To be Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

Brady G. Barr, of the District of Columbia.
Wesley D. Boles, of California.
Marshall Brement, of Maryland.
Hugh K. Campbell, of Ohio.
Willard A. De Pree, of Michigan.
Richard W. Dye, of New York.
Harold T. Ellis, of California.
Charles E. Exum III, of North Carolina.
Robert Earl Gordon, of Oregon.
Robert W. Huddleston, of New Jersey.
Joseph P. Leahy, of the District of Columbia.
Louis J. Link, of Kansas.
J. Thomas McAndrew, of New York.
W. Wyatt Martin, Jr., of Tennessee.
Robert W. Maule, of Minnesota.
Robert H. Munn, of California.
James C. Nelson, of Illinois.
Robert L. Nelson, of the District of Columbia.
James D. Rosenthal, of California.
Charles E. Rushing, of Illinois.
John D. Scanlan, of Minnesota.
James R. Wachob, of Oregon.
Richard L. Williams, of Indiana.

To be consuls of the United States of America

Walter L. Campbell, of Connecticut.
James C. Flint, of Ohio.
William A. Krauss, of California.
Francis J. McArdle, of New York.
Richard M. McCarthy, of Iowa.
William H. J. McIntyre, of Pennsylvania.
Allan Nelson, of California.

To be Secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

Daniel P. Oleksiw, of Pennsylvania.
Martin M. Tank, of Wisconsin.

To be vice consuls of the United States of America

Frank Ahmed, of Massachusetts.
David H. Cohn, of Florida.
Joseph R. Johnson, of Virginia.
Burton S. Miller, of Connecticut.

FIRST ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

Arthur Wilbur Crocker, of Maryland, to be First Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate May 7, 1956:

POSTMASTERS

FLORIDA

B. Maxine O'Neal to be postmaster at Nocatee, in the State of Florida.

PENNSYLVANIA

Elvin Charles Kaufman to be postmaster at Rockwood, in the State of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. MCCORMACK.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

MAY 7, 1956.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore on May 7 and 8, 1956.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art always at our side in times of difficulty and danger and in days of triumph and achievement, make us more conscious of Thy presence as our companion and counselor.

Grant that in our moments of prayer we may open our inner life widely to the inflow and influence of Thy divine spirit.

May our troubled minds be quieted, our sinful hearts be cleansed, and our selfish wills be brought into a glad obedience to Thy perfect will.

Inspire us to meet our tasks and responsibilities with a strong faith and a hope that is courageous and cheerful.

Help us daily to follow Thy leading with a fuller measure of dedication and devotion to the cause of righteousness and peace.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 3, 1956, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 3, 1956:

H. R. 10387. An act to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes.

On May 4, 1956:

H. R. 1099. An act for the relief of Theodore J. Hartung and Mrs. Elizabeth Hartung;

H. R. 4047. An act relating to the establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4909. An act to authorize the consolidation of the National Tax Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with the Tax Institute, Inc., a corporation organized under the membership corporations law of the State of New York, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the membership corporations law of the State of New York.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

MAY 7, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Desiring to be temporarily absent from my office, I hereby designate Mr. H. Newlin Megill, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation and of clause 4, rule III of the House.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HATTIE FREEMAN DODSON AND HOWARD T. DODSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

MAY 7, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: From the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the disbursing clerk of the House of Representatives has received a subpena duces tecum, directed to him as such officer, to appear before said court as a witness in the case of Hattie Freeman Dodson and Howard T. Dodson, and to bring with him certain and sundry papers therein described in the files of the House of Representatives.

The rules and practice of the House of Representatives indicates that no official of the House may, either voluntarily or in obedience to a subpena duces tecum, produce such papers without the consent of the House being first obtained. It is further indicated that he may not supply copies of certain of the documents and papers requested without such consent.

The subpena in question is herewith attached, and the matter is presented for such action as the House in its wisdom may see fit to take.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, United States House of Representatives.
By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the subpena.

The Clerk read as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To Harry M. Livingston, disbursing clerk in the House of Representatives, room F-102, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.:

By virtue of a writ of subpena, to you directed and herewith shown to you, you are personally to appear before Judge John W. Clancy, the judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, Courtroom No. 318, New York City, N. Y., at 9:30 a. m., on the 8th day of May 1956, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., to testify in a certain cause then and there to be tried between Hattie Freeman Dodson and Howard T. Dodson, dockets wanted as follows: All books, records, or other documents relating to salary paid to Hattie F. Freeman as congressional clerk or secretary to Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., in New York.

PAUL W. WILLIAM,
United States Attorney, Room 434.
THOMAS A. BOLAN,
Assistant United States Attorney.

Herein fail not on pain of penalties that will fall thereon.

Dated at Washington, D. C., the 4th day of May A. D. 1956.

CARLTON G. BEALL,
United States Marshal.
By CHARLES H. WARD, Jr.,
Deputy Marshal.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 498) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas in the case of *Hattie Freeman Dodson* v. *Howard T. Dodson*, pending in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, a subpena duces tecum was issued by the said court and addressed to Harry M. Livingston, disbursing clerk of the House of Representatives, directing him to appear as a witness before Judge John W. Clancy in courtroom 318 of said

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court at 9:30 ante meridian on the 8th day of May 1956, and to bring with him certain and sundry papers in the possession and under the control of the House of Representatives: Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the privileges of this House no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts of justice, be taken from such control or possession but by its permission; be it further

Resolved, That when it appears by the order of the court or of the judge thereof, or of any legal officer charged with the administration of the orders of such court or judge, that documentary evidence in the possession and under the control of the House is needful for use in any court of justice, or before any judge or such legal officer, for the promotion of justice, this House will take such action thereon as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges and right of this House; be it further

