Europe under the auspices of the Eisenhower exchange fellowships. The head of this great organization, Mr. Theodore S. Repplier, is the first non-government American to study our information activities abroad.

Mr. Repplier has written me in part as follows:

I can testify from firsthand experience that sending samples of American culture abroad, from art shows to symphony orchestras to trade fairs, is a tested way to explode the damaging myth that Americans are cultureless dollar chasers. Often one American exhibit or performance can create a favorable impression that has lasting weight.

I heartily concur also with your view that an advisory committee could be helpful in counseling on this cultural offensive, although I am sure there are people better qualified to serve than I.

It seems to me important that there be wider recognition of the all-important fact that the more the danger of atomic warfare recedes, the more certainty there is that the ultimate outcome of the struggle between the Communist and free worlds will be decided by ideas and ideas alone.

It seems to me that victory is increasingly likely to go to the side which most successfully projects its ideas and ideals to the rest of the world. It would be tragic if the Geneva Conference caused us to slacken our information and cultural offensive just when it is beginning to hit its stride.

Thank you so very much for your attention to my earlier remarks. And congratulations on your grasp of a subject the importance of which is so often underrated.

In a brilliant speech at the Hotel Pierre, New York City, on June 30, 1955, at a meeting of the Advertising Council's board of directors and guests, Mr. Repplier reported on his study of our information methods abroad. He said our propaganda offensive needs to sharpen its ideas. Also, we need to draw into our propaganda program more of the skills and talents of America. Mr. Repplier is convinced that no group of professional propagandists, however able, can project a true image of the country, at an art exhibit, a trade fair, or anywhere else. "In America we have private organizations—from the Philadelphia Symphony to the Advertising Council—whose weight must be added to the idea war," he declared.

We can win the cold war but we cannot win it in a walk. It is time we started running. Mr. Repplier pointed out in his speech that—

The idea war needs more firepower. We are terribly outgunned. We now spend less than two-tenths of 1 percent of our military budget on propaganda. How can we possibly expect that truth can triumph over falsehood with that sort of niggardliness? The propaganda appropriation should be greatly increased.

Mr. Repplier is not alone in making these recommendations. A firm and open decision "to win the cold war," as the "surest way to prevent a hot war," was urged upon our Government by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in a memorandum presented to the White House on April 5, 1955. Point-

ing out that the Kremlin's fixed goal is world dominion by means short of an all-out war, General Sarnoff declared:

Logically we have no alternative but to acknowledge the reality of the cold war and proceed to turn Moscow's favorite weapons against world communism. Our political counterstrategy has to be as massive, as intensive, as flexible as the enemy's.

The question, in truth, is no longer whether we should engage in the cold war. The Soviet drive is forcing us to take countermeasures in any case. The question, rather, is whether we should undertake it with a clear-headed determination to use all means deemed essential, by governments and by private groups, to win the contest.

General Sarnoff's memorandum entitled "Program for a Political Offensive Against World Communism," grew out of his discussion of the subject with President Eisenhower in Washington on the morning of March 15, and announced at the time by James Hagerty, White House press secretary.

The same afternoon, at the President's request, General Sarnoff conferred with Nelson Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President on psychological warfare, and officials from the United States Information Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. At the end of the meeting he undertook to submit his views on the subject and a suggested program of action.

The result was his memorandum, in which he emphasized that—

We must go from defense to attack in meeting the political, ideological, subversive challenge. The problem—

He said—

is one of attaining the requisite magnitude, financing, coordination, and continuity of action. The expanded offensive with non-military means must be imbued with a new awareness of the great goal and a robust will to reach it.

General Sarnoff urged the establishment of a Strategy Board for Political Defense, the cold war equivalent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military side. As to financing such a strategy board, the general recalled that appropriations over the past 4 years for our military defense averaged approximately \$45 billion annually. In contrast, he noted, it is significant to note that for the fiscal year 1955 the total appropriation for the United States Information Agency was \$79 million, of which \$17 million is available for the worldwide activities of the Voice of America.

As a working hypothesis General Sarnoff suggested that a specific and more realistic ratio between military and nonmilitary appropriations be worked out, say an amount equivalent to 5 or 7½ percent of military-defense appropriations to be granted to the Strategy Board for Political Defense—this, of course, without reducing the military budget and not counting foreign military aid and point 4 types of expenditure. General Sarnoff made this further point:

I am convinced that if the American people and their Congress are made fully aware of the menace we face, of the urgent need for meeting it, and the possibility of doing so by means short of war, they will respond willingly as they have always done in times of national crisis. They will realize that no investment to win the cold war is exorbitant



when measured against the costs of the bombing war we seek to head off.

In a historic speech at the National Press Club here in Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1955, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, said that our reliance upon armed strength is permitting communism to take long strides forward in those fields which we have largely neglected. He pointed out that in Russia and the satellite countries "sports, ballet, the theater, literature—all are shaped toward aiding communism's long-range scheme of world domination. Top artists know they are not only expected to perform, but to give their services at clinics where the plastic minds of youthful visitors can be influenced."

Like General Sarnoff and Theodore S. Repplier, Mr. Hearst advocated the establishment of a permanent planning board commissioned to formulate a strategy on all fronts for meeting the challenge of competitive coexistence. This board should be, he said, scrupulously nonpartisan. It should be culled from the finest minds and talents available, both in public and private life. He said on this that—

It should survey the whole global scene and develop plans for getting the peoples of the world on our side. Sports, the theater, educational exchanges—no field should be neglected in this competition of the two conflicting systems.

Who can doubt that America would emerge on top in any such competition?

My suggestion is not blueprinted. It may even be a little vague. But formulating and implementing it would be the job of the planning group of men and women, each devoting time and energy to developing an overall American strategy in those nonmilitary fields for 1955—and for the next generation.

We have a National Security Council. I would like to see a national competitive coexistence council to combat communism.

One side or the other is going to win the battle of competitive coexistence.

It had better be our side.

Everyone and everything we love and cherish is at stake.

There is, of course, deep and profound concern in the Congress with cold war strategy. Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON of Texas has called for the "greatest political offensive in history to win the cold war" and Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, speaking at the Wayne University student forum, has called for all-out support of the proposals before the 84th Congress for the establishment of a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism. Hearings have been held on H. R. 6874 and a number of related bills which would make such a program a permanent part of the armament of our country in this cold war period and action is expected on them early in the second session of this Congress.

The Congress recently appropriated \$5 million to continue the President's emergency fund for participation in international affairs. With funds supplied by this fund the United States is fighting the cold war on two new fronts. Both

are important and on both the Communists have a head start on us. Under the program the United States has participated in 15 trade fairs during the current year, and more than 23 cultural projects have been undertaken. Among the most successful of the cultural programs sent abroad under the fund are *Porgy and Bess*, which toured Europe, and the symphony of the air which was a smash hit in Asia. In the sports field, the program includes tours by star athletes who have been sent abroad by the State Department in cooperation with the Amateur Athletic Union. Trade fairs and cultural activities are areas of the cold war which the United States cannot neglect any longer.

Communist goods exhibited at trade fairs have often been of inferior quality—but how are other peoples to know that if there are no United States exhibits to make the contrast clear? In the absence of first-rate American participation, the Communists have been winning by default.

In the cultural field it is, again, only a question of giving other peoples an opportunity to see, listen, and judge. Here, again, we have the goods. The best rebuttal of Communist charges that Americans are uncultured, crass, material-minded barbarians, a favorite Communist propaganda line, is to present our country's cultural programs abroad. For years the Communists have tried to present themselves as devoted to the arts, to the better things of life. For years troupes of artists from the U. S. S. R., and more recently from Communist China, have been sent abroad by their governments to make friends and influence people for communism. That the Russian ballet, admittedly among the best in the world, has its roots in Czarist Russia is ignored. The ballet is Communist, they say. It is a potent argument for the Marxian line. Music, art, sports—all are grist for the Communist mills. They exploit their artists and sportsmen as they exploit everything else, and they have been doing it effectively, make no mistake about that.

In his testimony before the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, Frank Coniff of the Hearst newspapers had this to say in support of the activities being carried on under the President's emergency fund for participation in international affairs:

Mr. ROONEY. Now, Mr. Coniff, we shall be very glad to hear from you.

#### STATEMENT OF FRANK CONIFF

Mr. CONIFF. Thank you, Congressman ROONEY, for the opportunity to be here. I am sorry Mr. Hearst himself is not here. I talked to him yesterday. He is on a business trip through Europe, and he said he would certainly be here if his schedule had permitted.

I have here a report on Russia which I would like to have inserted in the record. These are a series of articles which appeared in our newspapers several months ago.

Mr. ROONEY. If you have sufficient copies and will leave them here, we shall see that each member of the committee gets one. It costs a lot of money to print these, but each member will have an opportunity to read it.

Mr. CONIFF. This booklet is interesting in view of the fact it was written mostly in the week of February 13, which was 5 days after the Malenkov upheaval in Russia, and I think it accurately forecasts the shift in Russian tactics we have encountered in recent months. We were there at the time the new shift was heralded, when Malenkov stepped down, and Mr. Khrushchev became the chief power in Russia.

While we were there we gained the impression that our policy of building armed strength had proven a detriment to Russia in any thoughts Russia might have of precipitating a third world war as a means of gaining its end. Anything I say is predicated on the belief we should continue to build our strength and continue to build our technical proficiency to the extent they will exceed anything Russia can bring against us.

However, as Mr. Hearst says in this booklet—and again I say this was written at a time when alarmist reports filled most of the air and the press in the wake of the disturbance in Russia so that even at the time we were writing this we wondered if we were right, and we are gratified we did not give anyone a wrong steer—Mr. Hearst says on page 46:

"The Soviet Union can't stand a war with the West within the foreseeable future, and therefore won't start one. I have further predicted that Russia's realistic rulers will exert a cooling influence to keep the Chinese teapot from boiling over."

This was at the time of the Tachen evacuation, when it looked like war would break out at any moment. [Continuing reading:]

"We're glad the fire in Korea was put out," Khrushchev told us. 'We don't want to see another one start up.'"

Mr. Hearst writes:

"The democracies won't start a war with the Soviet Union because it is against the very nature of democracy to launch an aggressive war."

"The only spark that might touch off an atomic showdown, as I have repeatedly stated, would be the failure of the West to keep up its guard and encourage the Kremlin to think we were weak and defenseless."

Then Mr. Hearst writes—and I think it gets to the core of what you gentlemen are considering here:

"If I am right in thinking that war is no solution to the current struggle, and that Russia will not pull the trigger for varying reasons, then we pass into the much more difficult battleground of peace."

"The West is well equipped in any trial at arms. But are we prepared practically and philosophically to surpass communism in the thornier problems of peace?"

It was a strange impression to gather in Russia that these leaders who were talking so belligerently on the floor of the Supreme Soviet were so anxious to convey the impression back here that they were not going to start a war, but we did gain the impression that they had the idea that in the coming years they could so manipulate events that they would gain an edge on us in this cold war, which I think is now more a soft war. A cold war is a form of a hot war, and this soft war will be another form of a hard war, a hard war by another means, so to speak.

In accordance to their own theory, the Russians seem to feel that every form of endeavor is subject to the ideological struggle, and a thing like sports and the theater and an avenue like literature are weapons to the Russians in this struggle with us.

If there was any one frightening thing to us in talking to these Russian leaders, it was their belief that in coming years communism would gain the upper hand. Khrushchev said to us in so many words that communism would gain the upper hand in the long run. That is quite jarring to Americans and leads to the conclusion that it is up to us to devise a strategy to help

in preparing America for this conflict that the Russians do not think we have a chance of winning. They think we are going to ignore most of these fields and leave them open to the Russians and to Communist infiltration and Communist propaganda, and that in our concentration on material things we will ignore these things of the spirit.

They have taken such a subject as sports and they are taking dead aim on the Olympics next year as a source of great prestige for the Communist idea. We have enjoyed the fact that America has dominated the Olympic games for some time. They hope to appeal to the youth of the world with their athletes who, in 1956, and certainly in 1960, will pose a serious threat to our superiority.

In the other fields, in the theater and in literature, they are also using their own artists and their own performers as agents of Communist imperialism. They do it very subtly. The artists know they are subject to the State and must carry out their dictates.

It is the impression of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Kingsbury Smith and myself that our American artists can help also in winning opinion among our allies, among the uncommitted nations, and even back of the Iron Curtain we can do a lot to dispel the thought that America is concerned only with material things. Some headway has already been made in that.

It is our belief, after seeing and talking to the Russians and seeing what they have in the limited scope of our trip, that America has so much to offer, so many fine things to be seen, and so many more decent and good things to show, that we must bring them to bear in whatever way we can in this struggle, which, of course, we think will continue within our time and certainly within the foreseeable future.

I hesitate to inflict an opinion on the committee because the operations of Congress are not exactly my purview, but I do think that some start has to be made, and in saying this I echo the opinion of Mr. Hearst. Some start has to be made first in comprehending the phase of communism we are now entering, and secondly, in fashioning the weapons that will aid us in winning this struggle.

Mr. Hearst said at the National Press Club, and has repeated in numerous statements, the belief that one side or the other one will prevail. We are in agreement with Mr. Khrushchev on that, that the second half of this century will determine which way of life will gain the upperhand, and our observations—Mr. Hearst's, Mr. Smith's, and my own—have seen our country emerge into world leadership whether it asked for it or not, and we have seen it acquit itself of this responsibility in a way which I believe no previous recorded history presents any example quite as fine or as magnificent.

If I may use Mr. Hearst's words in approaching this subject, he said we of this generation can see very clearly that perhaps we are not in immediate danger, for strategic reasons we feel our generation will survive any attempt to overthrow it, but he says we have to think of the future years, of our children and the kind of world they will live in, and therefore it becomes necessary to organize the planning and the thinking that will enable us to emerge victorious in this struggle.

It is fundamental with Mr. Hearst and with our appreciation of what is going on in the world that the struggle with communism will last a long time, that these complacent interludes are more difficult to understand and to win than the sheer showdown of a shooting war or of a tense period in international relations. He wrote in February that the cold war—and we were using the term at the time—that the cold war is going to be much more subtle than it was under Stalin. Of course at that time we had no

means of knowing that the moves of the Russians were then in progress, the Austrian settlement and the overtures to West Germany and things like that. So it will be more subtle and more difficult to understand, and in passing I might say that the Communists by their own theory will make any move and condone any move if it helps them in their struggle. For instance, Khrushchev and Bulganin went to Belgrade recently in a mood that might be interpreted as an apology, with hat in hand, but it was not an apology and Tito understood it was a shift and a tactical move.

We say in here—again pointing out it was written in February when much alarmist talk filled the air—we say Russia wants peace because it needs peace. It is not equipped for a showdown with us at this time on a shooting basis so they are bargaining for time. If there is a part of this booklet we are proud of it is chapter 3, dealing with Russia's weaknesses. Communism in Russia, as we saw it, is under great stresses. They have many conflicts that might well be insoluble. They have problems which, even without a cold war, would still remain, and they are having terrible trouble in solving them.

I do not want to take too much of your time, but this is all a prelude to our thinking that a good deal of planning for the coming phase of what we call competitive coexistence is needed. If there is some money available that will aid us in this year of 1955 to accurately anticipate Russian moves, that will bring us into contact with them in ways that will not provoke a war but will still enable us to make ground in this struggle, we are confident the net result will be a gain to the United States.

I must apologize for not having our idea of a competitive coexistent council in more concrete terms, but, as we say in this book, that would be the task of a planning board, to understand the struggle and to perhaps plan the ways of bringing it to a successful conclusion.

I understand before this committee is a specific recommendation for certain moneys to be allotted for cultural endeavors. We believe that any of our artists that go abroad should recognize that in a sense they are American citizens who are doing a duty to their country and that their appearance and their performance and their conduct will have a direct bearing on the results of our trouble with the Communists. We think that they should attempt to get close to the people in the countries where they perform, they should be available at clinics where the young people who might be interested in the theater or in sports could get to them, and it should not be regarded as a triumphant parade or excursion, but as a definite contribution to good competitive coexistence.

I was reading that Oklahoma will be shown in Europe, and I think that is fine, and I understand some dignity is giving the cast a garden party and that it will be the social event of the season. A little social life does not hurt anybody, but my opinion is that it will not particularly contribute to our success in the ideological struggle; but if it could be arranged, by planning and by knowledge of what is going on, for them to see the young people and talk to them and answer their questions, I am sure it would be a step forward.

We just came back from Russia so full of the belief that the American way of life has so much more to offer than the Russian way of life that if we can let the people of the world see it, believe me, any comparison is bound to tip the balance in our favor.

I think I am rambling a little bit here and perhaps getting away from the core of what you gentlemen are interested in, but that is our only message, the message of Mr. Hearst, that some comparison of what is going on must be grasped by our policymakers now,

and some means of combating this cold war must be devised.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you for your very interesting statement. You must realize that the committee has the advantage of advice from the State Department from the top level and has access to intelligence, and so forth, in regard to the situation between the Soviet Union and the United States today.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Hearst, General Sarnoff, and Theodore Repplier was that our propaganda offensive needs to sharpen its ideas and needs to be increased many times in size. Also, that we need to draw into our propaganda program more of the skills and talents of America. As Mr. Repplier says, "In America, we have private organizations—from the Philadelphia Symphony to the Advertising Council—whose weight must be added to the idea war."

One place to begin adding the weight of private organizations to our idea war would be to bring them in, in an advisory capacity, and thus make them part of any program for the expansion of cultural, scientific, and social contacts which the Federal Government undertakes. Authority for this very step is contained in Public Law 402, 80th Congress, particularly in title VIII, section 801 (6). In carrying out the purposes of this act the Secretary of State is authorized "to create, with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange, such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this act." It is my understanding that the powers and authorities granted under this act of the Congress for the appointment of such an advisory committee on the arts and cultural exchange have never been exercised. In any event, now would seem to be a particularly appropriate time to create such an advisory committee.

This advisory committee, if it is appointed, will obviously be of great importance in our relations with other nations and it should, therefore, be composed of men of the highest caliber and leadership ability. If I may take the liberty of making a few suggestions I would think the following admirably exemplify the qualities needed: Theodore S. Repplier; Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff; Senators Alexander Wiley, H. Alexander Smith, Karl S. Mundt, Theodore Francis Green; William Randolph Hearst, Jr.; Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer, of the Washington Post and Times Herald; James C. Petrillo, George Meany; Walter Reuther; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president, National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council; Alan T. Waterman, National Science Foundation; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Sammy Lee, outstanding American athlete who recently made a special tour to 12 countries in the Far East to tell about the American way of life in behalf of the Department of State; Clarence E. Pickett, American Friends Service Committee; and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Also, from the world of business and philanthropy: Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Ford II, and Harvey Firestone. From



the theater and movies: Robert W. Dowling, president of the congressionally chartered American National Theater and Academy; Dr. Gilbert V. Hartke, president of the American Educational Theater Association; Ralph Becker, of the National Association of Legitimate Theaters; and Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.; and Lee Norvelle, president of the National Theater Conference.

From the art world, David E. Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art; Lloyd Goodrich, chairman of the Committee on Government and Art; Henry R. Hope, editor of the College Art Journal.

As architects: Wallace K. Harrison, Pietro Belluschi, Eero Saarinen, and Otto Eggers.

From music: Dr. Howard Hanson, president of the 800,000-member National Music Council; Bruno Walter, conductor; Rudolf Bing, of the Metropolitan Opera Co.; Patrick Hayes, chairman of the Cultural Development Committee of the Washington Board of Trade; Dr. Frederick Fall, conductor of the United States Department of Agriculture Symphony Orchestra and former conductor-in-chief of the Vienna Volksoper; and Dr. Warner Lawson, head of the department of music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Also, Milo Christiansen, past president, American Recreation Society.

For composers and authors: Richard Rogers; Oscar Hammerstein II; Ira Gershwin; Norman Dello Joio; Gian-Carlo Menotti; William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway, Nobel Prize winners; Harold Spivacke, of the Library of Congress; and Howard Mitchell, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C.

## The Domestic Parity Plan for Wheat

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, we have a serious wheat problem in this country. This year we had a carryover of more than 1 billion bushels. The August crop report estimates that the production this year will be 910,958,000 bushels.

It is estimated that for the marketing year July 1, 1954, to July 1, 1955, total domestic consumption and exports amounted to 856 million bushels which is less than this year's crop to say nothing of the more than 1 billion bushel carryover.

#### ACREAGE HAS BEEN SEVERELY CUT

The surplus situation would be even more serious except for the fact that wheat acreage was cut from about 78 million acres in 1953 to 62 million acres in 1954, 55 million acres in 1955, and 55 million acres again for 1956.

Marketing quotas have been invoked and all wheat farmers who produce more than 15 acres of wheat can sell, generally speaking, without penalty only what they produce on their allotted acres. Any amount sold above that quantity must pay a penalty of 45 percent of parity, which penalty during this marketing year will be \$1.13 per bushel.

#### PRICE SUPPORTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED

In addition, wheat price supports have been reduced from 90 percent of old parity, the rate for 1954 and preceding years, to 82½ percent of old parity in 1955 and 76 percent of transitional parity in 1956.

To state the figures in dollars and cents average price supports on wheat in 1954 were \$2.24 per bushel, for 1955 they were \$2.06 per bushel and for 1956 they will be \$1.81 per bushel. This includes the 5 percent reduction in parity due to the shift to modernized parity. There will be another drop of 5 percent in the parity price for 1957 and an additional 5 percent drop in 1958.

With wheat stocks as high as they are at present if flexible supports are continued farmers can expect no more than 75 percent of transitional parity for 1957, which as near as can now be estimated will be \$1.70 per bushel; for 1958 it will be \$1.60.

Based upon the present supply situation acreage allotments will be no higher than 55 million acres in 1957 and 1958 if the present program of flexible price supports is kept in effect. In fact, the only thing which prevents a much smaller allotment is the provision of the law which says the minimum allotment shall be 55 million acres.

#### EFFECT OF FLEXIBLE PRICE SUPPORTS IS TO REDUCE FARMERS' INCOME

Flexible price supports have not had the effect of reducing wheat acreage or expanding wheat consumption. Such acreage reductions as have taken place have been the result of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. The principal effect of flexible price supports has been to reduce farmers' income from wheat. Another effect has been to reduce the value of all governmental wheat stocks to the level of the reduced support price. This is compensated for to some extent by the fact that lower supports make it possible to reduce export subsidies.

#### FARMERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENT SITUATION

Farmers feel, and justifiably so, that they are not responsible for the present wheat-surplus situation. During the war and up until the crop-year of 1954, farmers were urged to go all out in the production of wheat. As a matter of fact, all of our present surplus has accumulated since the harvesting of the 1952 crop. On July 1, 1952, our carryover was only 256 million bushels, which is less than a normal or desirable carryover in these times. The large 1952 crop should have resulted in the imposition of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for 1953, but the then Secretary of Agriculture did not do so. Instead he set a goal of 72 million acres of wheat which was only 6 million acres less than the goal for the preceding year of 1952.

As indicated above, acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been imposed for the 1954, 1955, and 1956 crops. Farmers have cooperated well in these programs with the result that there has been a substantial reduction in the total amount of wheat produced. However, declining exports and decreased use of wheat for livestock feeding has resulted in an increase in our carryover even with these reductions in production.

#### WHEAT PRODUCERS SEEKING MORE ACCEPTABLE PROGRAM

Confronted by the present situation, it is no wonder that wheat producers have been desperately looking for a more acceptable program. Many of them who have studied the matter feel there is great promise in the proposal known as the domestic parity plan, which has the support of both the National Grange and the National Association of Wheat Growers.

#### APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC PARITY PLAN

The purpose of these remarks is to discuss and explain the domestic parity plan. This plan is also known by other names, such as the certificate plan and the two-price system. The term "two-price system," however, is a misnomer as applied to the domestic parity plan, because under this plan all wheat would be sold on the market at one price, that is, the going market price. The principles of this plan are in successful operation in the field of dairy products under marketing agreements and have been discussed in connection with other commodities.

Briefly, the plan and its operation may be described as follows:

First, all wheat would be sold without marketing quotas or restrictions of any kind.

Second, at the beginning of each marketing year the Secretary of Agriculture would make an estimate of the average going market price for that year. He would also announce the parity price of wheat for the year.

Third, the Secretary would estimate the probable amount of wheat which would go into domestic consumption for human food during the marketing year. This amount, which for many years has been approximately 500 million bushels, would then be allotted among the wheat farms of the Nation on substantially the same basis as acreage allotments are made now, except that in this case the acreage would be translated into bushels and the allotment to each farm would be in bushels. Each wheat farmer would receive a certificate stating the number of bushels constituting his share of the estimated domestic consumption of wheat for food.

This certificate would have a value in dollars and cents of the number of bushels which it represented multiplied by the difference between the going market price of wheat as estimated by the Secretary and full parity.

Let us assume for the sake of illustration that the number of bushels represented by this certificate is 1,000 and that the difference between the estimated price of wheat and full parity is 75 cents per bushel. In that event the certificate would have a value of \$750.

## WHERE WOULD THE MONEY COME FROM?

The next question is how would the farmer realize cash on this certificate and from whence would the money come? The answer to that question is that each miller or other processor of wheat will have to purchase certificates covering the total amount of wheat which he processes for domestic consumption as human food.

It will not be necessary for farmers to deal directly with millers because under the pending legislation the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized through the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy and sell marketing certificates. Thus the Commodity Credit Corporation would act as a clearing house. Farmers would turn their certificates in to the Commodity Credit Corporation through the county agricultural stabilization committee and millers in turn would buy certificates from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The program in general would be administered by the county agricultural stabilization committees which administer other agricultural programs.

This is but a brief outline of the program and I would like to develop it further by means of questions and answers as follows:

## ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Question 1: Would there be acreage allotments under this program?

Answer: If times were normal it would be possible to operate without acreage allotments. Under conditions as they exist now it seems desirable to give the Secretary authority to impose acreage allotments for the following reasons:

First. It would prevent overproduction in the present and immediate future when we have such a large supply of wheat on hand.

Second. It would enable the Secretary to adjust production in line with the supply of corn and other feed grains.

Third. It would permit the Secretary to take into account world wheat supplies and prevent the production of excess supplies which could not be absorbed by the world market at fair prices.

Question 2: Without marketing quotas and penalties how could production be effectively restricted through acreage allotments?

Answer: This would be done by providing that no farm would receive a certificate unless the producer stayed within his overall wheat-acreage allotments. The value of this certificate would constitute an incentive sufficient to induce most producers to stay within their allotments. However, farmers growing wheat as a part of their crop rotation or in small quantities for feeding on the farm or who for some other reason were not interested in securing certificates would be free to exceed the current allotments without the payment of penalty. The amount of wheat involved in these cases would be small and would have little effect on market prices or total supply.

## WHEAT LOANS

Question 3: Would there be wheat loans under this program?