Resolved, That Harry M. Livingston, disbursing clerk of the House, be authorized to appear at the place and before the court named in the subpena duces tecum beforementioned, but shall not take with him any papers or documents on file in his office or under his control or in possession of the Clerk of the House; be it further

Resolved, That when said court determines upon the materiality and the relevancy of the papers and documents called for in the subpena duces tecum, then the said court, through any of its officers or agents, have full permission to attend with all proper parties to the proceeding and then always at any place under the orders and control of this House and take copies of any documents or papers and the Clerk is authorized to supply certified copies of such documents and papers in possession or control of said Clerk that the court has found to be material and relevant, except minutes and transcripts of executive sessions, and any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto which the court or other proper officer thereof shall desire, so as, however, the possession of said documents and papers by the said Clerk shall not be disturbed, or the same shall not be removed from their place of file or custody under said Clerk; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpena aforementioned.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NINTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 369)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Ninth Semiannual Report on the Mutual Security Program, covering operations from July 1, to December 31, 1955, in furtherance of the purposes of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

As the report records, continued progress has been made through joint efforts in improving the economic growth and the military security of our own Nation and of our partners in the free world. Much, however, remains to be done, for the threat continues.

Two conspicuous changes occuring during these 6 months were:

1. The efficient transfer of responsibility for the mutual-security program to the newly created International Cooperation Administration.

2. A sharply increased activity by the Soviet Union in barter trade and in economic and military assistance to nations outside the Communist bloc.

In sending this 6 months' record of accomplishment to the Congress, I would like to make special mention of the thousands of our fellow citizens who are carrying forward this important work devotedly and voluntarily in almost 80 countries of the free world. They and their counterparts in the nations where they are working have accomplished much to date, and will be called upon for imaginative and productive efforts in the future.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 3, 1956.*

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, which was read:

APRIL 27, 1956.

The Honorable Congressman JOHN MCCORMACK,
House Majority Leader,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.,
United States of America.

DEAR MR. MCCORMACK: It was a great honor and privilege for me to appear before, and address, the House of Representatives during my recent visit to the United States. The wonderful reception which I received is gratifying testimony of the regard and affection in which your great country holds mine.

I am deeply grateful for the many courtesies which you, as Speaker pro tempore, extended to me on that occasion and also for your kind words of welcome and introduction.

With best wishes and warm personal greetings,

JOHN A. COSTELLO.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONVERSION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7993) to authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the President is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of, or to acquire and convert, not to exceed 2,800 tons of patrol vessels.

"SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the construction or for the acquisition and conversion of the foregoing vessels."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANS.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1835) for the relief of the Board of Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 16, after "taxes", insert ": *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE D. HOPPER

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1989) for the relief of George D. Hopper, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES F. BULLETTE

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2338) for the relief of Charles F. Bullette, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GILES P. FREDELL AND WIFE

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2717) for the relief of Giles P. Fredell and wife, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$464.78" and insert "$458.17."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROY M. BUTCHER

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2736) for the relief of Roy M. Butcher, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$1,953.53" and insert: "$1,842.95."

Page 1, line 11, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID J. DAZÉ

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2924) for the relief of David J. Dazé, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 2 and 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REV. BONIFACE LUCCI, O. S. B.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3975) for the relief of the Reverend Boniface Lucci, O. S. B., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, and page 2, line 1, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH H. WASHBURN

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3638) for the relief of Joseph H. Washburn, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$2,500" and insert: "$1,182.21."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RALPH BENNETT AND OTHERS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3639) for the relief of Ralph Bennett and certain other employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 10, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERMAN F. GIERKE, JR.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3725) for the relief of Herman F. Gierke, Jr., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN F. KENDRIGAN

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4902) for the relief of Martin F. Kendrigan, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL, CARVILLE, LA.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5787) to authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at the expense of patients on the grounds of the Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La., with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 and 4 and insert "That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $25,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. FOLEY

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6452) for the relief of William H. Foley, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, preceding "expenses", insert "and hospital."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY VIOLA JONES

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7583) for the relief of Mary Viola Jones, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 4 and 5, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE STATUS TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 202) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, strike out line 11.
Page 3, strike out line 16.
Page 3, strike out line 17.
Page 4, line 15, strike out "Gavrilovic" and insert "Gavrilovich."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SMYRNA, GA.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, Smyrna, Ga., a lovely city of 10,000, has long been known as the Jonquil City because of the profusion of bloom of that lovely flower within its borders. It is now justifiably claiming another distinction and that is, America's safest city. It has now been more than 20 years since the last traffic death occurred in the city. This in spite of the fact that many workers in the huge Lockheed plant nearby daily go into, out of, and through the city, and in spite of the fact that there are two of the State's heaviest traveled highways passing through it.

Mayor Jimmy Quarles has proudly claimed this title for his city and has challenged any other city in America of its size to match its record.

By precept and example Smyrna has shown that traffic fatalities can be prevented if enforcement officers, citizens, and motorists generally will cooperate toward that happy end.

It gives me great pleasure to claim Smyrna as a portion of the district I represent and to tell the world through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of its wonderful safety record.

BRAVERY OF NEGRO TROOPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY AT THE SIEGE OF SANTIAGO

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, for half a century I have been telling the thrilling story of the surpassing bravery of American Negro troops of the Regular Army at the siege of Santiago in the Cuban campaign of 1898. It was they who helped to save the day when volunteer soldiers, green in military training and unaccustomed to battle fire, were combating the veteran soldiers of Spain. No soldiers ever performed with greater courage, or exhibited in their conduct under heavy fire a greater quality of military attributes than the Negro troops at San Juan Hill.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the answer of an ex-corporal of the American Army in Cuba to the libel on American soldiers voiced by an ex-general now holding a lush job in an area aflame with race passion. I do not think American soldiers, of whatever color or religion, need defense by me. The record speaks for itself.

On his return to this country on Saturday last, Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, hero of Bastogne and retiring commander in chief of United States ground forces in Europe, did his part to set the record straight. Interviewed by the New York Times he cited increased military efficiency resulting from integration of white and Negro troops. He said:

"I don't agree with him (ex-General Clark) at all. I should say that the integration of the Negro in the Armed Forces has worked very well and that we are getting much greater usefulness from the available manpower than we ever did under segregation."

General McAuliffe recalled that in 1951 he had been assigned to Pentagon duty as Army Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Personnel. In that post, he had a leading role in working out the Army's plans for integration. At the time, General Clark was chief of the Army field forces, with headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va.

General McAuliffe expressed surprise at the statement that General Clark had "resisted" integration.

"We didn't do it to improve the social situation," General McAuliffe commented. "It was merely a matter of getting the best out of the military personnel that was available to us."

HEARINGS ON FUTURES TRADING

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include a news release of the House Committee on Agriculture.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives who come from onion-producing areas, or who have an interest in futures trading in onions on the mercantile exchanges will, I feel sure, be interested in the recent announcement establishing dates for continued hearings on futures trading.

The first of such hearings was conducted in Presque Isle, Maine, in December of last year, an opportunity having then been given for potato producers to present their views with regard to futures trading in potatoes. On March 24 of this year, hearings were held in Chicago, and onion producers were then given a chance to give their testimony on such trading activities.

The hearings recently programed will present another opportunity for both onion and potato producers—as well as all others interested in and associated with trading in these commodities—to express their sentiments on futures trading. It is for that reason that I am inserting in the RECORD at this point the House Committee on Agriculture's notice on the continuation of hearings on futures trading:

CONTINUATION OF HEARINGS ON FUTURES TRADING

Representative GEORGE M. GRANT, of Alabama, chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Futures Trading in Perishable Commodities, said that the hearings on futures trading in onions and potatoes will be continued by his subcommittee in Washington on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 16, 17, and 18.

Mr. GRANT said that the hearings will start on Wednesday, May 16, with testimony from onion and potato producers, and Members of Congress from potato and onion areas.

On Thursday and Friday, May 17 and 18, the subcommittee will hear representatives of the New York and Chicago mercantile exchanges and those interested in the onion and potato trade, either in futures trading or in the cash market.

Spokesmen for the Department of Agriculture, the general farm organizations, and others interested in the subject of the hearing will be heard following representatives of the potato and onion trade, Chairman GRANT said. He added he hopes to be able to conclude the hearings on Friday, May 18, but that, if necessary to hear all points of view, they will be continued at a later date.

Hearings have previously been held by the subcommittee in the potato-producing area of Maine, and in Chicago where Midwest onion producers appeared.

The hearings in Washington will be in the Agriculture Committee room, 1310 New House Office Building. They will begin at 10 a. m., and will be open to the public.

Those desiring to appear as witnesses at these hearings should communicate with the clerk of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C., and should indicate the group or interest they represent, or the capacity in which they will appear.

CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John E. Ebinger's interest in behalf of a "Midwest group" in the Capital Transit situation at this time is very important.

His interest in the decision of Congress on the conflicting recommendations now before it is even more important.

A good many people may feel that if he and Mr. Broadwater held a conference or conferences, as reported, they owe it to the public of the District and to Congress to make a prompt and full disclosure of all of the background of any such conference or conferences, of all the facts in connection with them and of their bearing, if any, upon the legislation now before Congress, as to which Mr. Ebinger has been reported in the press as having a preference.

It has been suggested in one of the local papers that my statement with reference to Mr. Ebinger's reported interest in the decision of Congress on the conflicting recommendations before us "was regarded as a hint" that I might withdraw my opposition "to the restoration bill if the Wolfson management were eliminated."

This product of someone's lively imagination is absurd and farfetched.

All of us are aware of the fact that any position we take can be and often is tortured out of all meaning on occasion. But I have expressed my opinion as to the problem of transportation for the District in a minority report, No. 2034, which I filed April 27, and nothing has occurred since then to change that opinion. I expect to discuss this whole matter more fully here in the House later today.

CIVIL RIGHTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 30, I placed in the RECORD for the information of the Members of the House the text of a letter delivered to the President of the United States stressing the need for dynamic leadership to assure the passage of legislation at this session of the Congress. I have received a reply from the White House which reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 3, 1956.

DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT: The President has asked me to assure you, respecting your April 27th letter, that the various civil rights measures proposed by the Attorney General were specifically approved by him prior to their submission to the Congress, and it is, of course, the President's earnest desire that they be enacted into law. He specifically requested me to let you know of his confidence that the minority leaders will do all they appropriately can to ensure that this important legislation receives the serious consideration and prompt action it clearly deserves. With kind regard,

Sincerely,

BRYCE N. HARLOW,
Administrative Assistant to the President.

Mr. Speaker, I have stressed all through the efforts to secure this legislation the fundamental need for an overwhelming bipartisan effort. It is, therefore, with some hesitancy that I point out my disappointment in the reply of the White House, particularly with reference to the last sentence. It seems to me that the occasion requires far more than an expression of confidence that all will be done that can "appropriately" be done by the minority leaders. Expressions of hope do not constitute dynamic leadership. This issue and these times cry out for exactly that.