Answer: If this program were being instituted at a time when production

and carryovers were normal it would probably operate better without Government loans. However, in times like the present with large supplies of wheat and other grains on hand it seems advisable to have a low level loan to prevent the market price of wheat from going so low as to adversely affect the price of corn and other feed grains and to constitute a disturbing factor in the world market.

Under the provisions of the legislation now pending in Congress the level of these loans would be determined by the Secretary after taking the following factors into consideration:

First. The supply of the commodity in relation to the demand thereof.

Second. The economic feasibility of producing substitute crops on acreage withdrawn from the production of wheat.

Third. The price levels at which corn and other feed grains are being supported and the feed value of such grains in relation to wheat.

Fourth. The provisions of any international agreement relating to wheat to which the United States is a party.

Fifth. Foreign trade policies of friendly wheat-exporting countries.

Sixth. Other factors affecting international trade in wheat including exchange rates and currency regulations.

It is anticipated that most of the time such a loan program would not prevent the free movement of wheat into export channels without subsidies.

## THIS PROGRAM WOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PRICE AND SUPPLY OF CORN AND OTHER FEED GRAINS

Question 4: Producers of corn and other feed grains have expressed the fear that this legislation might result in increasing the total quantity of livestock feed and have adverse effects upon the price thereof. Is there any basis for these fears?

Answer: No. It is realized by those who are sponsoring this legislation that whatever benefits accrue to wheat must not be at the expense of corn or any other crop. That is the reason for the provision in the legislation which protects corn by providing for price support on wheat at a level slightly higher than the support price on corn and in giving the Secretary the authority to impose acreage allotments. Under this authority the Secretary would be able to limit the amount of wheat which would be available for livestock feed if this was thought desirable.

However, all the evidence which is available indicates that if this program results in expanding wheat acreage it will reduce rather than increase the available supply of feed grains. This is because the feed value of the product of an average acre of wheat in this country is less than the production of the average acre if it were used for feed grains. In 1954 we produced approximately 37 percent more feed grains on the acres diverted from wheat than if they had been used for feed-wheat production.

Feed-grain production in the form of oats, barley, and grain sorghums in 1955 on land taken out of wheat will be con-

siderably greater than the feed value of the reduction in wheat production as a result of wheat marketing quotas. In addition, a part of the land diverted from wheat was used to contribute to our record crop of soybeans in prospect this year.

Based on August 1 estimates the increase in production of oats, barley, and grain sorghums in 1955 over the 10-year average 1944-53 will be 558 million bushels or 11.1 million tons, while the reduction in wheat production in the same period is only 243 million bushels or 7.3 million tons.

All of this means that shifts out of wheat acreage increase the available supply of feed grains and increases in wheat acreage decrease feed grain supplies even if all wheat produced on the increased acreage is used for livestock feed.

## DOMESTIC PARITY PLAN WOULD NOT CONSTITUTE DUMPING

Question 5: Under the present farm program it is necessary to subsidize all wheat exports by direct payments from the Federal Treasury, thus constituting what is known as dumping and arousing resentment and antagonism from other wheat exporting and importing countries. Would the domestic parity plan constitute dumping in the export market?

Answer: It would not. Wheat going into export would move at the market price and without the benefit of a subsidy such as is being paid under our present program. The adoption of the domestic parity plan will enable us to get away from the charge of dumping. Furthermore the fact that producers would only receive the market price for wheat exported and that the Secretary of Agriculture has authority to impose effective acreage allotments will prevent the production of excessive quantities of wheat which might have the effect of lowering world prices.

## PLAN WOULD BENEFIT TAXPAYERS

Question 6: How will the adoption of this plan affect the taxpayers of this country?

Answer: It will benefit them in several ways. First, it will do away with the need for export subsidies which during the last 6 years have amounted to \$771 million. Second, by providing a market for wheat it will reduce and eventually eliminate the tremendous sums that are being paid every year as storage charges. Third, losses on wheat placed under price-support loans will be reduced or eliminated. Fourth, administrative costs of the wheat program will be reduced as compared with the present price-support loans and marketing quota program.

## COST OF BREAD WILL NOT BE INCREASED

Question 7: Will this plan increase the cost of bread to domestic consumers?

Answer: No. Under this plan wheat will cost domestic millers less than they have been paying in recent years. This is true notwithstanding the fact that under this program wheat will cost millers 100 percent of parity instead of the 90 percent of parity which was in effect until the 1955 crop came on the market. However, wheat is shifting from old parity to modernized parity which



will be in full effect after 1958; 100 percent of modernized parity is less than 85 percent of the old parity.

It should also be kept in mind that the amount of wheat in a loaf of bread costs about 2½ cents and has little effect on the retail price. For instance, in January 1948, the farm price of wheat reached a peak of \$2.81 per bushel, and the average price of a 1 pound loaf of bread was 13.8 cents. Today the farm price of wheat has dropped to less than \$2, yet the average price of a pound loaf of bread has increased to 17.5 cents.

Question 8: What effect will this plan have on the production of quality wheat as compared with the price support plan which is now in effect?

Answer: Because all wheat will be sold on the open market its price will be based on quality and producers of those wheats most in demand by millers will receive premiums because of this high quality. Thus this plan, unlike the present program, will directly encourage and reward high-quality production and permit the value of wheat to be determined freely in the market place instead of by Government edict.

Question 9: It is contended that the distribution of domestic parity certificates among wheat farmers based upon past production without regard to the kind of wheat they produce is unfair in that a larger percentage of some kinds of wheat is consumed for human food than others.

Answer: In this respect the program follows the present law under which price supports are the same on wheat irrespective of whether it goes into domestic consumption for food, into export, for livestock feed, or simply piles up in the elevators. If this new plan is unfair then the present plan is unfair also.

However the real answer to this question is covered by the answer to question No. 8 which points out that the types of wheat in demand will bring higher prices on the market and the total income of producers of those types of wheat will be greater than the income of producers of less desirable types, although the value of the certificates in each case will be the same.

#### POULTRY PRODUCERS AND DAIRYMEN WILL BENEFIT

Question 10: What about poultry producers or dairymen who desire to produce wheat for feed or to purchase the same at feed prices?

Answer: Under this program they can produce all they need for feed on their own farms and will be able to purchase wheat at feed prices for their further needs.

#### WILL HELP EXPORT TRADE

Question 11: Will this plan increase wheat exports?

Answer: In the long run it probably will because it will make it easier for exporters to carry on business with their customers. Under the existing program a great deal of the wheat exported comes out of Government stocks and in the case of the remainder exporters can make sales only after they have made arrangements with the CCC as to the amount of the subsidy which will be paid. The red-tape, delays, Government price fixing,

and other annoyances brought about by this procedure constitutes a handicap which undoubtedly results in foreign buyers going to other countries such as Canada where it is easier to do business.

Under the domestic parity program exporters would be in a position to make their own deals without government interference.

Question 12: What would the cost of this program be to the Federal Government?

Answer: Practically nothing excepting the small cost of administration.

#### INCOME OF WHEAT FARMERS WILL BE INCREASED

Question 13: How would the wheat farmer's income under this plan compare with his income under existing support programs?

Answer: Estimates prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress indicate that wheat producers would have received approximately the same income from their wheat under a domestic parity plan as they actually did receive in 1954 when supports were 90 percent. If an allowance is made for some increased use of wheat for feed and export there would be an income difference in favor of the domestic parity plan.

In 1955, with the support level dropped to 82½ percent of parity, producers would have received a minimum of 7 percent more income than they will realize under the current program for the wheat produced on the 55-million-acre national allotment.

In 1956, with the support level under the present program dropped even further to 76 percent of parity, the estimated minimum income advantage of the certificate plan is 9 to 10 percent.

#### SUMMARY

Question 14: Will you summarize the principal advantages of the domestic parity plan over the present program?

Answer: First. Returns to the farmer would be somewhat greater than under the present program, and there is a good prospect that expanded outlets might substantially increase these returns in the future. Second. Marketing quotas and marketing penalties would be eliminated and acreage controls greatly minimized and possibly eliminated in the course of time. Third. Relief to taxpayers would be afforded through an immediate substantial reduction in the costs of the present program and eventual elimination of practically all such costs. Fourth. To a large extent, it would take the Government out of the warehousing and marketing of wheat and in the end probably do away with such activities altogether. Fifth. Wheat would be produced for market instead of for Government loans and storage, thus encouraging the production of wheat with superior milling qualities. Sixth. Producers of livestock and poultry, wherever situated, would be able to produce wheat for feed or buy wheat at feed prices. Seventh. There would be some expansion of wheat exports through the elimination of red-tape and other obstacles existing at present. Eighth. The plan would be a recognition of the fact that wheat is produced and

used for various purposes and would furnish an effective method of moving wheat into its natural outlets and market channels. Ninth. It would return to the farmer greater freedom and control over his activities.

## The Stakes Are High—The Fight Over Western Rights Is Under Way

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK A. BARRETT

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by me on the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water.

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

I take this opportunity to call attention to a problem of tremendous importance to the people of the West. For nearly a century it has been the settled rule that western water rights are dependent on and determined by State law. That's precisely what the Congress intended down through the years, yet a small but determined group continue to carry on the fight for the control of our western waters. It is true that we have lost a legal skirmish or two but the stakes are high and now the people of the West are alarmed and they are ready to fight. Let no one be so fooled as to believe that the people of the western empire will under any circumstances surrender their water rights to the Federal Government. We are prepared to battle to the bitter end to preserve and protect our western water rights.

The economy of thriving communities all over the West depends almost entirely on the crops produced from the 27 million acres under irrigation. Water has been applied to 75 percent of that acreage as a result of substantial local investments over a period of many years. The stability and security of western water law provided the incentive for these large investments of private capital. These unwarranted attacks on our water rights strike directly at the foundation of the economy of the Western States. Freedom to divert water and apply it to beneficial uses long distances from the point of diversion is essential to the growth, development and prosperity of our public land States.

To my way of thinking the time has come for the Congress to reaffirm, restate, and reinforce that long list of Federal laws enacted for the express purpose of preserving the integrity of State water law. If we fail to do so I am very fearful there will be a continuing trend toward Federal encroachment on this traditional field of State jurisdiction. Strange as it may seem, this movement could constitute a serious threat to water rights long since acquired and put to beneficial use in the Western States.

Many Members of the Senate and the House from the Western States have been greatly concerned with this problem and appropriate bills have been introduced seeking a solution of this problem. In the last session of Congress I introduced S. 863 for myself and for Senators MALONE, BIELE, DWORSHAK, ALLOTT, GOLDWATER, WELKER, and CURTIS. Many other Senators indicated

their desire to be associated with legislation along the lines of my bill. Earlier this year H. R. 741, H. R. 3404, and H. R. 6147, all being similar in purpose and effect, were introduced in the House. The position of the National Reclamation Association on the objectives of legislation of this general character is plain and evident from resolution No. 2, adopted at its 1954 annual convention, which reads as follows:

"Whereas the authority to regulate and control the appropriation, distribution, and use of the waters of streams arising in States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian is properly the exclusive sovereign function of the States; and

"Whereas existing laws have not resulted in clear and uniform practice in accordance with said principles by all Federal agencies and officers having to do with use or development of water resources: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the National Reclamation Association, reaffirming and amplifying its policy developed during past years by appropriate resolutions, That the association urges the enactment of a Federal law clearly and unequivocally recognizing the title of the States to waters therein, and requiring all Federal agencies and officers to proceed in conformity with State water laws in all matters having to do with appropriation, adjudication, use, ownership, and distribution of water and water rights in such States; be it further*

*"Resolved, That the association strongly urges the cooperation of the executive branch of the Government in the attainment of the above objectives."*

In my judgment the decision of the Supreme Court rendered on June 6 last in the case of the *Federal Power Commission v. The State of Oregon* has made the need for this type of legislation more urgent than ever. In a sincere effort to find proper and adequate language to clearly define and restate the Federal law in this field, I have sought the aid and assistance of a number of highly qualified and interested persons in revising the language of S. 863 and also in preparing this statement. It seems to me that some of the safeguards afforded Federal interests in the revised bill are unnecessary, but we have incorporated them in the new draft to meet some of the objections which have been raised to S. 863 at various times.

I have forwarded the redraft to the staff of our Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and I have been assured that a committee print of the new draft will be made available in the nature of a proposed amendment to my bill, S. 863. The revised language submitted is as follows:

*"Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the 'Water Rights Settlement Act of 1956.'"*

#### "DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SEC. 2. In the arid and semiarid regions west of the 98th meridian rights to the use of water are property rights which are fundamental to the economic life and well-being of the American people. In view of the fact that the needs for water do not coincide with the location or the natural flow of the available sources of supply, it is recognized that rights to impound and divert water and to apply it to beneficial purposes, frequently at places substantial distances from the points of diversion or storage, are matters of paramount importance. To promote the beneficial application of the available water supplies in these regions it is and has been necessary that public and non-public entities be encouraged to make investments in water resource developments. Security of right to the use of water for beneficial purposes is essential to such encouragement, and regulating the acquisition of water rights must be orderly and with full regard to the need for stability of such rights

If public and private investments in water-resource development are to continue on a sound basis. Neither the proprietorship functions of the United States derived from the ownership of the public lands nor the exercise of its powers relating to interstate commerce and the general welfare should be permitted unduly to interfere with prior rights to the use of water or the orderly acquisition of such rights in the future. For more than 90 years this policy has been recognized by the Congress and the acquisition of such rights under State law has been encouraged and repeatedly protected by Federal legislation. Under this policy these States have been able to make their proper contribution to the strength of the Union, and 27 million acres of arid and semiarid land have been brought under irrigation, of which only one-fourth are a result of federally assisted projects. It has not been and is not the intention of the Congress that Federal agencies, in pursuing their programs for water resources development in these arid and semiarid areas, shall have any prerogative to preempt the field or to cast clouds on the security of prior rights under State law acquired for beneficial purposes. Because of the fact that previous acts of Congress have been and may be interpreted with respect to these States so as to cast clouds on such prior rights and to interfere with the future orderly development of water resources in accordance with the foregoing declaration, it is the purpose of this act: (1) to remove any such clouds; (2) to provide for the future acquisition of unappropriated waters, navigable and non-navigable, in compliance with State laws; and (3) to provide adequate protections of the Federal interests to the end that the Federal Government may perform its functions in a manner consistent with the foregoing purposes.

#### "DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 3. For the purpose of this act—

"(a) 'Federal agency' means the executive departments and independent establishments of the United States, and corporations primarily acting as instrumentalities or agencies of the United States;

"(b) 'Employee of the Government' includes officers or employees of any Federal agency, members of the military or naval forces of the United States, and persons acting on behalf of any Federal agency in an official capacity, whether temporarily or otherwise.

#### "APPLICABILITY

"SEC. 4. This act shall apply only to States lying wholly or in part west of the 98th meridian.

#### "FEDERAL INTERFERENCE WITH WATER RIGHTS PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

"SEC. 5. In the use of water for any purpose in connection with Federal programs, projects, or activities no Federal agency or employee of the Government shall interfere with the exercise of any right to the use of water for beneficial purposes heretofore acquired under and recognized by State custom or law except when expressly authorized by law and upon payment of just compensation therefor: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to preclude, when authorized by Federal law, the acquisition by the United States of such rights by purchase, exchange, gift, or condemnation.

#### "FUTURE ACQUISITION OF WATER RIGHTS

"SEC. 6. Subject to existing rights under State law, all navigable and nonnavigable waters are hereby reserved for appropriation and use of the public pursuant to State law, and rights to the use of such waters for beneficial purposes shall be acquired under State laws relating to the appropriation, control, use, and distribution of such waters. Federal agencies and permittees, licensees,

and employees of the Government, in the use of water for any purpose in connection with Federal programs, projects, activities, licenses, or permits, shall, as a condition precedent to the use of any such water, acquire rights to the use thereof in conformity with State laws and procedures relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of such water: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to preclude the storage and release of water by the United States solely for the prevention of floods: *Provided further*, That the United States may acquire such rights, when authorized under Federal law, by purchase, exchange, gift, or condemnation: *Provided further*, That no right acquired under State law shall be enforceable against the United States if such right would be enforceable against the United States only because of a State law or custom which discriminates against the United States or denies the United States the opportunity to acquire such rights on terms and conditions at least as favorable as those under which any other entity or person may acquire such rights: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any person or entity to acquire the right to store or divert waters in any national park or monument unless otherwise authorized by act of Congress.

#### "WAIVER OF IMMUNITY TO SUIT

"SEC. 7. (a) Consent is hereby given to join the United States as a defendant in any suit relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water which is to be used for beneficial purposes when (1) the United States is or claims to be the owner of any right to the use of such water or is in the process of acquiring any right to the use thereof by appropriation under State law or otherwise, and (2) the United States is a necessary party to such suit. The United States, when a party to any such suit, (1) shall be deemed to have waived any right to plead that said State laws are inapplicable or that the United States is not amenable thereto by reason of its sovereignty, and (2) shall be subject to the judgments, orders, and decrees of the court having jurisdiction of any such suit in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances: *Provided*, That judgment for costs shall not be entered against the United States in any such suit.

"(b) Summons or other process in any such suit may be served on the Attorney General of the United States or his designated representative, or on the United States attorney for the district in which the court having jurisdiction of any such suit is situated.

"(c) In the absence of the service of summons or other process in any such suit, the Attorney General of the United States or his designated representative is authorized, either in person or by writing, to make an appearance on file pleadings in any such suit on behalf of the United States and thereby to subject the United States to the jurisdiction of any such court.

"(d) On petition of the United States any such suit may be removed pursuant to title 28 of the United States Code from a State court to the district court of the United States for the district and division within which such action is pending.

#### "INTERSTATE LITIGATION

"SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the joinder of the United States in any suit or controversy in the Supreme Court of the United States relating to the rights of States to the use of the water of any interstate stream.

#### "EQUITABLE APPORTIONMENT AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

"SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the rights of any



State to waters apportioned under any interstate compact or judicial decree, or to permit appropriations of water under State law which interfere with the fulfillment of treaty obligations of the United States."

Congress has repeatedly endeavored to express its intention that Federal programs should not interfere with State law relating to the ownership, control, appropriation, distribution, and use of water. The Congress defined its policy as early as 1866 when it encouraged State control by permitting the acquisition of water rights first on nonnavigable streams and bodies of water, on the public lands of the 3 Western States and 8 Territories and later when it subordinated navigation west of the 98th meridian to appropriative rights and by subjecting flood-control projects to the policy of protecting present and future beneficial consumptive uses and recently by providing for adjudication of water rights, other than on interstate streams, in State courts. Down through the years the Congress has reaffirmed its position time and again that western water laws are to be observed and followed by the Federal Government. Let me cite these provisions of law:

1. The act of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. 253);
2. The act of July 9, 1870 (16 Stat. 218);
3. The Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377);
4. Section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390);
5. Sections 9 (b) and 27 of the Federal Power Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 1077);
6. Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269);
7. The Great Plains Water Conservation and Utilization Projects Act of October 14, 1920 (54 Stat. 1119);
8. The Water Conservation Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1419);
9. Section 1 of the Flood Control Act of February 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887);
10. The National Parks Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 885);
11. Section 208 of the act of July 10, 1952, authorizing suits against the United States in State courts for the adjudication of water rights;
12. Subsection 3 (e) of the Submerged Lands Act of May 22, 1953 (67 Stat. 31); and finally,
13. The act of July 23, 1955 (being section 4 (b) of Public Law 167—84th Cong.), the act providing for multiple use of the surface of tracts of public land.

Until very recently it was generally believed that the Desert Land Act of 1877 effectively severed the usufructuary rights to water from the Federal ownership of all public lands so as to render the water subject to appropriation under State law. *California Oregon Power Co. v. Beaver Portland Cement Co.* (295 U. S. 142); see *Nebraska v. Wyoming* (325 U. S. 589, 611 et seq.). The sweeping opinion in the former case seemed to provide ample justification for such a belief. The Supreme Court said in the case *California Oregon Power Co. v. Beaver Portland Cement Co.* (295 U. S., at 162-163):

"As the owner of the public domain, the Government possessed the power to dispose of land and water thereon together, or to dispose of them separately \* \* \*. The fair construction of the provision now under review is that Congress intended to establish the rule that for the future the land should be patented separately; and all nonnavigable waters thereon should be reserved for the use of the public under the laws of the States and Territories named. The words that the water of all sources of water supply upon the public lands and not navigable 'shall remain and be held free for the appropriation and use of the public' are not susceptible of any other construction. The only exception made is that in favor of existing rights; and the only rule spoken of is that of appropriation. \* \* \*. What we hold

is that following the act of 1877, if not before, all nonnavigable waters then a part of the public domain became publici juris, subject to the plenary control of the designated States."

In the case of *Federal Power Commission v. Oregon* (Docket 367), decided on June 6 last, the Supreme Court injected great doubt and uncertainty into the validity of many water law principles accepted generally in the public land States. The applicant in that case did not acquire water rights for power generation under the laws of Oregon, notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 (b) and 27 of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920, as amended. The proposed dam would abut an Indian reservation created in 1855 on one side and a power site reserve, established in 1909, on the other. The Court sustained the granting of the license, notwithstanding the failure to comply with State law, on the ground, among others, that the Desert Land Act of 1877 does not apply "to the use of waters on reservations of the United States." It appears clear that the Court used the term "reservations" to include all public lands withdrawn or reserved from sale or disposition under the public land laws, such as national forests.

Justice Douglas, in a dissenting opinion filed on June 6, 1955, in the case of *F. P. C. v. Oregon* above referred to, said:

"The argument pressed on us by the United States is akin to the one urged in *Nebraska v. Wyoming* (325 U. S. 589, 611 et seq.). In that case, the United States struggled to be rid of the rule of law that made its water rights on nonnavigable streams of the West dependent on State law. It claimed that it owned all the unappropriated water in the basin of the North Platte River. The argument was made not only under the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388), but also under the Desert Land Act of 1877 (19 Stat. 377), the act involved here. We reserved decision as to whether under some circumstances the United States might be the owner of unappropriated water rights. But we held that under those acts the United States took its water rights like other landowners, viz., pursuant to State law governing appropriation.

"Unless we are to depart from that ruling, we must accept Oregon's claim here."

Justice Douglas cited two cases supporting his position, *Power Company v. Cement Company* above mentioned and also the case of *Ickes v. Fox* (300 U. S. 82), arising in the State of Washington, in which case the Secretary of the Interior contended that because the Government diverted, stored, and distributed the water it thereby acquired ownership of that water. The Supreme Court rejected this contention. Appropriations, under the Reclamation Act, it said, were made not for the Government but for the use of the landowners, and by the terms of that law, as well as Washington law and of the contract, the water rights became the property of the landowners, wholly distinct from the property of the Government in the irrigation works.

Justice Douglas concluded his opinion with this powerful and impelling statement:

"The Desert Land Act applies to 'public land'; and the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063, as amended, 16 U. S. C. 791a et seq.), grants the Commission authority to issue licenses for power development 'upon any part of the public lands and reservations of the United States.' \* \* \*. The definition of those terms in the act says nothing about water rights. And, as I have pointed out, it has been the long-term policy of Congress to separate western land from water rights.

"The final resort of the Commission is to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), providing:

"That the President may, at any time in his discretion, temporarily withdraw from settlement, location, sale, or entry any of the

public lands of the United States, including the district of Alaska and reserve the same for water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands, or other public purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawals, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of Congress."

"It was under this act that some of the lands here involved were reserved for a power site. But the act of June 25, 1910, by its very terms, did no more than withdraw these public lands 'from settlement, location, sale, or entry.' The act did not purport to touch or change in any way the provision of the Desert Land Act that pertains to water rights. If the words of the 1910 act are to control, water rights remained undisturbed. The lands remained 'public lands,' save only that settlers could not locate on them. I assume that the United States could have recalled its grant of jurisdiction over water rights, saving, of course, all vested rights. But the United States has not expressly done so; and we should not construe any law as achieving that result unless the purpose of Congress is clear.

"The reason is that the rule adopted by the Court profoundly affects the economy of many States, 10 of whom are here in protest. In the West, the United States owns a vast amount of land, in some States over 50 percent of all the land. If by mere Executive action the Federal lands may be reserved and all the water rights appurtenant to them returned to the United States, vast dislocations in the economies of the Western States may follow. For the right of withdrawal of public lands granted by the 1910 act is not only for 'waterpower sites' but for a host of public projects—irrigation, classifications of lands, or other public purposes.' Federal officials have long sought that authority. It has been consistently denied them. We should deny it again. Certainly the United States could not appropriate the water rights in defiance of Oregon law, if it built the dam. It should have no greater authority when it makes a grant to a private power group."

The possible ramifications of this new decision are practically unlimited. Millions of acres of public lands have been withdrawn or reserved since 1877. Many of these are prime watershed areas. A good many questions arise as a result of the confusion created by the recent Supreme Court decision in the Oregon case.

(a) Are State law appropriations made on such lands since their withdrawal totally invalid? Or only invalid against Federal uses on such lands?

(b) Are the Federal rights riparian in character and limited to the watershed of the stream? Or are they applicable to any beneficial use on Federal lands? Cf. *Winters v. U. S.* (207 U. S. 564).

(c) Are such Federal rights subject to the doctrine of equitable apportionment among States? Or are they a first charge against the stream capable of destroying appropriative rights acquired under State law? Cf. *Hinderlider v. La Plata* (304 U. S. 92). See *Petition of Intervention of the United States, Arizona v. California*, pending in the Supreme Court.

(d) Are rights of the United States to use water for irrigation on reclamation projects carved from Federal reservations or withdrawals superior to those for use on privately owned lands? Or does section 8 of the 1902 Reclamation Act constitute a specific modification of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Desert Land Act?

(e) Are Federal rights to use water for the generation of power on Federal reservations as a part of the reclamation project valid without reference to the doctrine of priority?

(f) Are nonirrigation uses on reclamation projects carved from Federal withdrawals

superior to irrigation uses since section 8 of the 1902 act refers specifically to State laws relating to "water used in irrigation"?

These questions are not intended to exhaust the possibilities. They merely illustrate the confusion and uncertainty which could result if Congress does not act to clarify the appropriability of water under State law.

It could take 30 years of litigation to know the full import of this decision. Only Congress can prevent such a cloud on the future development of the West.

Back of this bitter struggle over western water rights, as I have pointed out, is a long history of efforts by Congress to protect western water laws and prevent administrative supersederes of those laws. This history commences with the discovery of gold in California. The public lands on which it was found were unsurveyed and not open by Federal law to occupation and settlement. Miners and settlers nevertheless rushed into these areas and, lacking regulatory Federal laws, they framed in every district rules of government whereby peace and order were reasonably well maintained. These rules, customs or laws of the miners as they have been variously called, recognized that discovery and appropriation should be the foundation of a possessor's mineral and water rights. They secured to all persons, with practicable limitations, an absolute equality of right and privilege.