Therefore, I again repeat my urgent hope that the President will go much further than the expressions of this letter and he will specifically express his desire that the minority leaders secure the necessary Republican cooperation of the Committee on Rules to bring this matter before the House at the earliest possible time and that he publicly express his desire, with all that his words mean as President of the United States, that the members of his party and of all parties join forces to secure the passage of this civil rights legislation. Unless such leadership is forthcoming, in my humble opinion, the President will have failed to meet perhaps the greatest challenge that faces our country today.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS ACQUIRED UNDER TITLE III OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the first bill (H. R. 6815) to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has been on the calendar for a considerable period of time, since last July, I think. I am wondering whether it would be better to just have the bill go off the calendar. I object to the request that it go over and I object to its consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

AMENDING FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2364) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 319) to punish the malicious destruction of aircraft and attempts to destroy aircraft.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

LAND TRANSFER TO BONHAM, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8490) authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Bonham, Tex.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to section 2 of this Act, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to quitclaim to the city of Bonham, Tex., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a tract of land containing 21 9/10 acres, more or less, situated in the Veterans' Administration Center reservation in that city, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this Act (1) shall provide that the tract of land so conveyed shall be used for recreational purposes, and if it shall ever cease to be used for such recreational purposes the title to such property shall revert to the United States, which shall have the immediate right of reentry thereon, (2) shall reserve to the United States all mineral rights, including gas and oil, in the land so conveyed, and (3) may contain such additional terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as may be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Bonham, Tex."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, strike out "Veterans' Affairs" and insert "General Services".

On page 1, line 10, strike out "Veterans' Affairs" and insert General Services, together with such improvements as are not specifically reserved to the Government in the deed of conveyance.

On page 2, line 10, strike out "Veterans Affairs" and insert "General Services."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Bonham, Tex.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPEDITING PROCESSING DIRECT LOAN APPLICATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9263) to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to the processing of applications for Veterans' Administration direct loans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the conference between representatives of the Veterans' Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs have worked out procedures which make this legislation undesirable at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD a letter setting forth these procedures from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

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

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1956.

Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs' House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR OLIN: We are writing you to confirm the understanding reached at a conference last week between members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, including yourself as Chairman, staff of the Veterans' Administration and staff of the voluntary home mortgage credit program. The objective of the meeting was to reach agreement on administrative measures which would provide mortgage funds for veterans as expeditiously as possible. The Veterans' Administration and the voluntary home mortgage credit program have agreed to put into effect the following administrative measures:

1. Referral of direct loan applicants to the voluntary home mortgage credit program will not be required where the circumstances of a particular case indicate that the veteran would be subjected to undue hardship.

2. Applicants for direct loans in areas where the voluntary home mortgage credit program is unable to provide private financing will not be referred to the voluntary home mortgage credit program. These areas will be designated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

3. In the event that an exceptional volume of loan applications develops shortly before the expiration of the direct loan program, the Veterans' Administration will process direct loan applications without referral to VHMCP in order to obviate the possibility of having the legitimate demands of prospective veteran home purchasers go unsatisfied.

I believe that with these measures, plus the shortening of the referral period and the other steps previously taken by the Veterans' Administration and about which you were advised, both of the programs can be administered in a manner designed better to serve the interests of veterans.

The measure also will go a long way toward accomplishing the purposes which were intended by H. R. 9263 and other similar bills.

This has been cleared with the Veterans' Administration.

Sincerely yours,

OAKLEY HUNTER
(For Albert M. Cole, Administrator).

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent that this bill be stricken from the Consent Calendar.

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

There was no objection.

TO CONVEY CERTAIN LANDS TO THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9511) to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 3254, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the county of Custer, State of Montana, may, notwithstanding the provisions of the act of April 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 97), convey by quitclaim deed to the United States of America, for acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior under existing law, the following tract of land:

That portion of tract "C" as shown on the supplemental plat of townships 7 and 8 north, range 47 east, principal meridian, Montana, accepted by the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office on March 23, 1927, which is described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south boundary of tract "C," 669.23 feet north 73° 10 minutes west of corner numbered 11 of tract "C," which point is 80 feet south 28° 08 minutes west of the fairgrounds boundary fence; thence north 61° 52 minutes west, parallel with and 80 feet from the fairgrounds boundary fence, a distance of 1,280.123 feet to the west boundary of tract "C"; thence south 16° 50 minutes west along the west boundary of tract "C," a distance of 250.84 feet to corner numbered 3 of tract "C"; thence south 73° 10 minutes east along the south boundary of tract "C," a distance of 1,255.33 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.614 acres, more or less.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. METCALF: Page 2 after line 13 add a new section as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell to the city of Miles City, Mont., under the terms and conditions of sections 2, 3, and 6 of the act of June 16, 1950 (64 Stat. 233), as amended, any portion of the lands conveyed to the United States under section 1 of this act which the Secretary determines is excess to the needs of the Department of the Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A similar House bill (H. R. 9511) was laid on the table.

RELIEVING INTERIOR SECRETARY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3897) to relieve the Secretary of the Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask someone in charge of this bill in what way it relieves the Secretary of the Interior of certain reporting requirements.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, at the present time, as I understand, the Secretary of the Interior must report to the Congress the proposals for awards for concessions in all of the parks. Now, the report that was written on this bill sets out many of the reasons why this burdensome requirement should not be continued. Just to name one of them. Let us say that so many of these proposals come up here and it is impossible for the committee to go into them because they involve something like the sale of firewood in one of the national parks and matters of that kind that are not of great concern, and the Secretary of the Interior can handle them without burdening the committees of the Congress and the Congress itself insofar as the awards are concerned. Now, this does take care of a report to the Congress that must be filed 60 days before the award is granted on matters that are of significance.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman from Texas saying that presently there is no limitation with respect to gross annual business?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. No. This relieves him of having to file these reports on all matters below $100,000 or below 5 years' duration insofar as length of time is concerned.

Mr. GROSS. What is the present minimum? Is there any present minimum?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Well, he has to file all of them.

Mr. GROSS. He has to file all of them?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. There is no minimum as to gross annual business, is that correct, at the present time?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. That is correct, and in many instances, if the gentleman will permit me, these matters are filed after Congress has adjourned, and the awards are made actually before the committee ever gets to see them, and it

would be impossible for the committee to pass on a lot of these minor matters, because they are not able to go into all of the facts. So, they have to rely on someone from that district either making an objection or not making an objection.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman thinks with the limitation of $100,000 that the committee will now be able to effectively watch the contracts being entered into with these concessionaires in the various national parks; is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. The gentleman from Texas thinks so, the committee things so, and the executive branch of the Government thinks so.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas and withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of title I of the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 261, 271), as requires the Secretary of the Interior to report in detail, to the Congress, all proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, is hereby repealed.

That the second paragraph under the heading "National Park Service" in the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 261, 271) is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts involving a gross annual business of $100,000 or more, or of more than 5 years in duration, including renewals thereof, 60 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the second paragraph under the heading 'National Park Service' in the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 261, 271) is amended to read as follows: 'The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts involving a gross annual business of $100,000 or more, or of more than 5 years in duration, including renewals thereof, 60 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CAMP LIVINGSTON, CAMP BEAUREGARD, AND ESLER FIELD, LA.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 637) to provide for the conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Esler Field, La., to the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed, if he determines that the real property comprising Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Esler Field, or any part thereof, is available for conveyance to the State of Louisiana for the training and support of the National Guard of Louisiana, to convey all the right, title, and interest of the United States in such property, together with improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the State of Louisiana by quitclaim deed, without monetary consideration therefor, but upon condition that it shall be used for the aforesaid purposes and if such real property shall ever cease to be used for such purposes, all the right, title, and interest in and to such real property shall revert to and become the property of the United States which shall have the immediate right of entry thereon, and to be further subject to the reservation by the United States of all mineral rights, including oil and gas; the right of reentry and use by the United States in the event of need therefor during a national emergency; and such other reservations, terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to properly protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2. The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident of the reconveyance authorized herein shall be borne by the State of Louisiana.

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

AMENDING SECTION 303 OF THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5268) to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside the continental limits of the United States.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation of this bill?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to attempt to explain it.

The purpose of H. R. 5268, as amended, is to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 so as to authorize the payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside the continental limits of the United States.

Under the present provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, a mileage allowance for overland travel by privately owned conveyance may be paid only to members of the uinformed services performing that travel within the continental limits of the United States. Members of the uniformed services performing overland travel beyond the continental limits of the United States at personal expense, are limited to a per diem allowance at the rate established for the country involved plus a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation which allowance has been fixed under the joint travel regulations at 5 cents per mile. The per diem allowance is payable for the time which would have elapsed had the travel been performed by common carrier. The monetary allowance in lieu of transportation is payable for a distance computed over the shortest usually traveled route, normally the railroad. Since most of these reimbursement payments are made in the United States, the disbursing officer making the payment must attempt to ascertain the time which would have elapsed had the travel been performed by common carrier. There is considerable delay in obtaining this information and the disbursing officer must refer the voucher to higher command since individual disbursing officers cannot possibly have at hand train schedules showing elapsed time from the many places and routes over which personnel could have traveled from all duty stations all over the world. Members of the uniformed services performing similar travel within the continental limits of the United States may be paid a mileage allowance fixed under the joint travel regulations at 6 cents per mile.

Enactment of the proposed legislation will thus reduce administrative costs and will permit the establishment of a more simplified mileage system for travel performed outside the continental limits of the United States in privately owned conveyances.

The committee amendment is technical in nature. Since the introduction of the proposed legislation section 303 (a) of the Career Compensation Act was amended by the addition of a new sentence. Thus, the proposed legislation will amend the fifth sentence of section 303 (a) instead of the fourth sentence.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would cause no increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

The Department of Defense recommends enactment of the proposed legislation and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection.

Mr. GROSS. There will be no increased cost to the Government?

Mr. KILDAY. No; there will not.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 is amended by amending the fourth sentence of subsection (a) by deleting in clause (3) thereof the words "for travel within the continental limits of the United States."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, lines 4 and 5, delete the words "by amending the fourth sentence of subsection (a)" and inserting, after the words "clause (3)", the words "of the fifth sentence."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8290) to provide for the appointment and promotion of the director and assistant directors of the band of the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection 517 (a) of the act of October 12, 1949 (63 Stat. 833) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of 1 director, 2 assistant directors, and such other personnel in such numbers and distributed in such grades and ranks as the Secretary of the Navy may determine necessary and appropriate. Hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, personnel of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Navy shall designate the director and assistant directors of the Marine Band from among qualified personnel of the United States Marine Corps or the United States Marine Corps Reserve. Persons so designated may, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commissioned grades in the Regular Marine Corps as authorized by this act.

(b) The initial appointment to a commissioned grade of any person designated as director shall be in the grade of captain except that any such person who, at the time of such designation, holds an appointment in a higher grade may be appointed in such higher grade, but not in a higher grade than that of lieutenant colonel. The initial appointment to a commissioned grade of any person designated as an assistant director shall be in a grade below that of captain.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe regulations for the promotion of persons designated as director or assistant director of the Marine Band and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may from time to time appoint them to higher grades, but the grade of the director shall not be higher than lieutenant colonel, and the grades of assistant directors shall not be higher than captain.