Gold mining, in most cases, could not be undertaken without water, so it was necessary to bring water from streams and lakes to the mining localities. Under the rules of the miners, the first appropriator of water to be conveyed to these localities for mining or other beneficial purposes, was recognized as having, to the extent of actual beneficial use, a prior or better right. So-called common-law doctrines respecting the rights of riparian owners could not be applied. Nature and necessity dictated otherwise.

For 18 years, from 1848 to 1866, these local regulations and customs as enforced and molded by the State courts and implemented by State legislation, constituted the law governing all property in minerals and water on the public lands. The system was basically good and Congress recognized that fact. Its recognition in legislative form became the act of July 26, 1866, declaring that mineral lands of the public domain were free and open to exploration and occupation, and providing that water rights which had vested and accrued by priority of possession under local customs, laws and decisions should be federally recognized and protected. Mr. Justice Field correctly construed the intention of Congress in enacting this law, holding that it was to secure existing and future possessory rights by a patent from the Federal Government. *Jennison v. Kirk* (98 U. S. 453, 459).

The possessory rights vested by the 1866 act were further extended and protected by Congress in the act of July 9, 1870. Mr. Justice Sutherland stated that the effect of these two acts was not limited to rights acquired before 1866. "They reach into the future as well," he said, "and approve and confirm the policy of appropriation for a beneficial use, as recognized by local rules and customs, and the legislation and judicial decisions of the arid-land States, as the test and measure of private rights in and to the nonnavigable waters of the public domain." (See sec. 17, 16 Stat. 217.) *California Oregon Power Co. v. Beaver Portland Cement Co.* (295 U. S. 142).

In the Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877, which was applicable to 11 States and potential States, Congress specified that all surplus nonnavigable waters, over and above bona fide prior appropriations, should remain free for the appropriation and use of the public for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing purposes. Mr. Justice Sutherland said that

if the language of this act was to be given its natural meaning, and the Supreme Court at that time saw no reason why it should not be given that meaning, it effected a severance of all nonnavigable waters upon the public domain, not theretofore appropriated, from the land itself, and made such waters available for appropriation under State laws. *California Oregon Power Co. v. Beaver Portland Cement Co.* (supra, p. 158).

Do not get the impression, however, that the Supreme Court went along willingly in all instances with congressional intent. Navigability in law does not always mean navigability in fact. This presents a problem which can send the Court off on unforeseen tangents. Some of these excursions continue to be matters of great concern to the reclamation States. The first such excursion, of importance here, was the result of a complaint filed by the Attorney General in 1897 against the Rio Grande Irrigation Co. to restrain it from constructing a dam across the Rio Grande River at Elephant Butte, New Mex. The Attorney General persuaded the Supreme Court that the contemplated construction would seriously impair the navigable capacity of the river. The Rio Grande, within the boundaries of New Mexico, obviously was not a river which in its ordinary condition carried trade and travel, and the Supreme Court acknowledged that fact. Nevertheless, on the theory that depletion of flow might affect navigable capacity elsewhere, it said the 1866 law, as amended, formed no basis for inferring that Congress intended to release its control over the upper Rio Grande River. Further, it said that section 10 of the act of September 19, 1890, prohibited obstructions to navigable capacity "not affirmatively authorized by law." This decision impelled Justice Sutherland to say at a later date that, subject to the technicality noted, the Supreme Court still recognized and assented to the appropriation of water, under the congressional acts of 1866 and 1877, in contravention of the riparian law rule. If these acts of Congress did not constitute an entire abandonment of the common law rule of running waters insofar as the public lands, and subsequent grantees thereof, were concerned, they foreshadowed, according to Justice Sutherland, the more positive declarations of the Desert Land Act of 1877. I have already noted his statement that he saw no reason why that act did not effect a severance of all nonnavigable waters upon the public domain, not theretofore appropriated, from the land itself. However, the act did not, according to Justice Sutherland, bind or purport to bind the States to any particular policy. "It simply recognizes and gives sanction," he said, "insofar as the United States and its future grantees are concerned, to the State and local doctrine of appropriation, and seeks to remove what otherwise might be an impediment to its full and successful operation." *Power Co. v. Cement Co.* (supra, pp. 158-159); *U. S. v. Rio Grande Irrigation Co.* (174 U. S. 690, 703).

As I have pointed out, when a Secretary of the Interior wrongfully sought to diminish water rights which had vested under a doctrine of prior appropriation, Justice Sutherland said that mere ownership of the irrigation works and diversion, storage and distribution of water did not divest prior acquired water rights. Indeed, even appropriations under the Federal reclamation acts are not made for the United States Government but for the landowners and by that law, as well as applicable State law, the later water rights also become the property of the landowners, wholly distinct from the property of the United States in the irrigation works (*Ickes v. Fox* (300 U. S. 82)). A similar attempt to claim water rights, by reason of ownership of the project works, was brushed aside by the Supreme Court in *Nebraska v. Wyoming* in line with the earlier pronouncements of Justice Sutherland.

However, while the line was held there against administrative attrition, it has been seriously weakened by other decisions involving questions of navigability and Federal Power Commission licenses for hydroelectric power developments.

The Federal Power Act is another, but related, story which need not be recounted here. Of importance to the reclamation States are the provisions of section 27 of that act in which Congress specifically stated that nothing therein should be construed as affecting or intending to affect or in any way interfere with State laws relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation or for municipal or other uses, or any vested right acquired therein. As a result of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the First Iowa Co-op case and *Oregon v. Federal Power Commission*, this provision should be strengthened to effectuate the original intent of Congress that the issuance of licenses must be consonant with State laws on water rights.

Congress continuously has sought since 1866 to protect western water laws and water rights. The 1944 Flood Control Act had the effect of releasing navigable waters for appropriation. The Submerged Lands Act specifically provided that the control, appropriation, use and distribution of ground and surface waters in States lying wholly or in part westward of the 98th meridian "shall continue to be in accordance with the laws of such States."

Congress should continue to give special attention to water problems in the West. The customs and laws which it has sought since 1866 to protect and strengthen are vital to the economy and the welfare of the Western States. The early landmark principles enunciated by the Supreme Court in decisions written by westerners, such as Justice Field and Justice Sutherland, which are in the process of being nullified by decisions such as the New River case, the Red River case, the First Iowa Co-op case and the Oregon case, must be restated and strengthened. This attrition must be stopped by Federal legislation if recognized and accepted principles of western water law are to survive.

The problem outlined in this statement constitutes a serious threat to the people of my section of the country. The issue is one of paramount importance to the Nation. I have discussed the issue in great detail and I have printed the proposed revision of my bill in the hope that western lawyers and other interested citizens will take the time to study the problem and to give me their candid views and suggestions on the proposed legislation before the Congress convenes next January. I am confident that the Congress will follow its long and consistent policy of protecting State water laws, once the issue is clearly and forcefully presented. In this fight the sovereign States of the West can enlist the support of all those people who believe that water rights should be administered under State law.

### Myths About Aging

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this Congress are aware of my long-term interest in the special problems which face the older members of the American community in our time. I



have always insisted that we must obtain more information as to the nature and complexity of these problems so that we may act intelligently and humanely to relieve them. We know that one result of the fact that our life expectancy has been increased by about 20 years since 1900 has given more people a chance to live longer. We know that census estimates indicate that, by 1975 there will be 20 million people aged 65 and over in this country—or nearly twice the number we have today.

Last year, in introducing my bill (H. R. 3313) to establish a commission to study old-age and retirement benefits, I said:

Some people talk as if the facts of our time—this miracle of a longer life—is in the nature of a national calamity. I do not agree with that kind of thinking for 1 minute. We have never, in this country, been afraid of problems growing out of progress. And one of the healthiest indications of the dynamics of democracy is the evidence that American communities, churches, labor unions, and public officials are starting to study these problems with the confidence that intelligence, sympathy, and imagination will produce good answers.

Mr. Speaker, the results of one such study have just appeared in the form of a 172-page report, *The States and Their Older Citizens*, conducted for the Council of State Governments. Summarizing the contents of this report, the Christian Science Monitor made the following comments:

The Council of State Governments has produced an excellent study of the needs of older people in the United States in response to a request from the Governors' Conference of 1954. Entitled *"The States and Their Older Citizens,"* it draws together the findings of many studies made in various States and localities in the last few years.

The outstanding feature of this report is its indication that people of retirement age or near are more concerned now about retaining the opportunity to work than they are about increased pensions or other retirement income. This does not mean that company pensions, old-age insurance, and old-age assistance are unimportant, but that, with these foundations laid, the average older person does not wish to incur idleness as the price of security.

The bill of objectives for older people formulated in the study lists, first, equal opportunity to work. In a program for action, the report urges governments, employers, and unions to abolish compulsory automatic retirement at a fixed age and to substitute flexible, selective retirement policies. It urges State governments to lead in abandoning the age criterion in hiring or laying off employees.

Other recommendations include: Assurance of adequate minimum income, including more liberal old-age assistance where needed; encouragement of older people to live in their own homes so far as feasible; provision to homelike institutional care for those who require it; rehabilitation work, including vocational retraining; and opportunity for older citizens to participate in recreational and other community activities.

Not all of the matter of employment opportunities is to be reached by legislation or even working contracts. "A prime requisite," says the study, "is an extensive program of public education—one that will dispel popular myths about aging. . . . Once the myths about aging and its inevitable helplessness are dispelled, the major roadblocks to constructive action for older citizens will have been removed."

I am convinced that a thorough study of this report would be of inestimable value to all of us. For it contains the statistical story of what is happening to our senior citizens in terms of the inadequacy of their income, of the problem of living arrangements and family relations, and the problem of employment. Moreover, it goes beyond this necessary background data to show how hundreds of communities throughout the country are beginning to seek the kind of good answers I predicted we would find.

We must, of course, know the facts—many more facts than we have available at the present. For in its own important way the factual story dispels some of the myths which have grown up in our time. One of these myths is that our older citizens retire from their jobs as soon as possible to live the rest of their years in the sun.

But, as this report shows, the facts are quite the opposite. Most older persons want to work and continue working as long as they are physically fit and can find employment. Less than 1 out of 25 workers retire to enjoy leisure, the remainder are compelled to retire either for reasons of health or because they have lost their jobs and cannot find new employment. Also cited in the report are the preliminary findings of a study of 3,515 employees aged 63 and 64, working in 265 businesses, industrial, governmental, and private organizations in 23 industries, which showed that older workers are opposed to compulsory retirement at a fixed age. According to these findings, 77 percent of the workers interviewed said that, if it were up to them alone, they would continue working for the same employer. Similarly, results of the 20th century fund retirement survey, also cited, show that 57 percent of pensioners are retired by the company because of age, that another 25 percent are retired because of poor health or accident, and that only 9 percent retired voluntarily to have some time to themselves. In my own State of New Jersey, for example, 42.4 percent of persons aged 65 and over are still working, another 16.5 percent are receiving old-age social-security benefits, and just 4.6 percent are receiving old-age assistance.

These are the kind of facts which will help to dispel the myths which so often becloud the real issues when we consider the problems of our older citizens. The time has come when we must consider those problems against the broad-gage background used in this study. For, as this report emphasizes, the overall problems of aging involve problems of opportunity to work, of inadequate income, of home and family relations, of physical and mental health, and of leisure time activities.

In many respects the second section of the report is the most challenging. For here the data goes behind the facts which are developed to show activity now underway in various communities throughout the land to meet the complex problems facing our senior citizens.

To meet the problem of housing—a special problem for the older members of our population—a former logging camp, in Ryderwood, Wash., is being transformed into a new community of retired

workers. A Philadelphia settlement house, the Lighthouse, enlists volunteers to pack and deliver two meals a day to older people living alone in furnished rooms. In Boston, the first project of the Commonwealth Housing Foundation will contain 300 dwelling units for 400 persons at low rentals, of whom at least 50 percent are to be 65 years of age or over.

To provide the opportunity for older workers to participate in recreational activities in Detroit, the Automobile Workers Union, in 1953, established the first of three drop-in centers. The activities include educational and discussion programs, group games, community singing, hobbies, visiting sick persons in hospitals, and certain welfare activities. A day-center program in New York City combines the cooperation of the city's department of welfare, which supplies the staff; private social agencies, which provide building space and some equipment; and citizens who organize a separate board of directors for each of the 14 centers. One analysis of the value of this program showed that a group of older persons reduced their attendance at health clinics 50 to 70 percent after joining a center.

These, then, are a few of the many examples cited in the report of the activities now just beginning to develop on behalf of our senior citizens. But, as the report makes clear, they are few and far between. Indeed, the major conclusion growing out of this study is that we have only just begun to overcome the apathy and neglect which has too often characterized our attitude toward our senior citizens. We are just beginning to learn what society, the economy, and Government can and should do for the older person. We are just beginning to understand that each older person has an indispensable role to play in our society. We are just beginning to recognize that, in the words of the report:

Older as well as younger persons should be guaranteed their fullest expression, and that is impossible if attempts are made to impose uniform and preconceived ways of life upon them. For a great many older people, moreover, and for most of those with good health, the prerequisite of successful living is opportunity to be as productive both economically and socially as their capacities will permit.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that we should have more studies of this kind. My own bill, H. R. 574, would establish a commission on old-age and retirement benefits. Under its provisions a 12-member bipartisan commission would be established, the membership to be equally representative of the Government and of private citizens. For I have been concerned with the fact that we know almost nothing about the character and amount of present old-age benefits in terms of their adequacy. I have been greatly concerned with the economic plight of so many of our older men and women, and I believe we must separate the myth from the reality in this very vital area. Such a commission as I propose would accomplish such a purpose.

Meanwhile, I applaud the action of the Council of State Governments in preparing this admirable study and for making it available to all of us. For I am convinced that, in coping with the problem

of aging, all resources must be mobilized—those of the public at large, the economy, and of Government at all levels.

## Report to the People of the Second District of New Hampshire

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. PERKINS BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, the first session of the 84th Congress has now adjourned. As I view it in retrospect it is obvious that during this crucial year many issues of tremendous importance to the people of the Second New Hampshire District have been debated and resolved before this body.

By personal letters, telephone calls, telegraph messages, and personal contact, my constituents have given me the benefit of their opinions on the major issues. To each of those who offered me their valuable advice, Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my most sincere appreciation.

The accomplishments of the 1st session of the 84th Congress represent congressional achievement, considering the fact that the executive and legislative branches of the Government were controlled by different political parties.

In the vital fields of foreign affairs, mutual assistance and national defense, we have experienced an unusual degree of harmony based on a genuine appreciation of the seriousness of present world and national conditions.

This, in large measure, reflects the gravity of the times and the able leadership of the President and the responsible leadership of Congress.

The major problem facing our country today is the assurance of world peace. It has long since been obvious that our best approach to this aim is the adherence to a strict and effective policy of internal strength.

In this field President Eisenhower had congressional accord, and I was privileged to support the administration in the following measures:

First. Extension of the Draft Act for 4 additional years.

Second. Authorization for the President to defend Formosa and the Pescadores Islands from Communist aggression.

Third. Establishment of a Reserve program to total 2,900,000 men by 1959 and increasing the service opportunities available to our young men entering the armed services.

Fourth. Allowed the President to continue for 3 more years the reciprocal trade program to assist our allies and friends in maintaining strong economies in face of the Communist threat.

Fifth. Extended certain war powers; revised the Philippine Trade Agreements Act and supported President Eisenhower's requests for military expenditures and atomic energy.

er's requests for military expenditures and atomic energy.

Through effective bipartisan senatorial support, treaties of worldwide importance were entered into with the Republic of China, Austria, and the West German Republic. In addition, Members of Congress supported the President and Secretary of State in their successful efforts to reduce world tension for which the whole free world has reason to be indebted.

On the domestic front, Congress and the President were often in disagreement and most of the legislation passed was of a noncontroversial nature. It has been my feeling that the Congress failed President Eisenhower and the people in the critical fields of aid to school construction, the building of an adequate road system, and the extension of social security. Among the items passed by the House which I supported were:

First. Increased to \$1 the minimum wage to assist our skilled labor in New Hampshire compete with southern cheap labor. This is by far the most important item passed to help New Hampshire.

Second. Extended high rates of taxation on liquor, tobacco, and the 52-percent-tax rate for corporations.

Third. Repealed the penalty clause against farmers under the Commodity Credit Act and reduced to 3 percent the interest on farm disaster loans and extended the act.

Fourth. Increased salaries for public servants—our Federal judges, postal employees, members of the armed services, classified Government workers as well as employees and members of the legislative branch of our Government. This is in accordance with my belief that Government today as never before needs competent people.

In January the Congress will begin its second session and I am hopeful that it will follow more closely President Eisenhower's domestic program and continue a policy of bipartisanship in our foreign affairs. This will not be easy; 1956 is an election year and the pressure of politics will be formidable, but I am hopeful that the second session will be productive and beneficial to the people of the Nation and the people of the New Hampshire Second District.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to announce that I will be holding office hours in more than 60 towns throughout the New Hampshire Second District, starting after Labor Day and continuing for several months, so that I may be better acquainted with the problems of my constituents and better able to represent them. Thank you.

### The Nursing Dilemma

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I have written an article on

the urgent need for more nurses, which will appear shortly in the *Courier*, the quarterly publication of the George Washington University Medical Center. Because of the great interest throughout the Nation in the nurse shortage and its effect on the health care of all people, I am inserting my article into the *RECORD* to make it available to all Members:

#### THE NURSING DILEMMA

(By the Honorable FRANCES P. BOLTON,  
Congresswoman from Ohio)

There is an urgent need for more nurses. This has long been recognized by the hospital and medical professions. Although we have more nurses on active duty today than ever before, an additional 60,000 could be used to good advantage today.

The need arises from growth in population, increased longevity, improvement in standards in care of the sick, new scientific and technical advances, care of veterans, and expanding Government, State, and city institution requirements—all of which are familiar to the readers of the *Courier*.

The situation has become so acute that it has given rise to proposed remedial Federal legislation. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recommended Federal grants for the training of more practical nurses and for scholarships for the teacher training of graduate nurses and other public-health officials. I have introduced a bill which would give traineeships only to graduate nurses, which I hope might be passed in case it should be considered that Federal grants should be confined to this more limited field.

I intend to support the nursing-aid bills proposed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare when they come up for hearings before the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce, early in the next session of the Congress.

I do not, however, believe that such Federal grants will represent an actual remedy to the nursing dilemma. As urgently as they may be needed, they remain nevertheless an attempt to alleviate a bottleneck without actually getting at the reasons for the bottleneck itself. We cannot solve the nursing situation simply by continuing to increase Federal grants as the picture becomes worse. We must get at the basic problems which cause the difficulty which Federal grants are attempting to correct.

This requires careful study of the entire nursing field; a study undertaken by an authority which is unbiased, independent, and concerned primarily not with nurses, doctors, or hospitals, but with the patient himself, who is the person vitally to be considered on behalf of the public welfare.

I believe that such a study can best be made by a commission, set up along the lines of the Hoover Commission, composed of representatives of nurses, hospital administrators, doctors, laymen, and Congressmen and Senators, reporting to the Congress of the United States.

I have, therefore, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill (H. J. Res. 171) providing for the setting up of a National Commission on Nursing Services. This bill will be considered by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House early next year, at the same time that the committee holds hearings on the nursing legislation recommended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. My bill has also been introduced into the Senate by Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH. It is my hope that my bill will be enacted at the next session of the Congress.

#### WHY A COMMISSION ON NURSING SERVICES?

My conclusion that a Commission on Nursing Services was imperative was reached after a lifetime of interest in the profession



of nursing and care of the sick, with all of the problems involved.

As a member of the board of the NOPHN, I worked arduously with the League of Nursing Education and the American Nurses Association to bring nurse training out of the apprentice method and into the education field. I have sat on hospital boards and with public-health groups where I have represented the public patient, and the patient public, over a long period of years. I have watched experimental efforts to improve the nursing situation with a growing sense of frustration; and finally, last year, decided to make a survey of my own in an attempt to gather facts which might serve as a guide to a solution.

Toward this end I sent a questionnaire to some 10,000 representative nurses and nursing associations, doctors, hospital administrators, nursing schools, educators, laymen, State governors, Federal and State health authorities, and others, to which more than 4,000 replied.

The main substance of the replies can be summed up in these two sentences: Everybody agreed that there was an urgent need for more nurses. But there was absolutely no agreement, within or among the related professional groups, as to what should be done about it.

It was because of this utter lack of agreement, this complete absence of recommendations, pointing in the main in any general direction, that I came to the decision that a constructive course of procedure could only be arrived at by submitting the entire problem for study and analysis to an impartial agency, such as a national commission.

I would like to comment briefly on the pattern of disagreement as revealed by the answers to my questionnaire.

As to the reasons for the nursing shortage, the majority said that nurses' pay was too low; but any occupational group would say that about itself. There were comments to the effect that "the private-duty nurse is pricing herself out of her profession"; some people cited state regulatory laws as the difficulty; others blamed restrictions imposed by the nurses' board; some discussed the inadequacy of nursing schools; and some said that today's opportunities in industrial and business fields proved more attractive to high-school girls than the profession of nursing. No clearcut pattern emerged.

As to nursing education, there was no agreement whatever. Some said that we need more hospital training courses; others that hospitals should not be permitted to operate schools of nursing. Some said that we need better teaching and administration in colleges and universities offering graduate nursing programs; others that we need more practical nurse education which should be handled in vocational schools and junior colleges. Some said Government should assume responsibility for training nurses; others that Government should have no part in it. Some said nursing should be taught in the high schools, etc. No clearcut pattern emerged.

On the subject of financial aid, opinions were again divided. Should such aid be administered on the national or local level; should it go to the schools or to the students; should it be directed chiefly toward better courses for highly skilled professional nurses or shorter courses for practical nurses? Again no clear-cut pattern emerged.

Perhaps this was not surprising—because as I realized, after due reflection, I was getting the views of three different groups, each of which viewed the picture, you might say, through its own particular glasses—for which they cannot in the least be blamed.

First—there are the doctors. They are professional men, operating, like any profession, on a basis of earned income. While every doctor assumes responsibility toward charity patients, the economy of the medical

profession is, after all, one of pay received for services performed.

Next let us take the hospital administrators. A hospital is a tax-free and more or less public institution, with an obligation to care for charity patients from whom no pay can be expected, save as State or local welfare funds are supplied. A hospital does not operate for a profit—in fact, it usually operates at a deficit which is made up by philanthropic contributions from private individuals. This, of course, is not the case with city, State or Federal hospitals, which operate on public funds. The point I'm making is that the economy of a hospital is one of a public institution instead of a private business—whereas doctors are in the main in private business.

Now what of the nurses? Theirs is an occupation the financial rewards of which are today substantially below the average. Why therefore do young women go into the nursing profession? The answer comes back again and again from the literally thousands of nurses with whom I have corresponded; and it does one's heart good to hear it.

Most of these women are, in fact, dedicated to their profession. They have devoted their lives to the sick as a matter of choice. There is otherwise no possible explanation for their willingness to remain in the profession when in industry and Government other jobs are open at higher pay.

Small wonder that they grow weary and write: "The Florence Nightingale conception of pure altruism is a poor substitute for inadequate compensation."

Nevertheless I am convinced that a deep urge to care for the sick and make them well is the basic motivation behind the profession of nursing.

The nurses naturally are more keenly aware than any other group of the reasons contributing to the urgent need for more nurses today. Their associations, the ANA and the NLN, have done much constructive work on this problem and deserve great credit for it—far more indeed than is generally granted them. But contrast their economic status with that of the doctors and the hospitals. The nurses are employees; the doctors are in business for themselves; the hospitals are semipublic and charitable institutions. There is no common economic ground for all three professions. Therefore, all three cannot be expected to view problems in the same light.

And meanwhile the individual most concerned—namely the patient—has no spokesman; and he is after all the person primarily concerned.

I am interested in the setting up of a national commission which will represent primarily the patient—the man who is sick—and acting in the interests of public welfare, reconcile the respective viewpoints of the nurses, the hospital administrators, and the doctors on behalf of a constructive program designed for better care of the patient.

WHAT PROBLEMS WOULD SUCH A COMMISSION CONSIDER?

The first problem might be that of defining the duties of a nurse.

It has been suggested by various students of the situation that if nurses could be relieved of nonnursing duties and thereby enabled to devote their full time to actual nursing, the problem might well be solved.

It is pointed out that in many hospitals today a nurse must devote much of her time to coordinating the work of the porter, the ambulance attendant, the messenger, the dietary aide, the plumber, the carpenter, the electrician, the painter, and the people delivering drugs, linen, food, and surgical supplies, etc., not to mention taking care of patients' visitors and flowers.

In addition, the nurse is usually required to handle the supply of a vast array of hospital instruments and utilities.

On top of that nurses are often expected today to possess, as surprising as this may seem, an accurate knowledge of the mechanical operation of a wide variety of intricate machines required for special treatments—which puts them practically in the classification of mechanical upkeep personnel. On the other hand, nurses these days are often instructed by doctors to use these machines in the care of patients—which gives nurses a responsibility almost equal to that of the doctors themselves. This presents a difficult question. Does one have to be a mechanical expert in order to administer treatments? Does this situation call for a special classification of "technician," for which as yet no particular allowance has been made in the medical and nursing profession?

Beyond that nurses are customarily expected to keep laboratory reports, house-keeping and dietary records, requisitions of repairs, equipment, supplies, records for business accounting, and personal time records, etc. In fact, it is reported that nurses spend up to one-third of their time in record work.

In view of the above, how much time do they have for actual bedside nursing? If recordkeepers, machine technicians, inventory up-keep personnel and administrative help, with no knowledge of nursing but knowledge of these particular functions could relieve the nurses of such responsibilities, would that solve the present nursing dilemma?

The second problem to be studied might be one of nursing education. Who is to educate the nurses? Hospital training schools, independent nursing schools, high schools, colleges or universities? And how is the cost to be met? Is the primary need today for more nurses with college and post-graduate work, who are professional experts, or is the primary need for more bedside nurses who can do a competent job after 2 years' training?

Another field to be investigated is that of licensing. There are various laws and regulations dealing with nursing in the various States. Who should be licensed, and on what basis? Are present restrictions in some parts of the country excluding qualified people from practicing practical nursing; or are too many unqualified people allowed to practice and should legal qualifications be tightened? What should be done about the accrediting of schools of nursing by the nursing associations? Is this practice healthy by way of making certain that only competent people are admitted to the profession; or is it unhealthy because it discourages schools of nursing and makes it more difficult for girls in some parts of the country to enter the profession?

What about nurses pay? If the pay is too low to attract enough girls into the profession, what can be done about it and where is the money to come from? This latter problem raises of course the question of Federal aid; but as you can see from what I have said above, this is only one of many facets contributing to the difficulty. If a constructive pattern could be worked out for the education of nurses and the functioning of nurses, this might lead to a logical corrective course of action with respect to the compensation of nurses. None of these basic considerations are solved by the simple device of Federal grants for traineeships, or for more teaching. The latter are merely stop-gap measures, praiseworthy in object, but representing no actual solution.