SEC. 4. No person who accepts a commission under this act shall, while serving thereunder, be entitled to any pay and allowances from the United States except as provided by law for the grade in which serving, but no such person shall suffer any reduction in pay and allowances to which he was entitled at the time of such appointment.

SEC. 5. Directors and assistant directors of the Marine Band and former directors and assistant directors who have held appointments under this act, when retired shall be retired in and with retired pay based upon the highest grade held pursuant to this act in which the Secretary of the Navy determines that they have served satisfactorily, unless entitled to higher grade or retired pay under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, may revoke a designation as director or assistant director made pursuant to this act. Upon such revocation, appointment to commissioned grade under the provisions of this act shall terminate, and the individual concerned shall be discharged from the service or shall have the option of reversion to the grade and status held at the time of his designation as director or assistant director.

SEC. 7. Section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274), as amended by section 1 (c) of the act of June 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 343), is hereby repealed, and all other laws and parts of laws are hereby repealed insofar as they may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 11, delete the word "commissioner" and insert in lieu thereof the word "commissioned."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

REFUND OF REENLISTMENT BONUSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8693) to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth proviso of section 207 (a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended (ch. 580, 65 Stat. 654; 37 U. S. C. 238 (a)), is further amended by deleting the phrase ", less any amount paid in Federal or State income taxes on such refundable part."

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

RELIEF OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8022) to provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That all payments of reenlistment bonuses heretofore made under the provisions of section 208 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as added by section 2 of the act of July 16, 1954 (68 Stat. 488), are hereby validated to the extent that such bonuses were computed on the basis that reenlistments entered into by the member concerned subsequent to September 30, 1949, for which he did not receive a reenlistment bonus under section 207 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, were not counted in determining the reenlistment involved. Any member who has made repayment to the United States of any amount so paid to him as a reenlistment bonus is entitled to have refunded the amount repaid.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States, or his designee, shall relieve disbursing officers, including special disbursing agents, of the United States, from accountability for any payments described in section 1 of this act, and shall allow credits in the settlement of the accounts of those officers or agents for payments which are found to be free from fraud and collusion.

SEC. 3. Appropriations available for the pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services, as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, are available for refunds under this act.

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

LAND TRANSFER TO WHIPPLE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2851) to transfer certain lands from the Veterans' Administration to the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the Yavapai Indians of Arizona.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction over 1,320 acres of land, more or less, formerly a part of the Fort Whipple Military Reservation, Ariz., and subsequently transferred to the Veterans' Administration by section 6 of the act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1550), is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, and the title to such lands shall be held by the United States in trust for the Yavapai Indians, subject to any valid and existing rights in such lands. The description of the lands hereby transferred shall be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, jointly, and in the event a survey is required to make such determination, the Department of the Interior shall bear the expense thereof. The transfer shall be subject to such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines to be necessary to protect the interest of the Veterans' Administration Center, Whipple, Ariz.

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

TRANSFERRING CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8385) to transfer certain responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior to the Public Housing Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the authority, functions, obligations, and documents relating to Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans to individual coffee planters, coconut planters, fruitgrowers, or other agriculturists (45 Stat. 1067, and 45 Stat. 1627, as modified by 49 Stat. 926 and 49 Stat. 928), heretofore transferred to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, pursuant to the public resolution of June 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 320), and to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262), are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture described in the act of December 20, 1944, and in section 41 (g) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., sec. 1015 (g)), is hereby extended, as additional authority, to apply to the obligations and documents transferred by this section.

SEC. 2. There are hereby transferred to the Public Housing Commissioner all right, title, and interest, including contractual rights and reversionary interests, held by the Federal Government in and with respect to the apartment development in San Juan, Puerto Rico, known as the Falansterio Apartments, heretofore administered by the Secretary of the Interior. All of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior under the private sales contract executed on July 1, 1948, by the United States, represented by the Assistant Administrator of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Cooperative Association of the Falansterio, and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262), are hereby transferred to the Public Housing Commissioner. If, under the terms of the

private sales contract the Public Housing Commissioner takes possession of the Falansterio Apartments, or any part thereof, he is authorized to improve and administer the property, to release, or convey any part thereof, and to otherwise dispose of the remaining property when he finds that any breach in the terms of the private sales contract cannot be cured to permit redelivery of possession thereunder.

SEC. 3. Any funds collected by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 1 hereof, or by the Public Housing Commissioner under section 2 hereof, may be credited to appropriations current at the time such funds are received, to the extent necessary to reimburse such appropriation for expenditures required in the administration of this act.

SEC. 4. All deeds pertaining to property of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration executed by the Secretary of the Interior or his designees subsequent to February 15, 1955, are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, following line 8, add a new section 2, as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to sell the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the obligations and documents transferred to him by section 1 hereof, for such consideration as may be consistent with the purposes of the resolution of Congress creating the Puerto Rico Hurrican Relief Commission."

Page 2, line 9, renumber "Sec. 2." to read "Sec. 3."

Page 2, line 24, strike the word "contract," and insert the words "contract or otherwise,".

Page 3, strike all of lines 1 through 5 and insert the following: "Thereof, he is authorized to improve and administer the property, to release, convey, or reconvey any part thereof, and to otherwise dispose of the remaining property. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds collected by the Public Housing Commissioner under this section shall be available for expenses incurred by him hereunder.

"SEC. 4. The Public Housing Commissioner is hereby authorized to sell to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, for such consideration mutually agreeable, the rights, title, and interest transferred to him by section 3 hereof with respect to the Falansterio Apartments, and to transfer to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the powers, duties, and responsibilities under the private sales contract executed on July 1, 1948, mentioned in section 3 hereof."

Page 3, line 6, renumber "Sec. 3." to read "Sec. 5."

Page 3, lines 7 and 8, strike the words "section 1 hereof, or by the Public Housing Commissioner under section 2 hereof," and insert the words "sections 1 and 2 hereof."

Page 3, line 12, renumber "Sec. 4." to read "Sec. 6."

Page 3, line 16, renumber "Sec. 5." to read "Sec. 7."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

LAND TRANSFER TO CHEYENNE, WYO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9358) to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing the conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for public-park and golf-course purposes, certain land situated within the boundaries of the Veterans' Administration center at Cheyenne, Wyo.," approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1104; Public Law 831, 80th Cong.), is amended by striking out all of the last paragraph and adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. The Administrator shall issue to the city of Cheyenne a quitclaim deed, quitclaiming all rights and interests of the United States with respect to such land."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2 strike out lines 1 to 5 inclusive and insert "Congress), is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

"'SEC. 2. If the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., conveys to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs by quitclaim deed the parcel of land conveyed to it under the first section of this act, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall issue to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., a new quitclaim deed with respect to such parcel of land, conveying all right, title, and interest of the United States to such parcel. The conveyance shall be subject to such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs determines to be necessary to protect the interest of the Veterans' Administration Center, Cheyenne, Wyo.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10251) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to section 2 of this act, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to quitclaim to the city of Grand Junction, Colo., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a tract of land containing sixteen and seventy-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, situated in the Veterans' Administration hospital reservation in that city, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and in the event a survey is required in order to make such determination, the city of Grand Junction shall bear the expense thereof.

SEC. 2. (a) The conveyance authorized by this act (1) shall provide that the tract of land so conveyed shall be used for park and recreational purposes, and if it shall ever cease to be used for such park and recreational purposes, the title to such property shall revert to the United States, provided that the hospital being presently administered and operated on the tract of land of which the said sixteen and seventy-two one-hundredths acres is a part is still used as a veterans' hospital, and in the event of a use other than that for park and recreational purposes, the United States shall have the immediate right of reentry thereon and (2) may contain such additional terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as may be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the tract of land authorized to be conveyed under authority of this act, shall become vested in the city of Grand Junction, Colo., effective (1) upon the expiration of the 50-year period commencing on the date of enactment of this act, or (2) upon the date the hospital referred to in subsection (a) of this section ceases to be operated as a veterans' hospital, whichever is the earlier.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after "Affairs", insert "and in the event a survey is required in order to make such determination, the city of Grand Junction shall bear the expense thereof.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

AMENDMENT OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10441) to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to restrict its application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at the time benefits are sought under such act.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 400 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 is amended by striking out "30" and inserting in lieu thereof "180."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall take effect with respect to applications for benefits made after the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee report may be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The committee report is as follows:

INSURANCE GUARANTEED UNDER THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10441) to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to restrict its application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at the time benefits are sought under such act, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

BACKGROUND OF THE BILL

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 was enacted in the 76th Congress and was approved October 17, 1940. A similar enactment referrable to World War I was approved March 8, 1918, during the 65th Congress and bore the title "Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act."

The purpose of the act is to provide for the strengthening of national defense by suspending the enforcement of civil liabilities in certain cases of persons in the military service of the United States, the belief being that this is necessary to enable persons called to perform military duties to devote their energies to the defense needs of the Nation.

For the purposes of article IV (insurance) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, World War II was deemed to have terminated July 25, 1947, in accordance with the provisions of section 4, Public Law 239 of the 80th Congress. Section 14 of Public Law 759 of the 80th Congress, June 24, 1948, known as the Selective Service Act of 1948, provided that all provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, shall be applicable to all persons of the Armed Forces, including those thereafter inducted, until such time as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, is "repealed or otherwise terminated by subsequent act of the Congress." There has been no such repeal or termination. Thus the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is in full force and effect today and applies to all persons who are called upon to perform service in one of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States.

This bill is concerned entirely with Article IV, specifically with section 400 of the act.

This article of the act provides in effect that any person taken into the Armed Forces may upon application continue to have the protection of as much as $10,000 commercial life insurance during the term of his service in one of the branches of the Armed Forces, and for 2 years following service, even though he is not able to pay the premiums during the period of his service. The Veterans' Administration, in effect, guarantees the payment of premiums and interest thereon during the protection period, but this does not relieve the veteran of his obligation. If the amount guaranteed is not paid prior to the end of the period and the Government pays any difference between that amount and the cash surrender value the veteran owes the Government the amount it has paid to the insurance company. A debt is set up against the veteran which is collectible from any monetary benefits which he may have due him by the United States, and if not available in this form steps are taken through other appropriate channels to collect this debt.

Since the inception of the program in 1940, until the present time, approximately 90,360 policies have been guaranteed under the terms of this act which involved an outlay on the part of the Veterans' Administration of about $2,543,000. Of this amount, approximately $2,282,000 has been collected from veterans by the Veterans' Administration, by setoff and otherwise, and the balance is in the process of being collected to the extent possible. It will thus be seen that this program has not been of great magnitude. In fact, it has been rather small in view of the millions of veterans who have been in the Armed Forces since 1940.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The Special Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives recently had called to its attention the operations of an insurance company with its home office in a midwestern State which was taking advantage of this act in a manner not contemplated at the time of its approval by the Congress. The insurance agent obtained a list of prospective draftees and sold many of them two $5,000 policies. At the time of the sale the insured paid a monthly premium of $5 or $10 and in many instances gave a promissory note for this amount and also executed a power of attorney to the agent. After the man was inducted into the service he received a postcard from the insurance agent advising him that his identification bracelet was ready if he would submit the necessary information. Upon receiving this card with the man's rank, serial number, etc., the insurance agent then proceeded to exercise the power of attorney and had the policy guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration. It will thus be noted that the insured had virtually no stake in this policy. Certainly such procedure was not contemplated by the framers of this law.