WHY PUT CONGRESS IN THIS PICTURE?

It is the function of the Congress to look after the welfare of the people. In this particular case we are concerned with the welfare of the people who are sick and need hospital care.

In my many years of experience in the field of nursing I have learned that the man

most concerned, namely the patient, needs a champion and a spokesman. No matter how dedicated the doctors, the hospitals, and the nurses may be to public service, they naturally look at things, as I said before, through their own glasses. Therefore, I think it is imperative that the commission which I propose should include in its personnel Members of Congress, and that the commission should make its report to the Congress.

The bill which I have introduced into the House of Representatives (H. J. Res. 171) provides for a commission to be composed of 12 members as follows:

1. Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;

2. Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and

3. Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.

Among the six members appointed from private life should be representatives of the nursing, hospital administration, and medical professions. Provision for members from the executive branch of the Government allows for adequate participation by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. But of particular importance, to my mind, is the provision for 2 Members from the Senate and 2 from the House of Representatives, plus the provision that the commission, not later than 2 years from the time of its inception, shall give the Congress a report as to the reasons for the growing urgent need for nurses and recommendations as to what steps might best be taken to meet this demand.

Another reason for the participation of Members of the House and the Senate on this commission is that under their urging it may be possible to gather together, for the benefit of the commission, the many excellent and comprehensive studies on the nursing situation and the care of the sick that have already been made by hospital, nursing, and medical authorities in their respective fields.

Present nursing legislation, as imperative as it is—and as I said, I shall vote in favor of it—represents definitely in my opinion stopgap measures. I am a firm believer in legislation of whatever type is required to remedy the nursing dilemma on a long-term basis. But in order to determine just what type of legislation might be desirable or effective, I think we first need the findings of a commission. That is why I have introduced House Joint Resolution 171, providing for a National Commission on Nursing Services.

## What Has Happened to the White House Report on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy?

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement prepared by me entitled "What Has Happened to the White House Report on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy."

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

Mr. President, 6 months have elapsed since release of the White House Report on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. Inasmuch as this heralded document was presumed to suggest answers to problems involving the national security as well as the welfare of our people, I feel that we should wait no longer for an examination of whatever may have been accomplished in the half-year that has since expired. To remind you of the publicized importance of the group responsible for the report, let me point out that the committee's membership was made up of the Secretaries of the Department of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Commerce, and Labor, with the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization serving as chairman.

Among other things, the committee expressed the opinion that coal and other energy industries "must maintain a level of operation which will make possible rapid expansion in output should that become necessary." The report also acknowledged that coal is "a great national asset." It further stated: "We recognize that serious unemployment exists in the coal industry."

Those obvious facts established and officially proclaimed, the report made a series of recommendations which, if carried out, would without question serve at least as a starting point in enabling coal to return to the position denied to it because of unfair governmental policies and practices. What I should like to know—and I feel that every Member of Congress who is familiar with the Cabinet study will be interesting in learning—is what the administration has done in the intervening 6 months to implement the report's recommendations. Take, for example, the following paragraphs:

"The committee believes that if the imports of crude and residual oils should exceed significantly the respective proportions that these imports of oils bore to the production of domestic crude oil in 1954, the domestic fuels situation could be so impaired as to endanger the orderly industrial growth which assures the military and civilian supplies and reserves that are necessary to the national defense. There would be an inadequate incentive for exploration and the discovery of new sources of supply.

"In view of the foregoing, the committee concludes that in the interest of national defense imports should be kept in the balance recommended above. It is highly desirable that this be done by voluntary, individual action of those who are importing or those who become importers of crude or residual oil. The committee believes that every effort should be made and will be made to avoid the necessity of governmental intervention.

"The committee recommends, however, that if in the future the imports of crude oil and residual fuel oils exceed significantly the respective proportions that such imported oils bore to domestic production of crude oil in 1954, appropriate action should be taken."

Make no mistake about it, it is not adequate restitution to merely check oil imports at the same rate or ratio at which they deluged United States markets in 1954. It is far from adequate relief for an industry that has been progressively sacrificed to a foreign product over the past 8 years. It may serve to prevent additional American workers from being unfairly separated from their jobs; it does nothing for those who have already been relegated to the ranks of the unemployed. The recommendations nevertheless did offer a modicum of hope for the industry as a whole assuming, of course, that the stipulated limit would be recognized by importers and enforced by Govern-

ment officials. To date, there is little evidence that this provision is being carried out. For the first 6 months of 1955 residual oil imports amounted to 78,010,900 barrels, an increase of 20 percent over the corresponding period last year. In view of the Cabinet committee's findings, plus the fact that the committee's recommendations were included by Congress in the extension of the Trade Agreements Act, these statistics are a shameful reflection on the patriotism and integrity of importing companies and responsible administration officials.

I was one of the 27 Members of the Senate who, on August 1, placed in the hands of the Director of Defense Mobilization a letter asking for information on what action has been taken or is contemplated to halt the continued defiance and disrespect of Government mandate by the grasping profiteers who have been funneling an ever increasing amount of foreign residual oil into the markets upon which the American coal miner and oil worker depend for their bread and butter. In response, the Director of Defense Mobilization has indicated that he is conducting an investigation into the matter and that he expects to issue a statement within the near future. We are eagerly awaiting results of this investigation.

At this time, I should like to emphasize that paragraph 3 in the recommendations which I have quoted above specifically stipulates that appropriate action should be taken in the event that the voluntary limitation program breaks down. Since there is no interpretation of the term, appropriate action, offered by the Cabinet committee, I would assume that it refers to legislation. As such, I trust that in the future, if it is necessary to enact a law to protect our security and economy from excessive imports, the administration will accept the principle implied in the verbiage of the Cabinet report and discontinue its active opposition to the efforts of Members of Congress who have time and again attempted to remedy the situation, only to be rebuffed by the hustling and bustling members of the Cabinet who have heretofore journeyed to Capitol Hill to cry out against every effort that has been made to place a definite restriction on oil imports.

Another phase of the Cabinet committee report which merits study after the 6 months since its release, is the chapter on natural gas regulation. On this subject, the Cabinet committee recommended prohibition of sales of natural gas by interstate pipelines which drive out competing fuels because the charges are below actual cost plus a fair proportion of fixed charges. When it came time to the actual enactment of a law to provide the carrying out of this provision, the administration again took off like a wounded elephant and refused to support the position which it had advocated.

Still another paragraph in the White House report deals with coal freight rates. Lest this recommendation be entirely forgotten by the administration—and I have no evidence that it is being remembered—I quote that paragraph in its entirety:

"In order to maintain coal's vitality as an instrument of national defense by improving currently its ability to compete with other fuels, the railroads, by voluntary action, and, in the absence thereof, the Interstate Commerce Commission, by compulsory order, should adjust freight rates to the extent necessary to remove the excessive and disproportionate contribution that coal rates are making to meet the cost of other unprofitable services of the railroad industry. Train-load rates should be established to reflect the lower costs of such service."

I feel that no one, including our great coal-hauling railroads, would object to whatever adjustment is necessary to bring about



an equitable transportation rate structure. What appears to be lacking, however, is leadership on the part of the Government that would start the wheels rolling on the way to a fair and balanced system of hauling charges for coal and other commodities.

A move to encourage the sales of United States coal to countries abroad was also included in the Report on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. At the present time, largely through the aggressive sales efforts of the industry, and supported by the encouragement of the men who mine the coal, our export program has been moving somewhat satisfactorily. I do not know whether the Government officials charged with the responsibility of carrying out the recommendations of the White House report have had anything to do with promoting the sale of our coal abroad. I do know that the politically inspired export program, gratuitously announced by the then Director of the Foreign Operations Administration last year, burst like the bag of wind with which it had been inflated.

Then there was a recommendation relative to the Government's fuel purchasing policy. Whatever progress has been made in this direction remains intangible. Meanwhile, we who are interested in giving coal a fair opportunity to compete with other fuels in the sale of energy for use by the Government will not relent in our demands that this stated proposal by the Cabinet Committee be carried out.

As we approach the final 5 months of 1955, we trust that some action on the part of the administration will be forthcoming. Let me remind you that the bituminous coal industry is currently running at 50 to 60 million tons short of the annual production required to meet the accelerated demands of an emergency program. The deficit can be reduced if the report issued by the White House on February 26 is executed. Otherwise Congress may be forced to take the matter into its own hands immediately after the beginning of the new session in January of next year.

### Excise-Tax Reduction Is Overdue

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, I would like to address the membership of the House briefly on the subject of our excise-tax structure.

At the outset I would like to reiterate my strongest condemnation of excise taxes as a means of raising Federal revenues. I would also like to state for the record that I have opposed every excise levy since I have been a Member of Congress and have consistently voted to reduce or eliminate excises at every opportunity. I believe it is a modest statement to express the view that the Dingell record on excise taxation and the Republican record on excise taxation are not in any way in agreement. The truth of the matter is they are at complete variance.

I have waged an unrelenting battle in opposition to the enactment of excise taxes and have fought for the reduction of excises with unceasing vigor. The

basis for my stand in opposition to these iniquitous superduper sales taxes is that I wholeheartedly subscribe to the principle of taxation according to ability to pay. I have strenuously objected to any tax legislation which departed from this historically honored tax principle and believe that it is a demonstrable fact that excises comprise the most regressive form of taxation.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have consistently voted my convictions by opposing the imposition of excise taxes which bear their greatest burden on the middle- and low-income families in America. In this regard I would like to compare for a moment my position on excises as I have just stated it with the traditional position of the Republican Party on these onerous consumer exactions.

It can be said without contradiction that the Republican record on excise taxes is, indeed, an unsavory one. Let us examine the record of the Republican 80th Congress on this subject. At that time there were unmistakable indications and expressed intentions that the Republican Party was leaning in the direction of a Federal sales tax. A ranking Republican of the Committee on Ways and Means introduced a bill providing for a general manufacturers' sales tax. The then Republican chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means appointed a so-called special tax-study committee composed of New York bankers and Wall Street lawyers, which filed a report stating in part:

In the opinion of our committee, excise taxes should continue to form an important part of the Federal revenue system. A case can certainly be made for strengthening the excise tax structure.

It is significant to note that a ranking Republican member of the Committee on Ways and Means has again introduced legislation which would provide a general manufacturers' sales tax, this legislation having been introduced despite the knowledge that its impact would bear heaviest on the American families who are less able to bear the tax burden.

Other evidence of the Republican reliance on sales taxes as a source of Federal revenue in total disregard to the principle of ability to pay is found in the Republican record on the repeal of the so-called temporary wartime excise taxes. In the Revenue Act of 1943 provision was made for certain wartime excise tax rates. I opposed the inclusion in the legislation just as I have always opposed the imposition of any excise tax. While I was not successful in keeping these levies from being included in the bill, I did succeed in having a provision included which called for the termination of these taxes not later than 6 months after the cessation of hostilities.

At the time the Committee on Ways and Means was considering the Revenue Act of 1945, I succeeded in having a provision included that called for the termination of these wartime excise taxes on June 30, 1946—1 year before they would have been terminated under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1943. This proposal which was included in the House-passed version of the 1945 bill was deleted in the Senate; but I would point

out that the then existing law still provided a termination date for these wartime excises.

The 1946 election campaign found the Republican candidates for office eagerly pledging themselves to tax reduction generally and to excise-tax reduction in particular. The then ranking minority leader of the Committee on Ways and Means, who became chairman of the committee during the Republican 80th Congress, introduced a bill to repeal the wartime excise taxes in an effort to capitalize on the public's annoyance with these excise nuisance taxes. During the 1946 election campaign, all the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means promised in a public statement downward adjustments in Federal excise taxes.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House will well recall that when the Republican Party came into power in the 80th Congress one of the first major bills passed by the Republican majority was legislation to make permanent the temporary war excise-tax rates. This action was taken so that the Republicans could grant income-tax reduction to the privileged few who were fortunate enough to be in the upper-income brackets. At that time the Republican chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means blatantly announced that it was "the hope of the committee to be able to shift much of the burden that is now being carried by the income-tax group over to the excises, at least in part" and he added further:

Obviously, if we are going to extend the excise field we will have to include a great many items that are not now included.

Thus, the Republican tax philosophy of shifting the tax burden to the shoulders of the consumer and the lower income families becomes patently clear.

In the first session of the 81st Congress, the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means prepared legislation that would have granted excise tax relief of more than \$1 billion. Unfortunately, the outbreak of the conflict in Korea prevented the Senate from favorably considering this legislation. The needs for financing the defense effort required by the Korean action made it necessary to temporarily defer tax reduction and to provide instead increased revenues. However, I was again successful in providing for a termination date of April 1, 1954, on the increases in the excise taxes which were enacted to finance the defense preparations required by the Korean incident. In the Republican 83d Congress the Republican Party again acted true to form by trying to enact legislation which would repeal the April 1, 1954, termination date and thereby make the Korean increases a permanent part of our excise-tax structure. However, the Democratic House Members with the threat of a motion to recommit forced the Republican Party to reluctantly provide a termination date so as to keep these excise increases from becoming permanent law. Thus, we have the Republican record of twice in recent years repudiating their campaign pledges of granting excise-tax relief and

instead attempting to make excise increases, that were necessary to finance defense preparations, a permanent part of our Federal tax system.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to opposing excise taxes because of their regressive effect on consumers, I have also opposed them because of the adverse consequences they have had with respect to American industries and American labor. There are innumerable instances where discriminatory excise-tax rates have threatened the solvency of an entire American industry. The depressed economic conditions that have existed in industries affected by high excise-tax rates have frequently resulted in unemployment and have denied the opportunity for expansion that is so necessary to provide jobs for our growing American population.

As proof of this condition I would cite the alcoholic-beverage industry which has been the whipping boy of bigoted persons who have unfairly sought the destruction of this legal and honorable industry. The effect of the indiscretion of these people in imposing exorbitant excise taxes on this industry has resulted in a loss of Federal revenues and in the illicit trafficking in alcoholic beverages by bootleggers and moonshiners.

The motorcycle industry is another example of an American industry being virtually destroyed by high excise-tax rates. It was with a great deal of pleasure that I was able to support legislation in this Democratic Congress which removed the excise tax on motorcycles. The automobile industry is another example of an American industry that has been denied the opportunity to fully develop its expansion potentialities by reason of exorbitant excise-tax rates. Similarly the excise taxes on moderate-priced jewelry has not only depressed that industry but has also caused considerable unemployment in that area.

It is my intention during the 2d session of the 84th Congress to press for the enactment of the Dingell program for providing tax relief to the American taxpayer. I will insist that tax relief be considered in the following order of priority:

First. Excise taxes: Congress must give special attention to this category with a view to repealing all wartime excises and restoring others to their 1939 level.

Second. Individual income taxes: All taxpayers should be considered for tax reduction, but those in the lower-income brackets should be the first to have a substantial reduction made in their tax liability. In this connection action must be taken to increase exemption levels to an amount that is realistic and in conformity with today's cost of living.

Third. Corporate, normal, and surtax rates: These taxes should be restored to their levels existing prior to the Revenue Act of 1951.

It is my view that taxes must be kept at the minimum level consistent with the necessary functions of Government. But whatever tax burden is imposed on the American public must be equitably distributed based on the ability to pay. Therefore, in granting tax relief in the forthcoming second session of the

84th Congress, it is essential that we bear in mind that the bulk of the tax relief granted during the Republican 83d Congress went to corporations and high-income individual taxpayers. This Republican program of tax relief to the privileged few which was enacted in the 83d Congress makes it imperative that the Democratic 84th Congress act to restore balance to our tax structure by granting tax relief first to our middle- and low-income taxpayers.

It was extremely gratifying to me that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable JERE COOPER, has established a subcommittee to study technical and administrative problems existing in our excise-tax structure. It is my view that by making improvements in this area and by providing substantial excise tax-rate reductions, the Congress will have taken a very significant step in giving renewed life to that most fundamental of all tax concepts—taxation according to ability to pay.

### Appeasement of Communism

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement prepared by me.

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

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOE McCARTHY

Recently on the Senate floor, I was challenged by a Republican Senator to cite an instance in which the Eisenhower administration had appeased communism. I had been making the general argument that on this score the Eisenhower record was hardly better than that of the Democrats, and my challenger arose to demand chapter and verse. I replied: "Korea, Indochina, and the Tachen Islands." Since the Senate that day was debating a specific issue, that of whether it should risk expressing its views about Eastern Europe, I did not think the time appropriate for pressing the general charge I was making. But I realized then that we Republicans could not continue to encourage the notion that the appeasement business is a Democrat monopoly without doing great injury to the anti-Communist cause.

The record of the Eisenhower administration is one that I take no particular pleasure in documenting. I do not, however, see that it is possible for this country to get back on course until the American people realize fully the extent to which administration policies have steered us away from our objective of defeating communism.

#### COMMUNISTS ARE ASIA-FIRSTERS

The Eisenhower administration's record of knuckling under to communism has been enacted, for the most part, in the Far East—and this for the not too surprising reason that the Far East is the area in which the Communists have made serious efforts to beat us down.

Communist strategists, historically, have viewed the conquest of Europe as posterior

to the conquest of Asia. Lenin stated very early in the game that after Russia had been secured communism must seek to engulf Asia, and, as the first step toward this goal, China. Of course, if circumstances seemed to promise a cheap local victory in Europe—as they did in Eastern Europe during and immediately after the Second World War—the Communists would exploit their opportunities. But in the main the battle in Europe would be a holding action, pending domination of Asia.

The Far East has always been, in Communist eyes, the free world's line of least resistance. In the Far East, there have been no strong national armies—except, before the war, the Japanese—that could destroy the armed forces the Communists planned to recruit from the native populations. In the Far East, resentment against the West, characterized by European imperialism and colonialism, has been running high for over a century. In the Far East, nationalistic sentiments have lately become articulate and militant, and the Communists have recognized the opportunity to shape Asiatic nationalism into their own mold. Moreover, after World War II, the Communists knew that real opposition would come, if it came at all, only from the United States—that while the Soviet Union would probably be confronted with a united anti-Communist front in Europe, the Western European countries would have no stomach for collective action in the Far East. For such reasons, the Communists have heeded Lenin's advice, and trained their sights on Asia.

Members of the Republican Party's right wing, so-called, have often been accused by our Europe-oriented press of being Asia-Firsters. The obvious answer here is that the Communists are Asia-Firsters, too.

#### THE DEMOCRAT LEGACY

Messrs. Truman, Acheson, and Marshall, in their day, advertised themselves as tough anti-Communists. But their policies, insofar as they were anti-Communist, affected only Europe where the risks were minimal. The Communists' main drive was in Asia, and the Democrats responded by attempting to build up Europe's defenses. The single exception was the Korean intervention; but in this case, too, the Democrat administration showed its stripes by backing down at precisely the point in history where we might have delivered world communism a serious setback.

The responsibility of Democrat administrations for the overthrow of Free China is second only to that of the Communists themselves. The Roosevelt administration betrayed China at Yalta by handing over to the Soviet Union strategic Chinese ports, and by inviting the Soviet armies to occupy Manchuria, China's richest industrial province. Under Truman, General Marshall attempted to force on China a coalition government with the Communists, and when that failed, the Truman administration deliberately denied to the Nationalist Government the military support that would have enabled Chiang Kai-shek to defeat the Communists on the battlefield.

Moreover, the Truman administration deliberately prevented the United States from defeating the Communists in Korea. Gen. Douglas MacArthur was relieved of his far eastern commands because he insisted on telling the American people that political considerations were denying our forces a military victory. The Truman administration established a privileged sanctuary across the Manchurian border from which Red Chinese aircraft could attack American troops and return with impunity. It further obliged the Communists by removing the Nationalist threat to the Red Army's rear. On June 27, 1950, President Truman announced, "I am calling upon the Chinese Government on Formosa to cease all air and



sea operations against the mainland. The 7th Fleet will see that this is done."

The American Navy was thus ordered to protect an enemy that was engaged in a life and death struggle with the American Army.

But even with these handicaps, United States forces could have won in Korea had the Truman administration not forbidden further land advances in the spring of 1951. Why was our offensive stopped just short of victory? Because the Communists asked for a truce. The Communists knew that the American Army, if permitted to do so, could break through their lines. A truce was requested on the theory that once hostilities had stopped, the United States would never resume the war, and would in time withdraw its forces from Korea. The Communists would thus have an opportunity to reestablish their military position in Korea; and meanwhile, the Communists reasoned, they would be free to turn primary attention southward, toward Indochina.

Such was the situation inherited by the Eisenhower administration. With the Communists asking for a truce to gain time in Korea and to facilitate a new aggression in Indochina, and with the American Armed Forces in a position to smash the Communist armies if they were permitted to do so, the disastrous Truman regime bowed out.

Now, the question that should be kept in mind as we proceed is, Did the Eisenhower administration, after it took the reins of Government, deal with Communist aggression in some way different from the Truman administration's way of dealing with it, or did it perpetuate its appeasement legacy? I contend that the record of the past 2½ years shows that the Eisenhower administration, at the beginning of every crisis, took a strong position, but eventually fell back in the face of Communist pressure, and settled into the old appeasement groove.

#### THE EISENHOWER APPEASEMENT: KOREA

We should look first at the handling of the Korean situation, since that was the first test of whether the Eisenhower administration was prepared to adopt new policies. As we have seen, the overriding question with respect to Korea was whether the Communists would be permitted to get out of a bad military situation there, and move on to a new and more promising aggression in the south. On April 16, 1953, President Eisenhower called attention to the danger and strongly indicated that his administration would not play the Communist game. A Korean armistice, the President said, "should mean no less importantly an end to the direct and indirect attacks upon the security of Indochina and Malaya. For any armistice in Korea that merely released aggressive armies to attack elsewhere would be a fraud."

But since any armistice that left the Communist armies intact would release Red Chinese forces for an attack against Indochina, the President's remarks implied there would be no armistice until we had won a military victory and had moved our lines forward to the Yalu.

And let us remember that from a military standpoint, we had a clear-cut victory within our grasp. Last year the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security conducted an investigation of the conduct of the Korean war, and that subcommittee's report, unanimously adopted, settles, as conclusively as it can ever be settled, the question of whether the United States could have won that war. After it had heard the testimony of the field commanders in the Korean war theater, Gen. Mark Clark, Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, and Adm. Charles Turner Joy, the subcommittee reported these conclusions:

1. The senior military commanders in the Korean war theater who appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the

Senate Committee on the Judiciary believed that victory in Korea was possible and desirable.

2. The senior military commanders in the Korean war theater who appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary believed that the action required to achieve victory would not have resulted in World War III.

3. The senior military commanders in the Korean war theater who appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary believed that political considerations were permitted to overrule military necessity.

But even though we could have won the war, the new Eisenhower policy of firmness never got beyond the talking stage. The President did not change Truman's orders to our field commanders, and did not authorize a resumption of the march to the Yalu. Instead, the new administration gave the Communists their armistice.

The result has been precisely as expected. The Communists have proceeded to build up their military establishment in Korea while ours has progressively deteriorated. They have repeatedly violated the armistice agreement with no retaliation from us. The most tragic of these violations, in human terms, is the continued imprisonment of American servicemen. At the time of cessation of hostilities, in the summer of 1951, there were 941 Americans who, in the words of our Department of Defense, "there is reason to believe were at one time in Communist custody but for whom no accounting has yet been made." By the latest authoritative accounting, 465 American servicemen are still alive and are still in Communist prisons. Fifteen airmen, so far, have been released. The rest are held, as the 15 were held, as hostages, and are apparently to be used in bargaining with the free world for territorial concessions.

Finally, the Korean armistice permitted the Communists to concentrate military forces, and their attention, elsewhere—to move into Indochina, and to prepare an attack against Nationalist bastions in the Formosa Straits.

To oblige the Communists by granting them a truce when we were strong was appeasement where it was least justified. We held all of the military and political advantages, but for the sake of an illusory peace, proceeded to hand them over to our enemy.

#### THE EISENHOWER APPEASEMENT: INDOCHINA

Let us turn now to Indochina, and see how the Communists made the most of our generosity. By the spring of 1954, a crisis had developed there that was the direct consequence of appeasement in Korea. For 8 years the war between the Vietnam and the Viet Minh had been stalemated. By themselves, the Viet Minh had been unable to win a decisive victory. But after Chiang Kai-shek had been driven from the Chinese mainland, and the Korean war had ended, the Chinese Communists were in a position to intervene and thus to tip the scales in the Viet Minh's favor. Chinese volunteers and war materials poured into Indochina in decisive volume. As a result, French and Vietnam forces faced a crushing defeat at Dienbienphu, and a catastrophe on the Hanoi Peninsula.

The administration's reaction to this new Communist threat was, at first, encouraging. I think it is well to recall the statements of various American leaders as the crisis developed, for then we can see how fast and how far the administration retreated in the face of Communist pressure.

President Eisenhower, on August 4, 1953, explained that if Indonesia fell, "the peninsula, the last little bit of land hanging on down there, would be scarcely defensible." "All India," he continued, "would be outflanked," and "Burma would be in no position for defense." On April 7, 1954, the

President was still warning that if Indochina fell, all of southeast Asia would collapse like "falling dominoes." The President said, that as the last domino in the line falls inevitably from the toppling of the first, the loss of Indochina would lead to the loss of Burma, of Thailand, and Indonesia, and a threat to Australia and New Zealand.

On March 29, 1954, before the Overseas Press Club of America, Secretary of State Dulles made his then-famous promise of collective defense of Indochina. "Under the conditions of today," Mr. Dulles warned, "the imposition on southeast Asia of the political system of Communist Russia and its Chinese Communist ally, by whatever means, would be a grave threat to the whole free community. The United States feels that that possibility should not be passively accepted but should be met by united action. This might have serious risks, but these risks are far less than would face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today."

On April 15, 1954, Admiral Radford, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—who was known at that time to be advising, privately, military opposition to the Communists at Dienbienphu—said this publicly: "The free nations cannot afford to permit a further extension of the power of militant communism in Asia. In the interests of preventing aggression full advantage should be taken of the fact that non-Communist Asia has a considerable potential for development of defensive military forces. \* \* \* Indochina's loss would be the prelude to the loss of all southeast Asia and a threat to a far wider area."

The next day, on April 16, Vice President Nixon urged that American troops be used, if necessary to prevent Indochina from falling to the Communists. The Vice President took a stand squarely opposed to the sort of deal that the administration eventually agreed to. The following are excerpts from a digest of the Vice President's off-the-record speech, as it appeared in the New York Times:

"Negotiations with the Communists to divide the territory or in any form would result in Communist domination of a vital new area. \* \* \* The United States as a leader of the free world cannot afford further retreat in Asia. It is hoped that the United States will not have to send troops there, but if this Government cannot avoid it, the administration must face up to the situation and dispatch forces. \* \* \* French pressure will be exerted at the conference (beginning April 26 at Geneva) for negotiation and the end of the fighting. The British will take a similar position, because of mounting Labor Party pressure and defections in the Conservative ranks. The British do not want to antagonize Red China, which they have recognized. This country is the only nation politically strong enough at home to take a position that will save Asia. Therefore the United States must go to Geneva and take a positive stand for united action by the free world."

These, of course, were heartening words; it seemed that the United States had at long last decided to face up courageously and realistically to Communist aggression. But in 10 short days everything had changed. On April 26, the Geneva Conference opened, and on that very day President Eisenhower announced that the United States was no longer prepared to hold the line against Communist aggression but was seeking a modus vivendi in Indochina. The British and French took the President's line, and repudiated Mr. Dulles' policy of united action. With electrifying swiftness, our strong position had been reduced to shambles, and the Western Powers abjectly agreed to hand over northern Indochina and 12 million human beings to the Communists.

On the 12th of May, 1954, Secretary Dulles weakly explained to his press conference that

Indochina had not been so important after all.

#### EISENHOWER APPEASEMENT: THE FORMOSA STRAITS

Let us turn now to the growing crisis in the Formosa Straits, and our policy toward the Nationalist Government of China. To keep our China policy in proper perspective, we must remember that when it took office the Eisenhower administration was firmly committed to the view that the Nationalist Government in Formosa was the rightful Government of China, and that the Chinese Communists were criminal usurpers whose claim to rule the mainland was legally and morally fraudulent. Moreover, the Republican Party was officially on record against a passive policy toward China. The Republican platform of 1952 contained a solemn promise to seek the liberation of captive nations—the most conspicuous of which was, of course, China.

In its early days, the Eisenhower administration took steps to implement the Republican platform. In his first state of the Union message, the President revoked the Truman order directing the 7th Fleet to protect Communist China from attack by the Nationalists. Here is what the President said:

"[T]here is no longer any logic or sense in a condition that required the United States Navy to assume defensive responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Communists. This permitted those Communists, with greater impunity, to kill our soldiers and those of our United Nations allies, in Korea. 'I am, therefore, issuing instructions that the 7th Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China.'"

This was the famous policy of unleashing Chiang Kai-shek. The President disavowed any aggressive intent on our part, but his message was interpreted as a go-ahead sign to Free China—an encouragement to make preparations for eventual liberation of the mainland. Meanwhile, the administration appeared determined that Free China should not lose any territories it then held. In September 1953 the Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously recommended that the United States defend Quemoy and the Matsus. Aside from the fact that these islands were advance bases from which liberation forces could be launched, the Joint Chiefs recognized that they were vital to the defense of Formosa itself. The United States thereupon sent new equipment and technical personnel to Chiang Kai-shek, and the Nationalist Government was urged to fortify and garrison the offshore islands against the possibility of Communist attack. This the Nationalist Government did. Fifty thousand men were sent to Quemoy and twelve thousand to Matsu, and three airfields were built on Quemoy. Nationalist preparations continued throughout 1954.

Perhaps we should ask at this point why the administration was maintaining a strong position in the Formosa Straits, while it was giving ground in Korea and Indochina. The answer here is quite simple: The offshore islands were the third step on the Communist timetable. The Communists did not begin to exert serious pressures in this area until, first, they had been let off the hook in Korea, and, second, had won the Indochina war. But as soon as the Communists had achieved these objectives and turned their sights toward Formosa, the American position began to buckle. It is a familiar characteristic of appeasement that firm stands are taken when the enemy is momentarily inactive, only to be abandoned as soon as he shows signs of meaning business.

After their Indochina victory in the late spring of 1954, the Communists began to concentrate troops along the eastern coast of China, opposite Formosa and the offshore islands. This military buildup, especially

the construction of airfields, would take some time; but the administration knew the Peiping regime was preparing an assault across the straits. Meanwhile, Communist aircraft began to batter the Tachens, Quemoy, and the Matsus.

In January of 1955, in the face of mounting Communist pressures, the administration began a new retreat. The first signs, as usual, were deceptive. The President appealed to Congress for blanket authority to use American Armed Forces in the Formosa area—a request that clearly suggested the American Government meant business about resisting further Communist aggression. But it shortly developed that the bellicose Formosa resolution was but a guise for concealing a policy of appeasement and retreat. The resolution was interpreted to give the President power to defend Formosa and the adjacent areas; but it was so worded as to give the President authority not to defend the Formosa area—which is what the administration proceeded to do. The Congress was thus deceived and maneuvered into a position where it could only look on resentfully as the new appeasement unfolded.

First, the administration ordered the Nationalist Government to hand over the Tachen Islands to the Communists. It is no longer a secret that Chiang Kai-shek came very close to disobeying this order, for his government saw the Tachen surrender as the first in a series of steps leading to total disintegration of the Nationalist position. But Chiang finally agreed to evacuate the islands because he was given to understand on no less authority than the President of the United States that if the Nationalists behaved in the Tachens, the United States would defend Quemoy and the Matsus.

The next blow fell on March 2, 1955. When asked at a press conference whether the United States would support an attempt by Chiang to liberate the mainland, President Eisenhower gave the astonishing answer: "The United States is not going to be a party to an aggressive war." Thus, in 2 short years, a war of liberation had become, in administration terminology, an "aggressive war."

Simultaneously, the State Department suggested a cease-fire in the Formosa Straits. Now, to add to their woes, the specter of Munich arose to haunt the Nationalists: Chiang feared that the American Government was preparing to deal directly with the Communists about a cease-fire and was thus ready to sell free China down the river. But on March 3 Secretary Dulles temporarily assuaged this particular fear. In a statement that was interpreted around the world as a solemn undertaking by the American Government, Mr. Dulles said: "The United States will not enter into any negotiations dealing with the territories or rights of the Republic of China except in cooperation with the Republic of China."

In April, the Communists appeared to be ready, at last, to attack Quemoy and the Matsus. For several tense weeks, America's position was in doubt. Although a clear statement from President Eisenhower that we would defend the islands would probably have caused the Communists to change their minds, and although the Joint Chiefs had recommended that the islands be defended, the President remained ominously silent. Finally, in May, the administration said the United States would defend Quemoy and the Matsus only if they were attacked in conjunction with an attack on Formosa itself. This meant, of course, that Quemoy and the Matsus would not be defended, since it would be foolhardy for the Communists to attack simultaneously the offshore islands and Formosa.

The Communist attack on Quemoy and the Matsus did not materialize as soon as anticipated. The Peiping regime apparently

realized the chances were good that the Eisenhower administration could be talked into giving them the islands without a fight. But the Communists would not wait forever.

It is reliably reported that on his recent visit to the United States, Krishna Menon, India's goodwill ambassador, conveyed to President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles a Chinese Communist ultimatum to the effect that unless the United States agreed to a conference dealing with Quemoy and the Matsus, those islands would be attacked immediately following the Big Four Conference. It is an educated guess that the Soviet leaders repeated this threat to President Eisenhower at Geneva.

At any rate, on August 1, just a week after the close of the Big Four Conference, the administration did what it had promised 5 months previously it never would do: It entered into direct negotiations with the Chinese Communists about questions that vitally affect the rights, territories, and interests of the Republic of China—without the participation of the Republic of China. Mr. Dulles announced that at the conference the United States would seek a cease-fire in the Formosa straits.

It thus appears that the administration will force Chiang to hand over Quemoy and the Matsus if it can obtain, in return, a Communist agreement to a cease-fire.

Now, let us be very clear about why a cease-fire in the Formosa Straits cannot possibly benefit the free world and is just another instance of appeasing communism. In Communist eyes, cease-fire agreements are made to be broken when it is advantageous to do so. From our point of view, such agreements are presumably made with the purpose of keeping them. Thus, in ordering Chiang Kai-shek to observe a cease-fire arrangement in the Formosa Straits, the administration restores precisely the situation that existed when President Truman ordered the Seventh Fleet to protect Communist China against Nationalist attack: The Communist regime is protected by the American Government. If such an agreement is signed, the Communists will be free to move their forces in any direction they choose—possibly to the south for another crack at the Malay Peninsula, possibly to the north for a renewal of the attack on South Korea, and possibly they will keep their main strength right where it is in preparation for a later attack against Formosa when the Communists feel they can move against the main Nationalist position without incurring American military opposition.

Moreover, a cease-fire will deal the forces of Chiang Kai-shek a mortal blow. Not only will free China lose—assuming Quemoy and the Matsus are thrown in as part of the deal—its advance bases for an attack upon the mainland; the Nationalists will be hard put to mount an effective defense against Communist attack. Chiang Kai-shek has always insisted—and who is to disagree with him?—that the moment his forces lose hope of returning to the mainland, the will to defend against Communist attacks will no longer exist.

Such is the record of the Eisenhower administration in its first 2½ years of office—a record of giving ground in every instance in which the Communists exerted heavy pressures against free world positions. It is a record of appeasement, retreat, and surrender in the pattern of the Truman administration—and it shows not the slightest sign of abating.

#### LIBERATION VERSUS AGGRESSIVE WAR

I think the best measure of the administration's appeasement policy is a comparison of the Republican Party platform in 1952—which presumably represented the original administration view of our objectives—with certain statements made by Secretary Dulles on July 26, 1955. The relevant



plank of the Republican platform is as follows:

"We shall again make liberty into a beacon light of hope that will penetrate the dark places. That program will give the Voice of America a real function. It will mark the end of the negative, futile, and immoral policy of containment which abandons countless human beings to a despotism and godless terrorism, which in turn enables the rulers to forge the captives into a weapon for our destruction."

Those were the Republican views on liberation 3 years ago. Now let us listen to Mr. Dulles' discussion of the subject in 1955:

"There is no doubt that North Korea is a part of Korea, but the security treaty which we made with the Republic of Korea makes clear that the United States will not extend its protection other than to areas which we recognize as having been lawfully brought under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea and we do not believe that aggressive force is such a lawful means."

"There is no doubt but that North Vietnam is part of Vietnam, but we stated in connection with the Indochina armistice that we were opposed to any renewal of aggression to bring about the unification of Vietnam."

"Both the Republic of China and the Chinese People's Republic claim that the area held by the other is part of China. But in connection with the mutual security treaty which the United States made with the Republic of China, it was agreed that the Republic of China would not use force except as a matter of joint agreement."

In other words, attempts by the free peoples of Asia to recover their homelands are now defined by the Government of the United States—just as the Communists themselves define them—as "aggressive wars." What a mammoth betrayal of our fighting allies. What a monstrous perversion of international morality.

Let us test the administration's definition of aggressive war by some events of the past. The administration is saying that any attempt to achieve a rightful objective by force is aggressive and therefore wicked. But is not the American Revolution condemned by this definition of aggression? Our revolution was a resort to force in order to drive out tyrants and establish a free government. The reasoning of the Eisenhower administration would have prevented George Washington from undertaking offensive operations.

Or take the Civil War. Here is an even closer analogy to the Far Eastern situation. In 1861, the South seceded from the Union, and the question for the North was whether to resort to force in order to reunify the country, or permit permanent dissolution of the Union. As we compare that situation with the Korean problem today, let us note that in 1861 the cards were stacked in favor of the administration definition; for the moral position of the South was much stronger than that of the Communists in North Korea. The South had accomplished its secession peacefully and there was obviously no danger of the South attacking the North. And yet Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles seem to be saying that Abraham Lincoln committed an act of aggression when he employed force to keep the Union together. If the administration is prepared to stick by its present definition of aggressive war, then I am afraid our history books need an extensive job of rewriting.

Or take our position vis-a-vis occupied Europe during the Second World War. Is the Eisenhower administration now saying that the armies led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower embarked on a war of aggression against Nazi Germany when they landed in Normandy in 1944? Probably not, but how is that situation distinguished from the one

in the Far East today? The Nazis had conquered various countries by force, and the exiled leaders of those countries proposed, with American and British aid, to recapture their homelands by force. If the present administration position is the correct one, we should have desisted from forcible liberation. And let us not be put off by the argument that because an armistice has been signed in Korea and Indochina, the situation now is different. For France and Germany, in 1940, also concluded an armistice. Yet we left no stone unturned to persuade the French people to resume hostilities and help us liberate their country. And there was very little talk emanating from General Eisenhower's headquarters about the United States being a "party to an aggressive war."

No, this talk about "aggressive war" in behalf of restoring freedom to captive Asiatic countries will not wash. Characterizing such liberation efforts as "aggressive wars" is simply an attempt to rationalize a weak, cowardly, and immoral American foreign policy.

#### UNITED STATES MUST PERMIT AND SUPPORT FREE ASIATIC OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

One year or two years from now, it may be too late to liberate Asia. By that time the will and the capacity of the free Indochinese, the free Koreans, and the free Chinese to undertake serious military operations may no longer exist. Today, however, those nations have under arms a million and a half men ready and eager to attempt to liberate their homelands. Perhaps, they will be unsuccessful. But if there is a chance of success, it is morally and practically indefensible for our Government to prevent these nations from making the attempt.

At the present time the free Asiatic nations are in a position to launch a huge, three-pronged pincers movement against Communist China. It should be the policy of the United States to encourage the launching of such an attack. South Vietnam should be encouraged to attack North Vietnam; Free China, to cross the Formosa straits; and South Korea to move north from the 38th parallel. The free Asiatic countries should receive at least material and technical assistance from the United States.

There is every reason to believe that once the armies of free China have landed on the mainland, they will be joined by great numbers of the Chinese people. If the Korean war is a good precedent, desertions from the Red Army itself will occur in substantial volume. During the Korean war, over 90 percent of the Chinese soldiers who ended up in allied prison camps were deserters—men who chose freedom, at great personal risk, in preference to continuing to serve the Communist regime.

I am convinced that such a policy is the only alternative to an appeasement policy. In an ideological struggle of this sort, a static situation is impossible. This is a dynamic struggle in which we move either backward or forward. We can continue to give ground—to appease, to retreat and to surrender—as the Eisenhower administration has done, and the Truman administration before it; or we can start to gain ground. There is no middle course. Either the Communists will win or we will.

As I say, there is no guaranty that Asian wars of liberation will succeed. But the United States, in my judgment, cannot afford to miss what may be our last opportunity to defeat communism without the total commitment of American Armed Forces. The free Asiatic peoples want to fight. In justice to them, and in justice to the millions of American boys who will otherwise be called upon to sacrifice their lives in a total war against communism, we must permit and help our allies to carry the fight to the enemy.

## A Review of the Social Security Amendments of 1954

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower has termed the old-age and survivors insurance system of the Social Security Act "the cornerstone of the Government's program to promote the economic security of the individual." Since the inception of the social-security program in 1935, the Congress of the United States has enacted six bills making major amendments to the social-security system. The most recent of these was the social security amendments of 1954, Public Law 761 of the 83d Congress, which, in my view, made the most sweeping improvements in the program since its original enactment. One of the most gratifying experiences of my congressional career was to be the author of the social security amendments of 1954 and to serve as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means at the time this legislation was being considered by the Congress.

It will soon be 1 year ago that the 1954 amendments to our social-security law were approved by the President. It is appropriate, therefore, that we should briefly review the broad scope of those amendments, consider their impact on the social-security program, and the contribution these amendments have made to the welfare of our people.

The principal provisions of the social-security amendments of 1954 may be enumerated as follows:

First. Old-age and survivors insurance coverage was extended to approximately 10 million persons who work during the course of the year in jobs previously excluded from the program. The result is that approximately 9 out of 10 jobs in paid civilian employment are now covered under social security.

Second. Social-security benefits were increased for persons on the benefit rolls, for persons who will retire in the future, and their survivors. The range of increases in primary insurance amounts was from \$5 to \$23.50 per month with comparable adjustments in survivors and dependency benefits.

Third. In computing average monthly wage, the total earnings on which benefits are computed and on which contributions are made was raised from \$3,600 to \$4,200. It was also provided that up to 5 years in which earnings were lowest or nonexistent could be dropped from the computation.

Fourth. The limitation on earnings of beneficiaries—the so-called work clause—was liberalized to permit a beneficiary to earn as much as \$1,200 a year without any loss of benefit, and the age at which the retirement test would not be applicable was reduced from 75 years to 72 years.

Fifth. Under the disability freeze provision, the benefit rights and entitlement of an individual were preserved for the period of disability.

Sixth. An adjustment was provided in the schedule of contribution rates so as to insure continued actuarial soundness of the system.

Seventh. The temporary increase in Federal payments to States for public assistance was extended for 2 years through September 30, 1956, so that the benefit amounts of persons receiving public assistance would not have to be reduced.

Since the enactment of these amendments, I have received countless communications from farmers and other persons expressing approval of the extension of old-age and survivors insurance coverage to farm families and of the other improvements made in the system by the Social Security Amendments of 1954. These amendments eliminated many of the basic causes of instances of low benefits, so that an individual's benefit level will more realistically reflect the individual's earnings on which he customarily depends for his support. The important improvements made in the old-age and survivors insurance system by the 1954 amendments have done much to remove inequities that were existing in the system and to make the program more adequately serve its intended purpose.

A review of comparable statistics for May 1954 and May 1955 indicates the tremendous growth in the social-security program that has occurred since the enactment of the 1954 amendments. In excess of one million new beneficiaries have been added to the benefit rolls in that short time. In May 1954 there were 6.4 million persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits; in May 1955 the number of beneficiaries had increased to 7.4 million persons. Monthly benefit payments have increased from \$275 million in May 1954 to \$377 million for a comparable period in 1955. The average primary insurance benefit received by a retired worker has increased from \$51.72 per month to \$60.85 per month. The number of people covered by old-age and survivors insurance working in a particular week has increased from 45.7 million persons in 1954 to an estimated 54 million persons in 1955. Despite increased benefit payments, the assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund has increased from \$19.6 billion in 1954 to \$20.7 billion in 1955.

These statistics clearly reveal the increasing importance of the old-age and survivors insurance program in protecting our American citizens in their old age and upon the untimely death of the principal family provider.

I have taken the time of the membership of the House to set forth the recent gains that have been made in our social-security program because I realize the tremendous interest there is in this program on the part of the people of our Nation. It is my hope that with careful study and prudent planning we can accomplish further improvements in our social-security program.

## The Los Angeles County Senior Citizens Service Center

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement prepared by me on the establishment of the Los Angeles County senior citizens service center.

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

Mr. President, there is now pending in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare a bill, S. 693, introduced by the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FORSTER] and a great many other Senators, to establish the United States Commission on the Aging and Aged.

I was honored to be asked to be one of the authors of this measure. I feel rather confident that the proposal to establish such a Commission will receive favorable consideration when the Congress returns next January.

Such a Commission, in my opinion, will perform a magnificent service to our country and to our society through focusing enlightened attention on the problems of our older citizens and on programs for the solution of those problems. In this connection, I am happy to report that one of the great communities of my State, the county of Los Angeles, has recently taken a great new forward step of its own in this very field. I refer to the establishment of a senior citizens service center, where older people of the community may seek and obtain information and counseling in a single place on the various problems which come up in their personal lives.

Ten years ago, in order to assist several hundred thousand veterans returning from World War II to reestablish themselves in civilian life, the county established a veterans' service center. This continues to service the day-to-day problems that inevitably occur in so large a group.

In a county of 5 million people, the group described as "senior citizens" is also of considerable size. Many of these citizens are alone. Occasions arise when they need to seek advice, information and assistance. The county board of supervisors felt that if these older citizens could turn to one central place, it would lighten their problems by the very fact that they would be simplified.

The senior citizens service center will be under the direction of the man who has directed the veterans' service center since it was founded, Mr. Arthur Tryon. The cost will be small. A small staff will be augmented by volunteers, older people themselves whose active minds necessitate their keeping busy at something useful and helpful.

The plan is set forth in a letter from Mr. Arthur J. Will, the chief administrative officer of Los Angeles County, to the board of supervisors, as follows:

"The proposal closely parallels the veterans' service center, instituted some 10 years ago to provide a central information, counseling and referral service for war veterans in the Los Angeles area. The outstanding contribution of the veterans' service center has merited nationwide acclaim. It is now

proposed that the same concept be established for the needs, guidance and counseling of the aged, as well as those community organizations devoted to the same purpose.

"The senior citizens service center would be under the general direction of Mr. Tryon, chairman of that committee, who is in the position of old-age counselor, without compensation (bureau of public assistance). Adequate quarters are available in the presently leased space at 306 West Third Street, on the floor immediately below the veterans' service center. This would permit the use of the receptionist and the telephone services already available in the veterans' service center, and more particularly, the benefit of experience resulting from the continuous supervision of Mr. Tryon, who also serves as executive director of the veterans' service center.

"The proposal offers one of the most promising and tangible ideas yet advanced for assisting the aged, and for integrating, coordinating, and providing a central clearing house for all community agencies participating directly or indirectly in the same problem. It is proposed that the program be initiated on a modest scale so as to permit a flexible operation capable of adjustment as the needs arise. The following gives some idea of how the program will develop:

"1. The superintendent of charities, who is directly concerned with the aged and their employability, will immediately assign a nucleus of approximately six positions, thereby permitting concentration of such departmental activities in a logical and central place.

"2. The California Department of Employment will assign personnel for assisting in the placement of aged persons.

"3. The A. F. of L. and CIO will maintain representatives.

"4. The city and county recreation departments can from time to time provide recreation counseling and advice for community agencies and for aged clubs and groups who are developing recreation programs geared to this segment of our population.

"5. The Legal Aid Foundation will provide services.

"6. The schools can participate in offering advice and counseling on adult education programs suitable for the aged. The county superintendent of schools will assign one person to the center.

"The program will be developed through the full use of cooperating agencies and personnel. Conferences have been held with a few carefully chosen community leaders and officials of community agencies. All have endorsed the plan of the senior citizens service center and have pledged their enthusiastic support to such an activity. Many have volunteered the statement that the proposed center appeared to be the most economical and down-to-earth approach to meeting the problems of the aging, which service was desperately needed in Los Angeles County."

## Record of the 1st Session of the 84th Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. GRACIE PFOST**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the people of Idaho, and particularly those of the First Congressional



District, I would like to sum up the record of the 1st session of the 84th Congress and my part in it.

A Democratic Congress worked in comparative harmony with a Republican President—in sharp contradiction to the political cold war that was forecast. The legislative record shows that Democrats supported the President's foreign policy to a greater extent than did the members of his own party. On domestic issues, Democrats supplied the winning roll-call votes in almost every case where the Eisenhower program was enacted. Two of the President's major legislative requests—his trade and public housing programs—were passed only because the Democrats came to his rescue. A majority of House Republicans voted to kill both of them.

We Democrats sincerely tried to give the President's requests fair, just, and reasonable consideration. I know that I approached every piece of legislation recommended with a "What's best for the people?" and a "What's best for Idaho?" attitude. Our job—my job—was made easier, I must confess, by the fact that much of the Eisenhower foreign policy and part of his domestic policy has been taken lock, stock, and barrel from Democratic programs.

On the other hand, the Democrats maintained a responsible, constructive opposition. We vigorously opposed those moves and measures which ignored the common good. We successfully fought the infamous Dixon-Yates giveaway—and I predict we will fight the Hells Canyon giveaway to an equally successful finish. And although we increased the President's budget requests in a number of instances—for medical research on cancer and arthritis, and for school lunches as examples—we proved a good friend to the taxpayer by cutting the President's over-all budget requests on unnecessary items by \$1.8 billion—a substantial savings.

#### IN THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST

I believe we Democrats demonstrated again this session that we are the party of the people—of the workingman and woman, of the farmer, of the small-business man.

**Social security:** Democratic-sponsored amendments to the Social Security Act passed by the House will benefit over a million deserving women by allowing them to draw old-age and survivors benefits at 62 instead of 65. Other amendments allow disabled workers to draw benefits at 50, continue disabled dependent children's benefits after they are 18, and extend coverage under old-age insurance programs to certain professional groups. The Senate will consider the amendments next session.

**Taxes:** We Democrats tried to reduce taxes for the smaller income groups. A \$20 reduction was passed by the House but administration disapproval killed it in the Senate.

**Minimum wage:** Over the opposition of the administration, the minimum wage was increased from 75 cents to \$1. The administration held out for only 90 cents. Employers who hire less than six people are exempt.

#### Farm legislation:

With dairy and other farm income down for the third year in a row, I supported the bill passed by the House and opposed by the administration, to restore high, rigid price supports for all basic commodities. The Senate did not act on this bill. I am seriously concerned about the deepening farm recession.

This session also passed a bill to place a ceiling on disaster-loan interest rates at 3 percent instead of the 5 percent set by Secretary Benson. Legislation was enacted to increase farmer ownership of the farm-credit system, and to modernize the REA loan allocation system. I am also glad to report that a bill was passed to prevent speculation in onions, one of Idaho's important crops.

**Small business:** This session of Congress extended the Small Business Administration for 2 years, and increased its revolving fund. The SBA has approved more than 1,700 loans to small business in the gross amount of \$87 million. A bill was also passed by the House to curb the influence of bank holding companies.

#### GOOD SESSION FOR THE WEST

This has been a relatively good session for the West. I had an opportunity to serve Idaho and other Western States as chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. This is a particularly valuable assignment for an Idahoan, since public lands comprise almost 68 percent of the State. This session my subcommittee considered 64 bills and reported 23. Sixteen were passed by both the House and the Senate.

**Sugar:** I was one of the sponsors of the bill the House passed to change sugar quotas. Under this measure, Idaho sugar beet farmers—and all American sugar producers—will be able to plant a reasonable acreage of the crop so essential to their operations. I regret that the bill was stalled in the Senate.

**Mining:** I also authored a bill to extend scheduled termination dates of the domestic minerals purchase program for tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores, which would have stabilized the industry for some time. Because of positive assurance of a Presidential veto, I reluctantly settled for a compromise which administration spokesmen led us to believe the President would sign. The compromise bill merely increased quotas, but kept scheduled termination dates. The bill passed both Houses, but when it reached the White House it was vetoed.

#### Hells Canyon:

As the principal sponsor of the Hells Canyon bill in the House, it was a red-letter day for me when hearings were opened in the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee, of which I am a member. A number of Idahoans came East at their own expense to testify. In spite of heavy lobbying by the Idaho Power and other power companies, the bill was favorably reported by the subcommittee shortly before adjournment, and on a straight party vote—Democrats for, and Republicans against. A Senate subcommittee took similar action.

The bill was therefore ready for full House and Senate committee consideration when Congress reconvenes in January. Hells Canyon legislation had never been so far along toward passage before. Yet the Federal Power Commission with ruthless haste awarded the Idaho Power Co. a license to build three low, single-purpose dams in the Hells Canyon stretch of the Snake River. The decision was dated July 27—a full week before adjournment—but it was kept secret until Congress quit and most of the Members had gone home. The fight for the high dam is far from over, however. We who believe in the full development of our natural resources for the benefit of all the people are not giving up. In the end the people's interest will prevail.

**Public works:** Starts on a large number of projects not requested by the administration were written into the public-works appropriation bill by the Democratic Congress. A million-dollar start was authorized for Ice Harbor. This is the first Federal dam on the lower or middle Snake River. Among other projects on which long-delayed work can now begin are the Yellowtail Dam in Montana, and the Hills Creek Dam and Coos Bay projects in Oregon.

#### IMPORTANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This Congress passed a number of other bills which will give assistance to those who need and deserve it.

**Veterans and servicemen:** The direct VA loan program was extended for 2 years, and broadened to include home improvements. The same benefits were extended to GI farmers. Disabled veterans were given until October 1956 to apply for the purchase of special automobiles, and this privilege was extended to veterans of the Korean conflict. Legislation was enacted to permit men and women in the service on January 31, 1955, to continue to build up GI school benefits.

**Pay adjustments:** We Democrats were successful in winning a fairer pay increase for both Federal and postal employees than was recommended by the administration. As a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I was in the middle of both pay raise fights—on the side of the employee. I voted against any increase in my own salary, however.

**Retirement:** Bills were enacted to liberalize benefits to railmen's wives and widows, and to give a cost-of-living increase to Federal retirees and survivors. Both were well deserved.

**Conservation:** Conservationists do not have as much to cheer about as I had hoped they would, but this session of Congress passed a bill releasing \$13½ million of earmarked wildlife funds that had been tied up in the Treasury for 10 years, and also increased by 10 percent the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the Soil Conservation Service.

#### THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

Much yet remains to be done in the 2d session of the 84th Congress. A satisfactory way must be found, for example, to finance the highway program. The President suggested a special bond issue which would have cost the tax-

payers \$11 billion in interest. A bill was brought to the floor of the House which called for financing the highway program by pay-as-you-use taxes, but it was defeated. We seriously need more and better highways, particularly in the West, so I hope a satisfactory highway bill can be worked out early next session.

Our schools must also have help. For the first time in history a school construction bill cleared a committee of the Congress this session. The bill provides for a 4-year program of grants to help States meet the crucial classroom shortage. Idaho would receive \$1¼ million a year, or \$7 million over the 4-year period. An attempt will be made to bring the bill up for action as soon as the new session convenes.

A bill should be passed to move agricultural surpluses out of warehouses and on to meager American dinner tables. It doesn't make sense to have food wasting in warehouses while many Americans suffer from a substandard diet.

There are many other problems—taxes remain high, the cost of living remains high, and farm income is down approximately 30 percent. We Democrats will continue to give careful consideration to any remedies the administration offers for any of our problems—and to offer remedies of our own. We will support the President when we believe his proposals are in the people's interest, and vigorously oppose those proposals which would benefit only the privileged few.

We have demonstrated we are not blinded by partisanship. We are not giving our enemies an opportunity to say that a Republican President and a Democratic Congress have divided and weakened America. We know that the President's program cannot be successful without the Democratic Party.

Whether the world has moved toward peace in the past few months—only time will tell. We all pray that the apparent change of heart and the willingness of the Soviet leaders to negotiate is sincere. But we must not pin all of our faith in these developments. We must continue to take every practical step to keep the free world strong—we must not be lulled into a false sense of security.

### Fair Trade

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. THOMAS E. MARTIN**

OF IOWA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement prepared by me on the results of one business leader in the fight for fair trade.

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

Recently the Senate Small Business Committee took official notice in its weekly staff report of the activities of one of the leaders in the fight for fair trade. Those who be-

lieve the repeal of fair trade would deliver a hard blow to the small retailer should be encouraged by the results of the Sheaffer Pen Co.'s drive to enforce fair-trade merchandising of its products. The pen company's experience seems to show that a national brand manufacturer can prevent illegal price cutting of its products without losing sales volume.

Last year the Iowa company intensified its efforts to enforce resale price maintenance of its products and declared all-out war on price cutters of Sheaffer pens. Detective agencies and shopping services were retained to check retailers suspected of bootlegging pens and pen products and all dealers throughout the country were warned that retail discounting of Sheaffer merchandise would not be permitted.

In the past 18 months, this company has cut off 650 retail outlets for price cutting, has started legal action against 397 discounters, has obtained fair-trade injunctions against 54 and fair-trade agreements from 230 retailers otherwise faced with legal action. Thus, "fair-trade violations have been reduced to a trickle," the company said.

The pen company has spent nearly \$1,500,000 in a year and a half in its fair-trade drive. In that time sales have risen steadily. Net sales for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1955, were \$27,072,821, an increase of 7.6 percent over the preceding year. Some of the gain is attributed by the company to the increased support of retailers in appreciation of the Sheaffer fight for fair trade.

This successful experience of one company should be heartening to the many thousands of small, independent retail stores throughout the Nation who still refrain from joining in vicious price-cutting practices, which, in the end, are competitively harmful to everybody, even the discounter himself.

### Help the Consumer

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. IRWIN D. DAVIDSON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 2, 1955*

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced House Resolution 220 to establish a select seven-man committee of the House to study the problems of consumers. It is my belief that such a study is absolutely necessary. The study I propose would include consideration of all the problems confronting consumers today. The committee would give particular attention to advertising methods, the effectiveness of the Federal Trade Commission and the need for a permanent Federal agency for consumers.

As we all know, the Government maintains vast departments devoted to labor, agriculture, and business. Nowhere, however, is there any comparable agency which is concerned with the consumers' welfare. Who is there to speak on behalf of all the consumers when Congress considers legislation affecting their interest? Who speaks up for the consumer at Presidential Cabinet meetings? No one. Which agency of the Government provides information and assistance to consumers? None. What Federal efforts are being made to protect,

inform, and help the consumer? Very few, I am sorry to say.

Not only is there no adequate governmental service available to consumers, but the lack of it is highlighted by the vast Federal agencies devoted to all the other major economic groups found in American society.

Let us consider only one field where such a Federal agency could be of service. Here in Congress in the necessary course of all legislative proposals, each bill, following its introduction, is referred to a committee. There it remains unless the Member who introduced it contacts the chairman of the committee and requests that the usual reports from the interested administrative agencies be obtained. This is an absolutely essential step in order to obtain any sort of consideration for the measure. The committee then requests the reports. Nowhere in the Federal Government can any congressional committee obtain a report as to the effect of a bill on the consumers or secure an administrative opinion on the needs of the consumers. Where can we go to get some plain information on the consumers' interest? I submit that there is no Federal agency in existence at this time which is in a position to supply this data and information. I do not mean that critically. No agency is charged with that responsibility directly, although the Federal Trade Commission does have a bureau where members of the public can go when they have been sufficiently aroused to file a complaint.

We have recently held extensive hearings on a subject of vital concern to the consumers: Federal regulation of natural gas producers. Many witnesses appeared and testified that the consumers need continued Federal control and protection. Has any agency of the Federal Government reported to the committee that this is the case? Has any agency of the Federal Government testified to that well-established fact? I think not.

As further indication of the present compelling need for the establishment of a consumers' department we need only look at any edition of a newspaper or tune in certain radio and television commercials to find an abundance of misleading bait advertising.

Would you like an aluminum combination storm and screen window, triple section, heavy gage, satin finished, and made of all extruded aluminum? A Philadelphia newspaper carried an advertisement for such a window priced at \$9.95. New York newspapers, television, and radio advertisements have offered such windows for as little as \$7.50. Baltimore and Boston have also been plagued by similar bait advertisements.

I challenge anyone to buy this window. An attempt to do so will be met by a fast-talking salesman's spiel that "there is a 3 months' factory delay for this window; installation charges and special carpentry will be over \$10 for each window; no guaranty goes with this window and it needs to be scrubbed with steel wool weekly; it will rust and corrode; but this other window, selling for \$32.50, is available immediately and with



a guaranty, not for years, not for a lifetime, but forever." The fact that the company offering the window has been in business only 6 months is not mentioned.

Perhaps it is uranium stock you would like. Offers abound in public advertisements. Each company is, of course, actually producing and the stock sells for only 5 cents a share. Sure the company is producing. It is producing profits for the promoters. Even the New York Stock Exchange is alarmed by the rash of these fake promotions.

Have you ever been in the unfortunate position of having to answer the advertisement for a funeral complete for \$100? Yes; it is "complete." There are only a few extras, such as cards, potted palms, chairs, pallbearers, plot, lowering charge, and several other incidentals which bring the cost up to \$500; and for this fee you do not get much more than the simplest pine box.

Are the bereaved even able to think about these incidentals so casually mentioned? Certainly they cannot. Not until payment is demanded—and then, it's much too late.

The housewife is confronted with her usual multitude of problems, but generally overlooked is the poultry inspection situation. Most meat is inspected and stamped by United States inspectors, but not poultry. Only about 20 percent of commercially slaughtered poultry is inspected under voluntary arrangements. The other 80 percent may be in any condition from fairly clean to diseaseridden, tubercular birds, slaughtered under filthy, unsanitary conditions.

A recent advertisement in the cautious New York Times points up the extremes to which bait advertising and gimmick selling have gone. According to this advertisement you can now purchase for only \$17.85 a special phonograph record brush which "operates on an extremely simple nuclear principle." This is the atomic age and the high pressure sales promotions are part of it.

The Nation is being deluged by outright phony and fraudulent offers to sell just about anything. Scandals have been uncovered in garden seedling sales and in sewing machines, stocks and bonds.

Automation, with adequate planning, can create more goods for a better life. But the innocent consumer will still have to figure out which is the legitimate offer and which the baited trap.

Local district attorneys, States' attorneys, and the better business bureaus are doing an outstanding but unfortunately inadequate job in this field. The better business bureau can point out the evils. The county district attorney has his hands full with increasing crime. The States' attorneys are equally burdened by the tremendously growing case loads and the same size staff.

As an indication of the extensive bait advertising uncovered by the better business bureau, this pointed statement, contained in the May issue of the New York City bureau's Monthly Memo, is most succinct:

Unfortunately, we still have some advertising appearing in newspapers and on radio and TV offering aluminum storm windows installed for less than \$8, reupholstery of living-room furniture for \$59, vacuum

cleaners for \$12, and electric sewing machines for \$23. Everybody loves a bargain, but when the facts reveal that these low-priced items cost the advertiser more than the advertised price and can only be sold at a loss, it takes no mental giant to conclude that these highly ballyhooed offers are insincere and are made solely for the purpose of getting leads to sell much higher-priced models of the same kind of product.

It is time for all the facts to be exposed; prices and monopolistic practices vitally affecting consumers are mounting. In many fields the consumers' interest is entirely overlooked. Distribution practices and the quality of basic foods constitutes such an area. The poultry situation has already been mentioned. In addition, the cost of milk to the consumer remains virtually static while the return of the farmer goes down. Where does the difference go?

A great many more examples could be cited. However, the need for the proposed study is clear, I believe. The knowledge and information to be gained is sorely needed. The increase in public information would be most helpful. The consumers are entitled to know where their dollars go. I respectfully urge the adoption of my resolution.

#### Accomplishments of the Select Committee on Survivor Benefits

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent previously granted, I present for printing in the RECORD a statement of the work accomplished by the Select Committee on Survivor Benefits during the present session.

As chairman of the committee, I am proud of the record which has been made, and I desire to express my appreciation to all of the members of the committee whose cooperation has made this record possible. In addition, I would like to express the committee's appreciation to the several Government agencies who have cooperated consistently with the committee, and the veterans' organizations who likewise have demonstrated a spirit of cooperation with the committee and a genuine desire to be helpful.

On June 28, 1955, our committee reported to the House, H. R. 7089. House Report No. 993, 84th Congress, 1st session, accompanied this legislation.

The committee's report in considerable detail comments on the many provisions of the committee's bill. It will not be my purpose, in this summary for the RECORD, to attempt to paraphrase the committee's report, but rather to highlight again certain provisions of the committee's bill that demonstrate its fiber and tenor.

The work of the select committee was begun in the 2d session of the 83d Congress. Because of time limitations the job could not be completed, but under

the able leadership of my colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], a firm foundation was laid for the activities of the committee that was recreated by the present Congress.

The purpose of the committee was to attempt to bring some order to the present confused survivor benefits picture. The combination of laws today represents a hodge-podge which in practical application results in many cases of actual hardship and in serious inequities which offend the sense of justice.

At the present time there are seven standing committees of the House that have jurisdiction in the field of survivor benefits for Armed Forces and former Armed Forces personnel. This select committee, by its resolution, having been authorized to report legislation, has attempted to bring into focus all existing survivor benefits, and by consolidation and coordination make of the present hodge-podge an orderly package of survivor benefits which is equitable in its practical application.

The five major survivor benefits which exist today are:

First. Six months' death gratuity.

Second. Servicemen's indemnity of \$10,000.

Third. Veterans' Administration compensation.

Fourth. Social security.

Fifth. Federal employee's compensation.

In the committee's bill the 6 months' death gratuity is continued. At the present time where this payment is based on 6 months' basic pay, plus special and incentive pays, the survivors of enlisted men are receiving a minimum payment of \$468, while survivors of high ranking officers are eligible to receive a maximum of \$7,656. The committee's bill provides that the minimum payment in the future will be \$800 and the maximum payment \$3,000. This will provide for larger benefits for the lower enlisted grades, and will curtail somewhat the excessive payments in the higher ranks.

The servicemen's indemnity of \$10,000 is currently paid at the rate of \$92.90 per month for a period of 10 years and then abruptly ceases. The committee proposes that this be discontinued and these payments in the future be replaced by higher VA compensation. In so doing one of the five existing programs would be eliminated.

At the present time VA compensation rates are set at a fixed dollar amount for certain classes of beneficiaries, with income limitations considered for some, but not all, and rate differentials for deaths occurring in peacetime and wartime.

The committee's bill proposes that for widows the compensation be a base of \$112 per month plus 12 percent of the basic pay of the serviceman. Under this formula the minimum payment to a widow would be \$122 per month and the maximum payment \$242 per month. At the present time, under VA compensation, the monthly payment for a wartime death is \$87 and \$69.60 for a peacetime death. The committee's bill provides for certain upward adjustments in compensation payments to children only and dependent parents.

With regard to dependent parents, there is currently an income limitation which if exceeded precludes the parents from receiving any VA compensation. If the income of the parent is slightly less than this statutory maximum the full benefit is receivable. The committee in attempting to overcome this "all or nothing" philosophy provided a sliding scale of benefits. Under this provision, as the parents' income increases, VA compensation decreases. Thus, a parent could receive in income an amount greater than the present statutory limitation and continue to receive some VA compensation on a reduced basis.

At the present time all men in the Armed Forces are being provided with a constructive social-security wage credit of \$160 per month. This gratuitous wage credit has been retroactively granted since September 15, 1940, and is currently in effect. There have been no contributions to the OASI trust fund for these credits, but the Federal Government has a moral, if not legal, obligation to the trust fund for reimbursement of benefits expended by virtue of this \$160 wage credit. To date no funds have been appropriated as reimbursements to the OASI trust fund. The present amount accrued will approximate three-quarters of a billion dollars.

The committee did not deem it appropriate or financially sound to continue indefinitely the granting of gratuitous wage credits to Armed Forces personnel.

In its bill the committee recommends that all Armed Forces personnel be placed under social security on a contributory basis.

Under existing law, survivors of certain reservists have the right of election to receive either Federal Employees' Compensation Act benefits or VA compensation. Only survivors of reservists have this right of election. Since 1949, when FECA benefits were significantly increased, the survivors of thousands of reservists have elected the benefits under FECA, which were considerably in excess of benefits to which they would have been entitled under VA compensation.

This disparity in treatment of Armed Forces survivors offends one's sense of equity.

The committee's bill provides that extension of FECA benefits to certain Armed Forces personnel be terminated.

There are other provisions of the committee's bill which we feel do much to remove certain inequities and to provide a more uniform and concise survivor benefit package for Armed Forces personnel than exists today.

Under the provisions of the committee's bill no person today receiving compensation payments from any source will experience a reduction in his present survivor benefits. Those on the rolls today will have the right of election to the higher benefits provided under the committee's bill.

As to cost, the proposed legislation for the first 8 or 10 years, by providing the right of election, may prove to be somewhat more costly than existing legislation. However, by placing all Armed Forces personnel under social security on a contributory basis, where the service-

man himself as an employee will make a monthly contribution, it is projected that within 8 or 10 years the cost to the Federal Government of the proposed survivor benefit bill will be less than the cost of legislation on the books today.

There are today approximately 465,000 cases on the various death compensation rolls. The annual expenditure required of the Federal Government approximates a half billion dollars.

In closing, I would like to emphasize the thoroughness with which the committee considered the legislation which was reported. In the present session the committee met 57 times, holding 29 public hearings and 28 executive sessions or hearings. I am of the opinion that the committee's bill represents a composite of the thinking of the best available talent on the subject of survivor benefits both within and without the Government.

My colleagues, Mr. KILDAY and Mr. BATES, with me are members of the Armed Services Committee and we have long been interested in the subject of survivor benefits for Armed Forces personnel. Certain inequities which exist have been a source of concern to us. Therefore, it was gratifying to me to have an opportunity to serve with them on a select committee created exclusively to deal with this subject.

As chairman of the select committee I felt extremely fortunate to have as members, in addition to Mr. BATES and Mr. KILDAY, our very able and distinguished colleagues, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. TEAGUE, currently chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, brought us his wide experience in the field of veterans' legislation, and Mr. KEAN, a ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, added his vast store of knowledge on the subject of social security.

The task assigned the committee was an extremely difficult one, but I feel that the committee has accomplished its assignment. The committee's bill passed the House on July 13 and is currently pending before the Senate Finance Committee. It is our hope that favorable action will be taken by the other body of the Congress early in the 2d session of the 84th Congress.

### Termination of Rapid Amortization

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HERMAN P. EBERHARTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1953, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable George M. Humphrey, requesting that the Treasury Department make recommendations for the termination of the rapid amortization authority granted under the Internal Revenue Code. I took this action because of my belief that the need for tax incentives for capital investment in the defense program had largely been eliminated and,

as I stated in my letter to the Secretary, "the accelerated depreciation—rapid amortization—is undoubtedly costing the Federal Government many hundreds of millions of dollars in the way of revenue."

Two years later that same Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable George M. Humphrey, has apparently come to my point of view. He has recently recommended that the granting of authorizations for rapid amortization be either terminated or greatly restricted. Between the date of my letter to the Secretary and the time of his recommendation, several additional billion dollars of capital investment have been certified for rapid tax amortization with the result that the Federal revenues have sustained very substantial losses.

Members of the House will recall that present law provides that a business wishing to take a rapid tax writeoff on a capital investment for defense-facility construction can arrange to do so by obtaining a certificate of necessity covering the facility involved. This certificate permits the writeoff of the investment in a 5-year period instead of over the normal lifetime of the asset as required under normal depreciation procedures. The law requires that the certification relate to the defense effort.

At the inception of the national-defense program instituted in connection with the Korean conflict, the rapid amortization provision of the Internal Revenue Code provided a necessary incentive for defense-plant expansion.

It is my view that the administration of this program providing for the issuance of certificates of necessity has exceeded the original intent of Congress. In conducting the program the administrators have certified high percentages of the construction cost without taking proper account of the fact that in most instances those plants would have obvious production uses in peacetime, and in some cases a certificate has been granted where only a very tenuous defense relationship existed.

The accelerated amortization program does not constitute a cash grant or subsidy of a defense plant by the Federal Government. However, its end result is similar in that it brings about reductions in Federal income taxes during the acceleration period, it makes more cash available to the taxpayer, it helps to finance the cost of new facilities, and it has the nature of an interest-free loan of funds that would be otherwise available to the Federal Government. The resulting reduction in Federal income-tax collections resulting from tax amortization occurs at a time when tax rates and interest rates are high. These facts magnify the gain to business and the loss to Government from the amortization privilege.

To date over 20,000 certificates of necessity have been issued under the present program at an average certificate rate of 60 percent with the result that over \$18 billion of plant investments has been certified for rapid tax writeoff. At the present time there are 900 applications pending for the issuance of a certificate of necessity covering approximately \$5 billion in plant investment.



The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in asking for the termination of this program more than 2 years after I first expressed concern over the problem to the Secretary comes in my opinion rather late.

The effect of the delay by the Eisenhower administration is that the Federal Government has had to borrow money and pay interest charges thereon to make up for the deficit in receipts caused by the tax postponement occurring under rapid tax amortization.

The ordinary taxpayer has had to pay in several ways for the cost of the tax amortization program. He has had to pay in higher cost of Government purchases because a company with a certificate of necessity is allowed to use the additional amortization as a cost factor to get higher prices from the Government. He has had to pay interest on the portion of the Federal deficit that resulted from the loss of tax revenues through rapid amortization. He has also had to bear in higher taxes the distortion in the distribution in the tax burden that occurred under the rapid amortization.

It is a matter of great concern to me that the Eisenhower administration did not act more promptly to either restrict or terminate this practice of granting rapid tax amortization. In the early days of the armament buildup that attended the Korean defense effort, speed in the allocation of defense contracts was essential. However, Secretary Humphrey and other responsible officials of the administration have had long months since my letter to make the necessary review of the program. That they have failed to do so more promptly will cost the American taxpayer several billions of dollars in added taxes and interest charges.

### The Future of Highway Legislation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. BRADY GENTRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. GENTRY. Mr. Speaker, it has now been a few days since highway legislation was defeated in the House. It would seem well, therefore, to discuss the situation which this has brought about and the possibilities of future legislation for better highways for our people.

At the Governors' Conference at Lake George, N. Y., on July 12, 1954, more than 1 year ago, President Eisenhower, speaking through Vice President Nixon, launched a drive for a greatly expanded highway program.

Few proposals were ever advanced with such attendant publicity. Meetings supporting it were held throughout the country, and those in Washington were widely publicized. Editorial writers, commentators, columnists, and many public speakers joined in the chorus that a great system of modern highways was a vital necessity for our country's future. It was described by some

Republicans as a key proposal in what was termed the dynamic program of the Republican administration.

As a result of the impetus that was being given an expanded highway-construction program the President appointed a committee to make a report to him as to the desirability of such a program and the ways and means of realizing it. This committee became known as the Clay committee because of its chairmanship by Gen. Lucius Clay. Subsequently this committee made its report.

The recommendations of the Clay committee, which in effect were adopted by the administration, involved major expenditures, especially by the States and the Federal Government. They concerned not only the 40,000 miles comprising the interstate highway system but the entire more than 3 million miles of roadways in our country and were generally characterized as a \$101 billion program, a fairly large portion of which was to be contributed by agencies of government other than the Federal Government. Particular emphasis, however, was placed on the reconstruction of the interstate system, which was held by the Clay committee to be a primary obligation of the Federal Government. It had been estimated by the highway departments of the States that the reconstruction of the interstate system would cost \$27 billion, of which the Federal Government's share, as recommended by the committee, would have been approximately \$25 billion.

The Clay committee further recommended that Congress accept the thesis that the interstate system be reconstructed to modern standards; that the construction be accomplished in a fixed number of years; that the funds for its construction be allocated yearly according to its needs within the various States instead of by the traditional formula heretofore used in Federal aid; and that these funds be raised through a new Federal Corporation which would issue and sell bonds, the last of which would mature in 1987.

The Fallon highway bill, which was reported by the Committee on Public Works and finally rejected by the House last week, accepted the principle of every recommendation by the Clay committee except that pertaining to the creation of a Federal Corporation to finance the reconstruction of the interstate system by the issuance of long-term bonds and one other provision concerning toll roads which, by common consent of both Democrats and Republicans, had been dropped. Since it was obvious that the Republicans would have supported the Fallon bill almost unanimously had it contained the Clay committee financing provision, and since it is possible that this same difficulty may be encountered if we are to have highway legislation in the next session of Congress, it might be well to first discuss in some detail the worthiness of the Federal Corporation idea as applied to highway legislation.

Just what would the Federal Corporation have done, as planned by the Clay committee? It would have issued \$21 billion in bonds, with which to partially finance the construction of the inter-

state system. The interest on these bonds would have been \$11,500,000,000, or 55 percent of the principal of the bonds. These bonds finally would have been paid in 1987. By General Clay's testimony the interest on the bonds would have been substantially higher than if they had been issued by the Treasury. He estimated that the additional interest required to be paid in order to have them issued outside the Government would be from \$475 million to \$1,900,000,000. This high interest rate would have resulted from the fact that the bill incorporating the Clay committee financing provision specifically stated that the bonds of the Federal corporation would not be a debt of the Federal Government. General Clay testified that while not a debt of the Federal Government they would be a moral obligation of the Government and would, of course, have to be paid by the Government.

By this arrangement, the Clay committee was seeking to capitalize the 2-cent gas tax now levied by the Federal Government as a general revenue tax, which it said would be sufficient to pay off the bonds by 1987, and provide \$622 million yearly in Federal aid through that date. Such calculations wholly disregarded the fact that \$622 million is insufficient Federal aid today—it actually is \$700 million at present—and would be a mere yearly pittance long before that distant day in 1987 on which the bonds finally would have been paid, and at which time we will have twice the number of vehicles and almost three times the ton-miles of traffic we have on the highways today. In freezing the 2-cent gas tax returns for 32 years, it also wholly disregarded the finding of the Bureau of Public Roads that even though the interstate system is constructed by 1965 there will have to be additional construction thereon between 1965 and 1985 of \$9,700,000,000. All these great, additional outlays would come at a time, under the Clay committee bond financing provision, when the taxpayers of our country also would be paying the \$11,500,000,000 interest on only \$21 billion of the Federal Corporation bonds.

Up to the present every dollar expended by the Federal Government on roads has been subject to authorizing legislation by Congress, full budgetary control, complete appropriation procedure, and has been paid out of general revenue and accounted for within the statutory debt limit. It would be a revolutionary departure from fiscal fundamentals and long recognized governmental principles to adopt the Federal corporation idea in financing highway construction. If we begin, in effect, capitalizing taxes out of general revenue for highway construction it could and would be adopted for other purposes and would finally result in the complete destruction of the authority of Congress over the appropriation of public funds. If we pile up debts for which succeeding generations must pay, the least we should do is to leave them an honest set of books in order that they will know the sum total of obligations bequeathed to them.

While the administration bill, which included the Federal Corporation device, specifically provided that the bonds of the Federal Corporation would not be a

debt of the Government, it also included a provision that gave the Government the authority to accept these bonds as security for all fiduciary trust and public funds, including that of social security. It is completely contradictory to say in one section that the corporation bonds would not be a debt of the Government and then declare in another that they are eligible for Government trust-fund investment. And, it is unthinkable that Congress would ever pass legislation which would permit bonds not guaranteed by the Government to be sold to its trust funds. This alone should have resulted in the rejection of the Federal Corporation idea from any highway legislation.

Our committee, as well as this House, had a great amount of other evidence on the validity of the Clay committee financing provision. On March 30, 1953, President Eisenhower, in a message to Congress, said:

In the state of the Union message I expressed my deep concern for the well-being of all our citizens and the attainment of equality of opportunity for all. I further stated that our social rights are a most important part of our heritage and must be guarded and defended with all of our strength. I firmly believe that the primary way of accomplishing this is to recommend the creation of a commission to study the means of achieving a sounder relationship between Federal, State, and local governments.

Pursuant to the above statement by the President he created the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and directed it to examine the role of the National Government in relation to the States and their political subdivisions. On this Commission were many of the country's ablest citizens. This Commission rendered its report in June 1955, after more than 2 years of the most exhaustive study. In reaching its decision it had before it the report of the Clay committee to which it had given long and careful consideration. In the chapter in its report on the financing of highways, it had the following to say:

The Commission recommends that the expanded highway program be financed substantially on a pay-as-you-go basis and that Congress provide additional revenues for this purpose, primarily from increased motor fuel taxes.

The effect of the Commission's recommendation on highway aids will be to increase Federal expenditures. An increase in taxes is preferable to deficit financing as a means of supporting larger highway outlays by the National Government. The latter method would result in high interest charges and would shift the burden to citizens of a future generation, who will have continuing highway and other governmental responsibilities of their own to finance.

It must have weighed very heavily with the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to find that his Clay committee's Federal Corporation bond proposal was without merit. Yet, that was the effect of their very forceful and logical recommendation quoted above and released in June at the very crux of the controversy over highway legislation. But that was not all. The Honorable Joseph Campbell, a 1954 appointee of President Eisenhower as Comptroller General, appeared be-

fore both the Senate and House Committees on Public Works while these committees were considering highway legislation. On each occasion he strongly disapproved the recommendation of the Clay committee that a Federal Corporation be organized outside the regular channels of the Government in order to sell bonds in the deficit financing of a highway program. Among other things, Comptroller General Campbell stated:

Insofar as we are aware, such a financial arrangement for a Federal expenditure program of the scale and magnitude contemplated for the proposed Federal Highway Corporation has never been used by the Federal Government.

The corporate form of government activity is objectionable because, for the most part, it is free from the normal safeguards set up by the Congress to maintain adequate control over the conduct of public business and the expenditure of public funds.

In passing on the validity of the Federal Corporation idea it is well to remember that before final action in the House last week on the highway bill, and even before action thereon in our House Committee on Public Works, the Senate had passed a highway bill in which not only the Federal Corporation proposal but all other major recommendations of the President and the Clay committee were rejected. The final vote in the Senate on the Gore highway bill was 60 to 31. After a long and thorough Senate debate 13 of the 47 Republican Senators had joined with the Democrats in opposition to the main points of the President's program, including the Federal Corporation device.

The President's Secretary of the Treasury was a witness before the House Public Works Committee during the consideration of highway legislation. While expressing a preference for the Clay committee recommendation concerning financing of highway construction, as would be expected from a member of the President's own Cabinet, Secretary Humphrey definitely did not disapprove the financial provision of the Fallon bill reported by your committee. In fact, he stated that neither he nor any other Secretary of the Treasury would ever object to a pay-as-you-go program. He also testified that the credit program as recommended by the Clay committee would be inflationary and that the pay-as-you-go program of the Fallon bill would not. And, he affirmatively confirmed that from \$475,000,000 to \$1,900,000,000 of the \$12,000,000,000 interest which would be paid on the bonds under the Federal Corporation plan would result from the higher interest rate occasioned solely by their being issued by the Federal Corporation instead of by the Treasury.

It can also be said to the credit of the Fallon highway bill that the one Presidential recommendation which the Public Works Committee did not accept had received substantial criticism from numerous other citizens of repute throughout our country. Many public figures had pointed out the obvious fact that it was nothing more or less than deficit financing. In addition to the 13 Republican Members of the Senate, the Presi-

dent's own Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and his own Comptroller General, Mr. Campbell, it had been denounced by Senator BYRD, considered by almost everyone as the Senate's outstanding financial authority. Among many other things, Senator BYRD had stated that it amounted to an attempt to deceive the American people as to the amount of their Federal debt.

Just how did this financial provision get into the report of the Clay committee? This seemingly is answered by a statement made in January of this year by General Clay himself. Speaking on his committee's recommendation, the General said:

We want to avoid a higher debt limit, further taxes, or greater deficit.

These were highly laudable ambitions but in its proposal to expend \$21 billion under the limitations of this statement, the Clay committee left itself no fiscally responsible course of action. The political situation being what it always is in Washington, it is not difficult to understand why this Presidentially appointed committee would necessarily accept assignment to the committee in the knowledge that it would not be advisable to advocate either the raising of taxes, increasing the public debt or doing deficit financing. But, it is somewhat amazing that the Clay committee felt it had found a way by which Congress could authorize the borrowing of \$21 billion, pay almost \$12 billion interest on it, and still evade each of these political liabilities. Certainly only a severely strained interpretation would admit of any such claim.

The hurdle supposedly was accomplished by simply saying in the act of authorization of the Federal Corporation that its bonds would not be a debt of the Federal Government. Congress was thereby being asked to authorize obligations against the people of our country but declaring at the same time that they were not debts. Yet they would have to pay them. And, General Clay himself testified as much. If any hurdle remained it was to be eliminated by having the Federal Corporation keep its books separate and apart from the Treasury Department. Even accepting this slight-of-hand way of evading the charge of raising the national debt and making necessary an increase by Congress of our debt limit, it still is more than difficult to understand the assertions of the Clay committee that no deficit financing was involved. Borrowing \$21 billion in any manner by which the taxpayers must repay it, along with \$12 billion interest, would seem to be deficit financing with a vengeance.

This Federal highway corporation idea is represented as an easy way. It is the painless solution. It deludes the people into believing that somehow they are to get something for nothing. It holds out the promise that if the Federal Corporation is set up as another bond-selling deficit financing agency, somewhat outside the Government but with the Government and the taxpayers still morally but not legally responsible for its acts and obligations, your highway problem is solved. What a snare and delusion. All such a gimmick would do would be to



widen and deepen our Government's financial jungle, and with our taxpayers right in the bottom of the pit. What could be more vicious in its evil potentialities for a government's fiscal soundness than this financial device? It could be the beginning of a chain of Federal Corporations, each one nibbling away a portion of the Government's general revenue which, during the boom time of the last few years, still has been insufficient to pay our yearly expenses and prevent deficit financing. This is illustrated by the fact that a paper with the integrity and repute of the *Christian Science Monitor* seriously suggested in a front page article a few days after the Clay financing plan was publicized that the schoolroom shortage problem could also be solved in like manner by the organization of a Federal school corporation and assigning to it part of the revenue of the Treasury for long-term capitalization. It is worth noting that no one has suggested what will happen to the present manifold obligations of the Treasury when all its revenues are assigned to newly organized Federal Corporations in order to secure entirely new services and benefits not now enjoyed. It must be admitted that its possibilities are tremendous. It would seem charitable to say, as did Senator Byrd, that this provision would have evaded fiscal responsibility by legerdemain and public debt by definition.

In desperately trying to reach an easy solution of a problem incapable of any such solution, the Clay committee violated basic principles of fiscal responsibility. The more reasonable and more logical appraisal of the President's own Comptroller General, the President's own Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the considerable number of the President's own party members in the Senate, and of Senator Byrd and many others, must be accepted as to the undesirability of the financing provision recommended by the Clay committee and rejected by your Committee on Public Works in the Fallon bill which we reported to you.

It is worthy of note that while this political juggling act in high finance was taking place a few months ago, our known Federal debt was \$278 billion and we were still extending our record of constantly recurring yearly deficits. Not only was that true but the Secretary of Defense had just announced that defense expenditures could be expected to remain at or above the then present level for a considerable number of years. No one has been sufficiently bold to predict that so-called normal expenses of Government will ever again be reduced. Unless there is a decided change in the political climate, they will continue to increase.

Now, with this record before us your Public Works Committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, voted 22 to 9 to favorably report the Fallon bill which contained all major recommendations of the Clay committee except the Federal Corporation device. Yet, when it came to a final vote on the Fallon bill in the House last week only 29 of more than 200 Republicans voted for it. Even though only 4 of the 15 Republican members on

the Public Works Committee voted against favorably reporting the Fallon bill to the House, 9 of the 15 finally voted against it. Remember, too, that at the time the vote was taken in the House all other possible highway legislation had already been eliminated. It was the Fallon bill or nothing. After having espoused a campaign of many months for highway legislation, after having wrung every possible political benefit from it, after a Democratic controlled committee had cooperated in reporting a bill that generally followed Clay committee recommendations except in the one highly questionable particular of a \$21 billion high-interest bond issue, they disowned their own child and voted against better highways for our country.

It is true that many of the Democrats had opposed the administration recommendations from the beginning. Some were not convinced that a sum such as was recommended should be expended within the proposed number of years. Some felt that the Fallon bill, in making the administration recommendations fiscally responsible by substituting user-taxes for the dangerous Federal corporation bond proposal, had assumed a political liability for their party. Other Democrats who were inclined to vote for it did not do so when it became obvious that the Republicans, with practical unanimity, were voting to kill their own baby. Still, almost half the Democrats voted for the Fallon bill and better highways for the American people.

Even in defeat there were some great virtues in the highway measure on which your Public Works Committee had labored for many months. While it was known as a 13-year bill, actually the construction under it, and the payments for such construction, would have covered a period of almost 16 years, commencing immediately upon its enactment. Under the total authorization of \$24 billion provided therein, it meant a Federal expenditure of \$1.5 billion per year, instead of \$2.5 billion per year as it was considered by the general public when first proposed as a 10-year program. The construction period recommended by the Clay committee was extended to make certain that sufficient time was allowed to guarantee that every possible economy would be effected in construction contracts. This money would have been expended wholly within our own country, which, while not a complete novelty, certainly should have commended it. All costs for labor would have gone into the pockets of American workers and all materials would have been purchased from American business. The \$24 billion would have been expended for something we not only greatly need now, but for which the need will be desperate long before the termination of the 16-year period in which it could have been realized under the proposed legislation. It could not have been other than of great value in advancing our economy and, if highway authorities are correct, it would have paid for itself. Stated differently, now that highway legislation has been rejected, we will be paying for a great highway system in loss of time, human life, and destruction to property, but we

won't be getting the highways. Although it is true that many motorists might not greatly use the limited mileage of the interstate system, the Fallon bill, by also providing for the accelerated construction of the remainder of the Federal-aid system, would have guaranteed good highways for everyone. Finally, the enactment of the bill not only would have avoided inflation, not only would not have greatly increased our national debt, it would have been an example of sound fiscal policy at its very best.

It can be taken for granted that our Republican friends really would have liked the great highway system they had proclaimed to the world that they wanted, provided, of course, every "t" was crossed and every "i" dotted with respect to the Federal Corporation device. But, that would have made the American taxpayers pay an extra almost \$12 billion in interest, a possible almost \$2 billion of which would have been necessary only to give some little appearance of validity to the claim that we were not raising our public debt. If your Public Works Committee had been willing to report such a financial provision, the Fallon bill would have gotten some 200 Republican votes instead of 29 and we would have had highway legislation. But if there was to be full fiscal responsibility in connection with the building of highways, if equitable user-taxes were to be imposed on those who would profit greatly by their direct use of the new highways and thereby prevent raising the public debt and destroying the peoples' earnings through needless inflation, then their desire for highways was lost and the legislation could not be realized. In the final interment of the Fallon bill it sometimes seemed that our Republican friends might be more interested in the issuance of many billions in bonds carrying high interest rates than they were in securing highway legislation that would provide a greatly expanded highway system for the people of our country.

We are told that the Republicans are saying in defense of their votes on highway legislation that they had promised not to raise taxes. If they were not willing to have the highway user pay for finer highways—highways which will make him money and which he even now is paying for even though he is not getting them—then why all the tremendous campaign and publicity regarding the vital necessity of a greatly expanded modern highway system? If it is remembered correctly, the Republicans also promised not to permit further deficit financing. In adopting the Clay committee financing provision they were embracing deficit financing not only to its fullest but in a manner highly dangerous to sound fiscal policy. And, by accepting the Clay deficit-financing program they not only were just delaying the imposition of additional taxes, they were also making it absolutely certain that the taxes, when levied, would be at least \$12 billion more than if levied at the present time, this sum representing the amount of interest which the Clay committee deficit-financing plan entailed.

It now seems that the trucking industry is receiving plaudits for killing highway legislation. It is being said that the big tractor-trailer commercial highway operators induced a 100,000-telegram barrage of Washington in opposition to the Fallon bill and that this secured the votes for its defeat. Even if true, one might wonder whether this is all gain and no loss for the trucking industry. The 600,000 heavy commercial trucks operating on our highways, comprising only 1 percent of our motor vehicles but monopolizing a great share of our country's roads, not only congest the highways and make motoring an onerous burden for the other 57 million motorists, they are the vehicles which contribute so disproportionately to the destruction of our roadways. To a very great extent the operation of freight trains on the highways had made necessary the highway legislation which the commercial truckers are given credit for having defeated.

It is very true that a motor-fuel tax alone is a highly inadequate measure of road use for the heavy vehicle. The owners of the 48 million automobiles of our country which weigh between 1 and 2 tons as compared to the heavy trucks' weight of 36 tons, and which travel an average of only 9,000 miles yearly as compared to the heavy trucks' approximately 50,000 miles, would seem to have a particularly great interest in the user taxes to be imposed provided the Federal Government is to furnish substantial funds for highway construction. And, if there is to be an imposition of a Federal gas tax of 3 cents, certainly the disparity such a levy creates as between the automobile and small-truck owners on one side and the commercial-truck owners on the other should be equalized in some manner. It should be remembered in this connection that the Federal Government has provided less than \$7.5 billion for highways during the entire 40-year life of the Bureau of Public Roads. If it is to furnish more than 3 times as much in 1 piece of legislation—and it would seem that it should—it certainly is only right and proper that equitable user taxes be imposed with which to pay at least a substantial portion of it.

It can be said for the Fallon bill that it not only represented fiscal responsibility, but its user tax approximated equity as between user groups. If there was injustice in the tax provision, it was against the 57 million automobile and small-truck owners and not against the big, commercial tractor-trailer operator. The 40,000- to 80,000-pound trucks have never paid a tax commensurate with their use of the highways, their damage to the highways, the congestion they create on the highways, and the great inconvenience their relatively small numbers necessarily cause to the general motoring public. As they continue to multiply, and especially if they become higher, wider, longer, and heavier, for all of which their lobby continually applies increasing pressure, they will finish the job of making nervous wrecks of America's motorists. It is only natural to object to taxes, regardless of the advantages they may bring, provided it is felt

that others may be made to pay them or should pay them. But there seems little doubt that the trucking industry might have paid their portion of the taxes imposed by the Fallon bill and still have made more profits than it will realize from the continued use of our present greatly congested, time-consuming, and highly inadequate arterial highways. In an address in New York City after the plan was unfolded to reconstruct the 40,000 miles of interstate system and there had been time to study it, Karl Richards, head of the Motor Truck Division of the Automobile Manufacturer's Association and secretary of the highway policy committee of that association, said that the trucking industry alone would save \$1½ billion yearly on just labor and accident costs by such reconstruction. That would amount to a saving for the trucking industry alone of \$24 billion in the 16-year construction period or twice the amount of the proposed additional taxes against not just the trucking industry, but the entire motorcar industry. It would seem conclusive that Mr. Richards, who is an honorable, able man and, by reason of his employment, greatly interested in the trucking industry, can be relied upon for the facts concerning this situation. It would also seem conclusive from the carefully prepared presentation of this national authority that the trucking industry was getting a bargain in the Fallon highway bill.

The big trucker has flaunted the entreaties of the highway administrators of the Bureau of Public Roads and of the 48 States with reference to the axle weights and gross weights which the highways can reasonably withstand. With powerful lobbies he has pressured State legislatures into increasing the weight of his load and the size of his truck even when highway administrators were pleading that his action could only result in inordinate damage to the Nation's highways which they were trying to protect in order to serve him. He has maintained this action without ceasing through the years. While this was going on, records in many courthouses throughout our country were being made which attest the fact that he did not always abide by the laws which he could not change by the pressure of his lobby. Naturally his violations of weight limitations were causing highway destruction and needless economic loss to the other 57 million motorists and to our country generally.

So, while there is reveling in the applause which the big commercial truckers are now receiving for their contribution in defeating a fine highway system for our people, while an unjust tax situation is being continued in behalf of the large vehicle combinations at the expense of the general motoring public, I just wonder if the final reaction to this wrecking operation is going to be as rosy as it now appears on the morning after. While the many telegrams reaching Washington were quite formidable, they will not build a highway system and, in the end, they may serve to remind our people not only of what caused the present condition of our highways but also of what prevented us from getting the

kind of highways we need and must have.

Now it is being said on all sides that we ought to pass a highway bill. Some are suggesting the calling of a special session and the President himself has mentioned such a possibility. Others are saying that there should be a compromise on highway legislation. The Fallon bill was a compromise, and a considerable compromise at that. There would now seem to be nothing left on which compromise should be made. Had the Democratic members of your Committee on Public Works agreed to report the Gore Senate bill, which was sponsored by Senate Democrats and a strong minority of Senate Republicans, a bill that rejected all the President's recommendations, it would have passed. Had that happened, the President would have been placed in a very trying and very embarrassing position.

Having reported a bill which followed every Presidential recommendation except one—a bill in which the only rejected provision was one condemned by the President's own appointed Comptroller General, by his own Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and by a substantial number of his own Republican Senators—there seems reason to wonder not only as to whether there is anything on which to compromise but especially as to whether there is any highway legislation for which the Republicans might vote, except, of course, that which would provide for a bond issue and a great increase in the people's debt. Since the President's own Secretary of the Treasury testified that the substituted financing section was fiscally responsible, uninflationary, and unobjectionable to him, what else could be asked? The substituted tax provision, while possibly not equitable to the 57 million automobile and small truck owners, was at least a step in that direction.

Your Committee on Public Works was given, and it accepted as a duty, the assignment of writing a tax provision in highway legislation. In reporting the Fallon bill, it felt that it had acted responsibly and that it had presented an excellent measure to the House. In view of the great need for better highways and the enormous losses being suffered by the traveling public in the use of the present ones, it is somewhat difficult to understand the House vote on this measure. An expenditure of \$24 billion in 16 years for better highways and the promotion of our economy is a large one but it is relatively small when it is considered that, if there is no change in the present rate of expenditure, we shall spend in the same 16-year period \$650 billion on defense, \$55 billion on foreign aid, and more than \$67 billion on public works. It might be added that a portion of the public works program, justly or unjustly, is oftentimes referred to as pork-barrel. As finally presented to the House after it had been amended, no such criticism of the Fallon bill would have been merited.

Therefore, if and when the House determines to again consider highway legislation, might it not be well for us to seriously ask ourselves the question as to whether that consideration should not be



given to the very proposal which we recently rejected so hastily? If we are to act responsibly, if taxes are to be imposed equitably as between the groups of motorists which should mainly pay for highways, it is difficult to conceive of legislation that would more fairly accomplish that purpose. In the interest of our country and its people the Republicans ought to be willing to forego the unwise investment bankers' high interest, multibillion-dollar bond issue and the Democrats should forget, if such influenced them, that the administration originally recommended the highway program. The sole issue should be whether our motorists need better roads and whether they can afford the user-taxes that will build them. The answer seems to be that they do need them and that they actually will be saving money when they pay the taxes necessary to secure them. To act in the obvious interest of the people, the duty of Congress seems quite clear.

### A Tribute to Oveta Culp Hobby

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the terms of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, the Nation's 10th Cabinet post was created by law on April 11, 1953. That new Cabinet office was the position of Secretary of the newly created Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

To become the first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the history of our great Nation the President selected an outstanding citizen who had a distinguished record of public service prior to assuming the new Cabinet post. The Honorable Oveta Culp Hobby, as the Nation's first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, further distinguished herself by her performance of duty in her new position.

In his message to Congress of March 12, 1953, pertaining to the establishment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the President of the United States in outlining the need for the new executive department and defining its purposes stated as follows:

But good intent and high purpose are not enough; all such programs depend for their success upon efficient, responsible administration.

Secretary Hobby provided in full measure both efficient and responsible administration. In addition to those attributes, she demonstrated an organizational genius and an understanding of public needs to the end that the vital functions performed by the multifold agencies under her supervision attained outstanding achievements in the field of public service during her tenure in office.

Under the guidance of Secretary Hobby expanded Federal-State pro-

grams were developed to provide better schools, improved medical facilities, more realistic care for the disabled and the aged, liberalized child welfare services, and accelerated medical research. She instituted a program of vocational rehabilitation and education that in the years to come will find increasing numbers of our disabled again becoming productive, self-sufficient citizens.

Secretary Hobby must share in the credit for the improvements that were made in our social security program by the Social Security Amendments of 1954. Her department worked in close cooperation with the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare this important legislation which provided liberalized benefits, expanded coverage, and improvements in the retirement test.

It is not possible to detail Mrs. Hobby's many accomplishments as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Suffice it to say that every American citizen will realize enduring benefits from her capable and selfless performance of duty.

Mrs. Hobby has recently found compelling personal reasons that have necessitated her return to private life. Her absence from public office will be sorely felt by those who were privileged to work with her and, indeed, by all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, it is reported that one of her Cabinet colleagues once referred to Mrs. Hobby as "the best darn man in the Cabinet." I would like to join in that remark and observe also that she is one of the most gracious ladies I have ever met.

Mrs. Secretary, you have performed your task well and have the grateful thanks of your fellow citizens.

### Synthetic Fuels

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, I recommended to the Congress that it consider the feasibility of diverting into a synthetic-fuels project some of the vast Federal expenditures that are now being earmarked for the development of commercial atomic energy. Since then I have inquired further into the possibilities of a synthesis-fuels industry, and I have also attempted to pursue the multitudinous reports on atomic energy that have originated in this country and abroad. I believe that it is now time to take another look at the situation.

Many of the statements issued from Geneva during the conference on atoms for peace have tended to give the impression that commercial application of atomic power on a universal scale is just around the corner. The general public has been led to believe that electricity produced by nuclear fission will soon be marketable at prices far less than the cost involved in the use of conventional

fuels. On closer examination, however, we discover that cheap electric power from the atom is still confined to the realm of theory; there are no definite assurances, in fact, that reactors will ever be able to produce the lowest-cost electricity, particularly in areas within close proximity of the coal areas of our country.

There are too many factors involved for us to go all out in the direction of atomic power to the exclusion of coal and other fuels. If the Government is going to subsidize construction of the reactors and other necessary facilities, if the Government is going to undertake to insure property and personnel against damage that could be inflicted in the event of an accident in an atomic plant, if the Government is going to underwrite commercial operations against losses incurred in developmental programs—then there may be a basis for the assertion that nuclear fission will become a principal source of electric power. I would imagine that it can be authoritatively stated that electricity at TVA rates can be made available in various areas of the country if the Federal Government is willing to pour sufficient funds into the atomic energy program.

The hazard problem alone would add considerable expense to overall operational costs of a commercial atomic energy plant unless—as has been suggested by some of the ready spenders of Federal funds—the Government is willing to accept insurance risk. Harold L. Price, Director of the Division of Civilian Application, United States Atomic Energy Commission, has stated that the hazard catastrophe potential is more serious than anything now known in the insurance industry. Mr. Price states that the possibility of a serious catastrophe seems very remote, but he nevertheless raised a question which is of maximum importance in the promotion of nuclear fission on a commercial basis.

In our enthusiasm for this new type of power, let us try to be realistic and attempt to determine just how much it would be practical for our Government to invest in the program. Fuel experts are of the opinion that, even if the most optimistic predictions on atomic power come true, this method of generation will provide only about 10 percent of the electricity to be consumed by the United States in 1975. The fact is that coal, which has always been the principal source of electric power, will be consumed in constantly increasing quantities by the utilities within the next 20 years. Coal will get a rising share of newly developed electric capacity; it will also supplant oil and gas under boilers as the reserves of those short-term fuels gradually become depleted. According to the United States Geological Survey there are upward of 1 trillion 200 billion tons of recoverable coal in the United States—enough to produce more than a billion tons a year for a thousand years. Because of this abundance of coal, America can face the future with full confidence that there will be ample supplies of liquid and gaseous fuels irrespective of the duration of our petroleum and natural gas resources. These fuels will come from coal through synthesis.

The Bureau of Mines has informed me that, according to the consensus of experts in the field, the fuels synthesis process will eventually furnish the bulk of our requirements of liquid fuels. The Bureau of Mines further states:

The switch from petroleum and natural gas to coal in the long run is understandable when one considers that more than 80 percent of our mineral fuels (exclusive of radioactive materials) is coal—enough to last for centuries.

Both Japan and Germany manufactured important amounts of synthetic gasoline and oil during World War II. In the Union of South Africa, a new synthetic-fuels plant is expected to produce annually a total of 55 million gallons of gasoline, 7 million gallons of oil, and 15 million gallons of chemicals.

One of the methods for producing fuels and chemicals from coal is the hydrogenation process. The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., which at Institute, W. Va., in 1952 pioneered the first commercial plant to produce chemicals directly from raw coal, has isolated and identified more than 100 different chemicals in its short history. Some of these chemicals have interesting possibilities as medicines, new fabrics, paints, plastics, and insecticides. Whereas it took nearly an hour to process coal by German methods, Carbide's new process does it in about 4 minutes.

The research which eventually led to the establishment of the Carbide hydrogenation plant was actually undertaken because the company was concerned about the future supplies of petroleum and natural gas, and it was decided to explore the possibilities of a synthesis fuels plant in this country. While the need for manufacturing gasoline and oil from coal has not yet materialized, there is no question about the ability of the Carbide plant to produce them. Dr. J. George Davidson, president of the company, said at the time of the plant's opening:

Carbide & Carbon has no intention of making any gasoline at Institute if we can help it, but we would have to be pretty dull if after running the plant for a few years we didn't know how to make gasoline.

Certainly it would not be fair to a progressive organization such as the Carbide Co. if the United States Government were to subsidize construction of a plant to be operated in competition with this firm, and I want it understood that I am making no such recommendation. I am convinced, however, that it would be to the distinct advantage of this Nation—from the standpoint of security as well as to protect fuel supplies for use over the long range—if some of the money which is going into the development of atomic power for commercial use would be diverted into one or more synthesis plants. The time has arrived for at least the consideration of such a program.

With billions of dollars being invested each year in the Nation's defense structure, the future need for synthetic fuels cannot be questioned. Should the United States be forced into another world conflict, there is definite danger that we would be prevented from bringing any foreign oil whatsoever into our ports.

Under these circumstances our industrial and military machines would place such a sudden demand upon the petroleum and natural gas industries of this country that a supplementary supply by synthesis might be the only deterrent to a fuels shortage. What better investment, then, could be made at this time that a potential stockpile of gasoline and oil in the form of a coal hydrogenation plant?

Despite the fact that there has been some upturn in the production of coal during the first 8 months of this year, as compared with 1954 output, there is heavy unemployment in some of the coal-mining communities of America. Here is a laboring force eager to participate in the construction of a synthetic-fuels plant. By providing employment for these men the Government would encourage them to remain in coal areas and thus be available for mining work when demands for coal increase. In my district we have the men, and we have adequate coal and water resources for the operation of such a plan. The citizenry of my area are most enthusiastic about the possibility of having the Government give some attention to the idea.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps during the second session of this Congress it would be advisable to review the progress that has been made thus far in synthetic fuels and to look into their potentials and the expected time that they will become a necessary part of the overall energy program. Congress should solicit the views of fuel experts connected with the petroleum, natural-gas, and coal industries, as well as with Union Carbide and other firms which have ventured in some way or another into synthetic-fuels research. Let us ascertain whether or not it would be to the general interest if we were to earmark some funds for the building of coal, oil, and gas plants that would be available for conversion into commercial enterprises.

No doubt we will also hear from those factions whose objection to such a program is that synthesis fuels cannot compete with other sources of energy on a price basis. I say to you that neither can atomic energy compete. Let me quote for your perusal the following two paragraphs of a news story from Geneva that appeared in the Wall Street Journal:

Now turn to America. The United States, with abundant cheap coal and oil, really has no urgent need for atom power. Officials of the companies which make reactors say frankly that most of their utility company customers have no early expectation of cutting costs by building atom plants; their primary motive is to stake this out as an area of private rather than public power.

At this time, I quote from an editorial that appeared in the United States Press Association's Commentary on National Affairs. This editorial material is used widely in newspapers throughout the country and I recommend it to you because it raises a question which has too often been overlooked in the headlong drive toward a utopia powered by atomic energy:

#### PEACEFUL POLLUTION

It is a long time since anyone has believed in a gas saver so miraculous that the car

owner is required to stop now and then to bail out the tank \* \* \* but the topflight physicists of the United States, Britain, France, and the U. S. S. R. now know how to get power out of the atom and create, at the same time, more atomic fuel than they burned in the first place.

In their Geneva confab, the scientific wizards have revealed their innermost, hitherto top secrets—on the peaceful uses of atomic energy—including the last remaining secret of the neutron which forever banishes the fear of running out of what it takes to stoke the atomic furnace.

There is obvious emphasis in the enthusiastic reports from this latest Geneva Conference that the discussions have nothing to do with the earlier and more homicidal use of the atom. It is all a part, of course, of the furious effort to distract the world's attention from further progress at annihilation. Yet it is difficult for the unscientific mind to grasp the fact that these dissectors of protons and neutrons can share their innermost secrets, yet reveal nothing of military significance.

But discussion of a study of the earth, air, and water around the vast plutonium plant at Hanford, Wash., revealed something of a hazard that has been kept pretty quiet since the early days of atomic tinkering. In spite of elaborate protective measures, the plant is leaking radioactivity which is showing up in fishes in the Columbia River, in birds and even in jackrabbits. The concentration (or radiophosphorus) was found to be over 100,000 times normal in small fish and 5 times as great in some birds, yet the biologists considered this well below the dangerous levels. They admitted, however, that if the concentration in the Columbia River were to reach the allowable maximum for drinking water, the fish could not be eaten.

This, together with earlier discussions of the problem of disposing of radioactive trash from atomic plants, suggests that when atomic energy comes into general use, ash removal will be far more costly than fuel.

You can't fill in swamps with it. And you can't kick it around till it gets lost. That takes thousands of years.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the day is not too far away when there will have been developed a safe and efficient method of using the atom to generate electricity and for other peacetime purposes. But, meanwhile, it should be remembered that the United States cannot afford to invest indiscriminately in a project whose practicability has not yet been established. Coal is a proved source of heat and power and of gaseous and liquid fuels. Under the circumstances, is it not logical to consider investing in a number of synthetic-fuels plants rather than to continue to spend vast amounts in the belief that the dollar sign will eventually efface the question mark that hovers over commercial atomic power?

### Results of the Republican Tax Program of the 83d Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. DANIEL A. REED**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it has always been my opinion that our free-enterprise system operates best



when there is the minimum amount of governmental restriction and regulation that is consistent with the protection of the public interest. When American initiative and ingenuity are permitted to go forward without artificial restraints imposed by needless barriers in our tax structure and without other unnecessary governmental restraints, it can be expected that our American economy will prosper and expand. I have seen this happen time and time again with agriculture, labor, and business sharing in the resulting benefits because of the built-in incentives contained in our free-enterprise economy.

It is for that reason that I now view with great interest the healthy condition of our economy and the effect of the tax reduction program carried out in the Republican 83d Congress. It will be recalled that in 1954 the greatest tax reduction program in the history of our Nation was carried out with total annual tax relief of \$7.4 billion being granted to our American taxpayers. At that time individual income taxes were reduced \$3 billion; excise taxes were slashed \$1 billion; the expiration of the excess-profits tax reduced the tax burden by another \$2 billion; and \$1.4 billion in tax savings resulted from the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The tax reduction that resulted from the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was only an incidental effect of this monumental legislation. Principally, this legislation was designed to provide a just and equitable tax law and a sound tax structure that would be conducive to the dynamic development of our American economy.

Recent economic statistics released by the Department of Commerce indicate that this program of tax reduction and tax revision has acted to stimulate our economy and provide unprecedented prosperity in our Nation.

Calendar year 1953 was the peak year for our Nation's economy as a whole previous to 1955. This new high in the level of economic activity has been achieved despite drastically reduced Federal expenditures. Statistics for 1955 indicate that the current year will substantially exceed in terms of production, employment, and income any other comparable period in our history. For example, our gross national product in 1953 was \$364.5 billion; the annual rate in the second quarter of 1955 is \$385 billion. Personal income in 1953 was \$286 billion; the annual rate in July 1955 was \$301 billion. The industrial production index—1947 to 1949 equals 100—for 1953 averaged 134; for July 1955 the index stood at 140. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing for 1953 was \$71.69; a comparable figure for July 1955 stood at \$75.76. Employment in 1953 averaged 62.2 million persons; in July 1955 a comparable figure was 64.9 million persons.

Thus, it is apparent that by creating an economic environment that is favorable to development and growth we have achieved a prosperity never before attained in our history. It is a prosperity in which our citizens from every segment of our economy have shared.

Under the able leadership of our President and the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury and with sound legislation enacted by the Congress, our country today can view with confidence new economic and social goals to be obtained in the foreseeable future. But continuing to act with prudence and courage, we can look forward to sustained national progress and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to me, as it must be to all the Members in the House of Representatives, to review the salutary advantages that have been derived from the tax program enacted during the Republican 83d Congress.

### How the Settlement of Kansas Affected Our National Life—The Struggle Between Freedom and Slavery Still Goes On

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. DEWEY SHORT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago William Colfax Markham endowed the Markham lecture course to be delivered at Baker University in Baldwin, Kans.

Dr. Markham is a widely known publisher, a great poet, and true statesman. He has done as much or more for the development of our public highways and country roads as any other one man in this country. He is a philanthropist who has served his God, his country, and his fellow man well.

To my surprise and gratification, I was invited to deliver the Markham lecture at Baker University on May 30, 1954. Because I have had many requests for copies of that address I include it under permission to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

President Horn, friends of Baker University, citizens of the great State of Kansas and my fellow Americans, the history of Kansas is long, rugged, challenging, thrilling, and romantic. As far back as 1541 Francisco De Coronado traveled over the plains of what is now Kansas and for the two centuries following, fur traders from Louisiana and Spanish explorers came into what is now your great State. Those explorations and surveys were followed by expeditions by men like Lewis and Clark in 1804 and later by Col. John C. Fremont.

From about 1830 to 1854 Kansas was an Indian territory settled by many different Indian tribes, many of whom had been driven from the east and southeast of this great State. White men who dared settle the Indian territory during those years, particularly since Missouri became a State in 1821 until 1854 when Kansas became an organized territory, did so at great risk and great peril. Those pioneer men and women who marched westward to carve out of the wilderness a mighty empire were men and women who prized liberty, who sought new and larger freedoms and who through their fortitude and patience and perseverance, through hardships and sacrifices and endurance helped build this great commonwealth in the center of our great Nation.

Kansas is in the heart of America which your great United States Senator John J. Ingalls once characteristically said was the "navel of the Nation." And the activities and incidents attendant to the forming of an organized territory and the carving out of a State here in the heart of America led the great historian George Bancroft to say that "Kansas was the miracle of the ages."

I hope that we have not forgotten completely those brave men and women who marched westward in covered wagons, who lived in dugouts, and houses; who burned buffalo chips for fuel, who lived on buffalo and antelope and deer and prairie chicken and wild game until they could carve out homesteads, cultivate the soil, build them crude huts, to make Kansas one of the leading States of our Union.

I want to say now, President Horn, that I consider it a rare privilege, a great pleasure and a distinct honor to be invited to come back to this memorable institution of learning, my beloved alma mater, Baker University, at its 96th commencement. And especially being a Missourian I am flattered and more than honored, just a wee bit surprised, that I would be invited to speak on this particular day in the history of Kansas celebrating the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill that repealed the Missouri Compromise. I am much aware of the events that took place from 1854, 100 years ago today when Franklin Pierce as President signed this bill, down to January 29, 1861, 7 years later. I am reminded of all the tumult and turmoil and strife and conflict and the highway robbery and the arson and the murders that were committed between the people of Missouri and Kansas back and forth across the line that separated them. So I am just a bit surprised and I am much aware that the events that took place during those years of 1854 to 1861 while Kansas was a Territory, would hardly encourage a warm welcome to any neighbor from Missouri.

Nevertheless I am glad to be here. And lest I forget it I want to point out that in spite of the fact that Quantrill a little later with 400 men marched into Lawrence and sacked it killing ruthlessly 150 helpless citizens and burned the town, some of you Jayhawkers got what was given by you to my fellow Missourians in the days gone by because of the retaliatory power you possessed in inflicting punishment upon the Missouri marauders.

Not all Missourians were cutthroats and assassins, though we can boast of our share of the men who stole elections in those days. It hasn't completely died out. You know there is a little machine that operates in Kansas City, that still operates effectively, because it goes back a long time. They still vote people who have been dead for 20 years by taking the names off the tombstone and can when they ask to see ballots they have written, destroy or burn those ballots. Pendergastism can still do a more effective job than was done back in Kansas when it was a Territory. But not all of the Missourians even in those days of the 1850's were bad people and not all of them were against the views entertained by many of the early settlers of Kansas who came from New England and Pennsylvania and in whose breasts fiercely burned the love of freedom.

It might interest you to know that my own grandfather who came from the hills of east Tennessee in 1849 on his way to California, when he hit the Ozarks in southwest Missouri said, "This is as near heaven as I ever hope or want to get" so he settled there. And though he came from Roane County, east Tennessee, which happens to be the county of our former great Speaker of the House, Mr. RAYBURN, of Texas, he believed in the Union and he fought for the Union and he fought the bushwackers in Stone County of southwest Missouri north of the

Arkansas line at the same time John Brown and Jim Lane and Charley Robinson and some others were fighting them over on the Kansas side of the Missouri line.

Not all of the Kansans agreed in those terrible years. Kansas became a Territory in 1854 and until she was admitted to the Union, in 1861, LeCompton, Leavenworth, and Atchison were proslavery. But you have old Wakarusa, Lawrence, and Topeka that believed in free soil and free men and free State. So the conflict was intense first between the white settlers who had fought the native Indian tribes, later on between the white men themselves, who so violently disagreed in their views on the matter of slavery.

My friends, Baker University here at Baldwin is really a most suitable place to commemorate the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of a century ago because Baldwin is the first stopping place along the Old Santa Fe Trail. The Federal Government had established it in 1853 and 40 days after Franklin Pierce had signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill allowing them to decide whether or not they wanted to be freemen or slaves. Within 40 days after he signed the bill, Bishop Ames sent a preacher on horseback into the territory of Kansas whose job it was to spy out the land and see what contributions the church could make in helping to improve and encourage educational and cultural development of the lives of this new prospective State. So it came to pass that the first sermon to white settlers in Kansas was preached by the Reverend William H. Goode on July 9, 1854, in the Kibbee cabin just north of Baldwin.

Here at this place on the Santa Fe Trail in this particularly sacred spot steeped in history, we gather on this anniversary so meaningful in the history of this great State. My, what a change. Today this rectangle, 210 miles stretching from Nebraska on the north to Oklahoma on the south, 410 miles from Missouri on the east to Colorado on the west, with 2 million people, rich in oil, coal, lead, and zinc, is the breadbasket of America, the greatest wheat-producing State in the Nation and in the world, with the great oil refineries, with your flour mills, with your cattle raising and livestock, and meatpacking industry.

Kansas had only 100,000 people at the beginning of the Civil War. After Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln had come out to the Territory and made speeches against the extension of slavery, Kansas showed her appreciation and loyalty to the cause of the North and against slavery by sending more than 20,000 troops, President Horn, out of approximately 100,000 population. And in every conflict in which we have been engaged since as a Nation, the loyal sons and citizens of Kansas who believe in freedom have always shown a willingness if not an eagerness to contribute their part in order to bring about victory and to extend the blessings of liberty which we ourselves enjoy to others less fortunate.

This legislation signed by the President and passed by the Congress in 1854 making Kansas a Territory naturally had a massive and almost terrible impact. A violent situation arose between proslavery and anti-slavery factions. Fraudulent elections were held, conflicting constitutions were written, rival slates of candidates were elected. There was bitterness and strife and bloodshed so that Kansas was referred to in the days of John Brown as "bleeding Kansas." It resulted in the historic Lincoln-Douglas debate, through which it helped prepare the way for Lincoln to enter the White House. It triggered the Civil War; it laid the base for the great Republican Party. This great act permitted the people in Kansas and Nebraska to determine whether each State should come into the Union as free or slave.

The impact of the settlement of Kansas upon our national life was momentous and

far reaching. It determined the future destiny of our country, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused men as they had never been aroused before. How mightily the course of the history of the United States was changed by raising this one great question, whether this great State of Kansas should be settled by homesteaders or by planters with servants? This by the way brought forth a new party, the Republican Party, dedicated to free soil, to free labor, to free speech, and to free men.

Thus it is that Kansas stands as a symbol in our Nation of the eternal struggle between freedom and slavery. Today 100 years later after the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act which evolved from the issue of slavery a fight for men's minds again envelopes the world. Again Kansas has a central role in this crusade. This time she provides, instead of the issue as 100 years ago, the man. She provides a Kansan to lead the crusade for freedom. I asked President Eisenhower 3 or 4 weeks ago saying I would like a statement from him to read to the Jayhawkers out here in the heart of America on this particular occasion. Though he happened more or less accidentally to have been born in Texas he said he spent the impressionable years of his young life here in Kansas on the rolling prairies of your sublime and ostentatious climate where you can have heat and cold and everything between. If you don't like the weather just wait 15 minutes and you will get a different brand. I want to read to you, President Horn, this letter sent as a greeting to you through me from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 28, 1954.

The Honorable DEWEY SHORT,

The House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR DEWEY: I wish I could be present when you deliver the Markham lecture at Baker University. I know how vivid and absorbing will be your treatment of the effect of the settlement of Kansas on our national life.

In this great event and the closely related settlement of Nebraska were embedded many issues that loom important in the history of our country. A symbol of westward expansion, the settlement of the Kansas territory characterized the Nation's growth during the 19th century. Strongly influenced at birth by the terrible intellectual and physical struggle involving slavery in this country, Kansas visually symbolized the tension and the strife that finally burst into the War Between the States. In many ways these events of a century ago was the genesis of the Republican Party.

It is fitting, therefore, that during this centennial year—a year in which slavery and freedom on a global scale are in deadly contest for supremacy—Americans everywhere should give recognition to this deeply meaningful anniversary.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

My only regret about this occasion this afternoon is that your dear friend and my dear friend, one of the greatest boosters Baker University ever had, a fraternity brother of mine, and perhaps that is the only reason I was invited to deliver this lecture, is not present. Although he knows that while I was born and lived all my life in the Ozarks in southwest Missouri that I am more or less a Kansan by adoption because I did graduate from Baker University and taught for 4 happy years down at Southwestern at Winfield under a great Baker alumnus, Dr. Albert Emanuel Kirk, whom I am happy to see is present this afternoon with his son-in-law, Harold Case, whom I am going to stay over to hear tomorrow. I refer to Billy Markham. We call him Dad Markham down in the Delta House.

I have this letter from Dad Markham. As you know he is a great publisher, poet, and statesman, who has done as much for the development of our national highways and Federal roads as any other one man in this country. He now lives at Swarthmore, Pa., but I have written to him 3 or 4 times and on May the 10th Dad Markham wrote me:

"DEAR DEWEY: In reference to your receiving a message from President Eisenhower for you to include in your address at Baldwin I would like to suggest that I presume that this will be addressed to you and I want to request that having incorporated it in your address you turn it over to President Horn with the suggestion that I shall be very glad to have the message framed and hung up on the Old Castle Museum.

"Fraternally,

"W. C. MARKHAM."

And I turn it over to you now, President Horn.

On an occasion like this naturally it is a great temptation to reminisce. I have reviewed and brought out altogether too inadequately and too briefly the romantic challenging and interesting history of the territory of the State of Kansas. But for the few minutes remaining I would like for us to turn our thought about to this great conflict between freedom and slavery that is still raging throughout the world.

Lincoln said shortly after Kansas became a State, that this Republic could not remain half slave and half free. I don't think that this world can forever remain half slave and half free. Twice in our generation we have fought and won two world wars but have lost the peace in both instances. In addition we have been engaged in a sort of so-called police action over in Korea that has cost us over 145,000 casualties and more than \$15 billion. Fortunately the spilling of blood has ceased. The shooting has been stopped, but no one can rest assured that there is any peace in the Far East or anywhere else in the world in this tragic and sad hour.

It's an uneasy truce under which we live, I have had my fingers crossed ever since negotiations began at Panmunjom. My fears question whether there can be any permanent peace or economic stability in the Far East or throughout the world with a divided Korea. You cannot arbitrarily draw an artificial line across a country dividing it in two, separating 30 millions of people of the same origin, who speak the same language, have the same ideals and aspirations and hopes to remain at peace, any more than you could divide the people of the United States east and west of the Mississippi River.

There is no peace in the world today and I fear there will be none in our time because unfortunately after winning two World Wars and becoming bogged down in a Korean stalemate the world today is divided into two armed camps between East and West, between free men and slaves. And unfortunately since V-E and V-J Days in 1945, less than a decade since, our so-called ally has reached out and drawn within her orbit nearly 800 million of peoples or nearly one-third of the total of the world's population. The Western countries that believe in God, believe in the Christian religion are allied against a country that is dogmatic and atheistic that considers all religions an opiate of the people. Wonderful nations that believe in the democratic processes of free men, in government of and by and for the people stand against other nations behind the Iron Curtain that believe in totalitarian powers of government under a ruthless dictatorship. These wonderful nations that believe in the fundamental economic philosophy of private enterprise and individual initiative face another group of nations that believe in everything owned and controlled by the state, and the individual a helpless



cog in a grinding wheel. There are two contrasting philosophies of life, two hostile, irreconcilable ideologies of politics, religion and economics. The world which the President referred to is separated between slaves and free men in the fight that is going on today.

Now then whether you like it or not, or whether I like it, we have got to put forth every effort in our power to live decently with men, to achieve a just and a lasting peace because the world is so small. It is closer from Baldwin, Kans., to Leningrad than it was from Baldwin to Kansas City in the Civil War. The remotest spot on this earth is only a few hours from Baldwin. Coming back from Australia after visiting the Far East and Korea, this was several years ago, I spoke to the Chamber of Commerce at Honolulu at its noon luncheon and had dinner with my family the next evening in Washington, D. C. The year following, coming back from the Near East, I had breakfast in Bermuda, lunch in my office, spent 3 hours in Washington and that evening had dinner with my folks down in southwest Missouri near the Kansas-Oklahoma line. And I was traveling in an ox cart, a C-54. The other day two of our boys flew from Los Angeles to New York in 3 hours and 45 minutes.

We are going to have to do our best to get along with other people but we also know this, enigmatic as the Russian people are they are bent on world domination and as long as you have 14 mad dogs in the Kremlin, as long as this hungry Russian bear reaches out with her hungry paws and pulls in all of the countries in eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Balkans, as long as she takes over all of Manchuria, the south half of Sakhalin and the north half of Korea, and now is backing the aggression in Indochina and threatening all southeast Asia, we must remain practical and be realistic and fortify ourselves against any eventuality. In sheer self-protection and for our own survival in this global conflict between slavery and freedom today we must build up and maintain our military might, our economic strength, and our spiritual power. We must build up and maintain our military might and remain invincible on land, sea, and in the air. We must live within our means, preserve the value of the dollar, expand a healthy economy, and fortify our religious faith. There is no easy way out of our dilemma.

A day or two after his confirmation by the United States Senate, Secretary of Defense Wilson came into my office and paid me a courtesy call and I said, "Mr. Secretary, I feel flattered and honored that you called on me. We are going to have to work together as a team. I think the President and the American people are most fortunate to persuade a man with your long and successful business experience to dispose of your stock and to accept one of the most responsible positions in our Government, a job that forced one man to leap out of the window and another man to resign. I think we are lucky to have you, Mr. Wilson, who as head of General Motors employed 486,000 people doing a \$7 billion volume of business each year. Agreed, Mr. Secretary, that is peanuts to what you have now. Instead of employing fewer than a half million people you have 5 million working for you, 3½ million in uniform, 1,280,000 civilians, and instead of doing a volume of \$7 billion a year, in 1 year we spent over \$52 billion on our national defense, twice as much money as our total national debt at the end of World War I which was 26 billion."

We can't forever go on with all our wealth and resources, our inventive, scientific genius carrying such an onerous load. Heavy as our taxes are, great as the sacrifices made, it's much cheaper to have adequate national defense than to suffer defeat. And anyone who has traveled through the Third Reich or Japan since the close of World War II will realize that without an argument. We must build up and maintain our strength

on land, sea, and in the air, but we must also realize that the same time we cannot have military might without economic strength. So America must be strong not only militarily but economically because the battlefield can never be stronger than the homefront. We want security, but we have to secure it with solvency. The two are wed. Whenever you divorce them you destroy both. Lenin once wrote that America, like every capitalistic country, would spend herself into bankruptcy.

The hope of Stalin and Molotov is that we will knock ourselves out by our own profligacy. They know that a bankrupt nation never licked anybody and never will. If they can syphon off our wealth in economic and military aid to foreign nations all over the world, if they can engage us in sideline wars on the vast periphery of the Soviet Union, Korea yesterday, Indochina today, Iran tomorrow, if Russia can drain our resources and bleed us white, then she can win the cold war and she can win this conflict between freedom and slavery without ever firing a shot or losing a man. She has been doing a pretty good job of it.

I don't want us to become bogged down in another jungle war. If we must fight I want us to choose the place and the time on grounds to our advantage. Should we become involved in another global conflict I think I can assure you there will be no sanctuary behind any line of demarcation.

America must remain strong in these trying and troublesome times. During these days of tumult and terror, of toll and trouble, we have got to remain strong not only in military strength, but also in an economic sense because after all every military man with whom I have talked, be he admiral or general, will quickly confess to you that after all, the thing that won World War II for the allies over the axis power was not only the men in uniform in our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and Air Force, it was also the men and women who toiled on our farms, in our mines and forests and factories, that produced the food and the weapons and the sinews of war to feed, clothe, and equip 12 million men and women in our own Armed Forces, and millions of our allies, to save the battle of Stalingrad and the battle of Britain.

But there is one other way in which I think we have got to be strong. Not only must we build up and maintain our military might against this threat facing us, not only preserve our economic strength without which you cannot build up strong military forces, but folks, most important of all is to have a moral resurgence, a spiritual revival in this country where men and women will realize that no nation or people can be stronger than the intelligence and character of its citizens.

We must realize that we are engaged in a global war for the hearts and minds and souls of men. We are not going to win the global conflict between slavery and freedom with guns and tanks and planes and bombs alone. As I tried to tell my fraternity brothers down at the Delta House last night, this is an ideological war in which we are engaged. It is a war between ideals and philosophies and the only way to overcome a bad philosophy is with a good one.

An idea can be the most dangerous weapon on earth. You can't shoot it with a rifle, you can't stab it with a bayonet, you can't destroy it with an atomic bomb. Truth, though crushed to the earth, will rise again; murder, though it hath no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ.

Let us go forth from this commencement at Baker University, whose history has been side by side with the history of Kansas, this institution of learning that realizes the importance and the value of religious training in vocations of spiritual idealism, this college to which Abraham Lincoln contributed at its beginning and which has proved its

worth over almost a century of time. Because of the magnificent contribution which Baker has given not only to the physical development and material growth, but to the spiritual enlightenment and the moral advancement of this great State and Nation, let us go forth from this commencement resolved in our hearts and in our wills that we will put forth every effort to keep America strong, not only to build up and maintain military might, not only to preserve our economic strength, but to extend good will and to teach a gospel of love, a fellowship, and cooperation with men everywhere in order that we can end this age-old conflict between slavery on the one hand and freedom on the other and bring about a just and lasting peace among ourselves and all men.

### The Distinguished Leadership of Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of the 14th Congressional District of Massachusetts, deserves the praise and appreciation of the Nation for his outstanding leadership in the House of Representatives and as an influential leader in our national affairs.

Since 1939 the beloved gentleman from Massachusetts has served as either Speaker or minority leader of the House of Representatives. Previous to that time he had served in a succession of important positions in the House of Representatives since first coming to Congress in 1925.

It has been my cherished privilege to claim JOE MARTIN as a friend and colleague during his entire term of service in the United States Congress. In war and in peace, in adversity and in prosperity, the example and wisdom of this sturdy New Englander have lent courage and forthrightness to all who have served with him. His perception and understanding embody the steadfastness of the past, the reality of the present, and the hope of the future. The leadership qualities of JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., put him foremost as the guardian of the rights and liberties of men and of nations.

The counsel and guidance of our admired minority leader have served to ease the legislative burdens that each of us must bear. Regardless of seniority in the House or tenure in office, each Member of this distinguished body has done his assigned tasks better because of the able leadership of our esteemed colleague. JOE MARTIN's knowledge of the problems confronting all geographical areas of our Nation and his awareness of the needs of each segment of our economy have made his judgment on national matters respected by all.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to express the view that our American ideals and our way of life will long endure under the able leadership of our beloved minority leader, JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of Massachusetts.