Section 400 (a) provides that the policy must have been in effect not less than 30 days before the date the insured entered into the military service. The purpose of this bill is to lengthen the period from 30 days to 180 days with the result that it will be necessary for the policyholder to have a substantial cash outlay, in most instances, in an insurance policy which he could then properly have guaranteed, if he wished, under this act. It is believed that this simple amendment will substantially eliminate the kind of abuse described above and prevent its recurrence in the future. However, the amendment would not impair the status of policies now under protection or applications for premium guaranty already made. Section 2 of the bill limits its effect to future applications.

No additional cost to the Government will accrue as a result of the enactment of this legislation and perhaps some losses will be averted.

The favorable report of the Veterans' Administration follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington D. C., April 16, 1956.

Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: This is in reference to your request for a report by the Veterans' Administration on H. R. 10441, 84th Congress, a bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to restrict its application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at the time benefits are sought under such act.

As indicated by the title, the bill would amend subsection 400 (a) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to require that in order to qualify for Government guaranty of premiums a policy of commercial life insurance held by a person in the military service must have been in force not less than 180 days before the insured entered into the military service. The existing provision is that the policy must have been in effect not less than 30 days before entry into the service. The amendment would apply only to applications for Government guaranty of premiums made after it is enacted.

It is understood from discussions by representatives of the Veterans' Administration with the committee staff that this proposal is intended to provide a safeguard against the issuance and protection under the act of policies with relatively high premiums and low life-insurance benefits which are issued on a monthly premium basis but a short time prior to the insured's entry into service. These situations involve application for protection under the Civil Relief Act made by the company on behalf of the insured pursuant to a power of attorney executed by the insured. The fear has been expressed that in some instances insureds have not been properly informed and do not have a clear understanding of their repayment obligations under the law.

Article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, as amended, provides that upon proper application the premiums and interest thereon with respect to certain types of private life-insurance contracts, not exceeding in an individual case the amount of $10,000, shall be guaranteed for the period of military service and 2 years thereafter. If the amount guaranteed is not paid prior to the end of the protection period, the amount then due will be treated by the insurer as a loan on the policy, but if at the end of such period the cash surrender value is less than the amount then due, the United States is obligated to pay to the insurer the difference between that amount and the cash surrender value. Section 406 of the act, as amended, specifically provides that the amount paid by the United States to an insurer on account of applications approved under article IV shall become a debt due to the United States by the insured, and that such indebtedness may be collected either by deduction from any amount due the insured by the United States or as otherwise authorized by law.

Entitlement to these benefits is not automatic, but requires the filing of written application. Only a small percentage of those engaged in military service have heretofore availed themselves of this assistance. This apparently results from the fact that the law merely provides a moratorium on premiums and interest payments and does not relieve against liability for repayment. Hence, there has been no particular financial advantage to be gained in most cases. An indication of the relatively small use made of this program which had its inception in 1940 is the fact that the total number of cases which had been approved for protection under article IV through the end of March 1956 was 90,356, and that as of the same date the total number of cases currently under protection was 1,013.

It is of interest to note the amount which has been paid throughout the life of the program by the Government to insurers under the Government guaranty. Such payments through the end of February 1956 amounted to a cumulative total of $2,542,373. However, very little actual loss has been sustained since there have been collections by the Veterans' Administration throughout the same period amounting to $2,281,992. About 60 percent of these collections have been through setoff against national service life insurance dividends and the remainder through setoffs against other veterans' benefits or by way of direct remittances. Some items which were not considered collectible have been referred to the General Accounting Office for any possible collections which may be made through that agency.

An analysis of policies placed under the protection of the act during the past 6 months indicates that all of them except those of the type heretofore mentioned and about which particular concern has been expressed were in force more than 6 months as of the date of entry into service. In the light of this experience it may reasonably be expected that enactment of the bill would not have the effect of eliminating any considerable number of cases of insurance policies affording substantial life-insurance benefits and obtained under conditions of proper deliberation and full information shortly prior to entering the military service. This is, of course, dependent upon a continuation of present conditions of military service and induction. The situation at the time of the enactment of the basic law and its amendments was different, involving the wholesale mobilization of great numbers of persons with less time or opportunity to plan ahead. It seems probable, on the other hand, that the requirement that the insurance must have been in force at least 6 months prior to service will tend to curb hasty and ill-considered purchase of insurance in anticipation of Government protection under the act and without a full appraisal of the repayment obligations of the insured.

The effects of the bill on cost to the Government under this program cannot be estimated in any precise degree. It is believed that there would be a slight saving represented by the eventual cost of unrepaid claims on future cases which would be covered under the act as it exists but would not be eligible for coverage if this amendment is enacted.

The current volume of applications for protection under article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is exceedingly small, and the problem at which the bill is directed is necessarily limited under present conditions in terms of the numbers affected. However, it is recognized that abuses, however small in number, should be corrected to the extent feasible. Although it is quite possible that some worthy cases involving the purchase of insurance on a carefully planned basis shortly prior to entering military service will be excluded, it is believed, considered as a whole, that the beneficial effects of the bill would outweigh these possible detriments. Accordingly, the Veterans' Administration is of the view that the bill merits favorable consideration by the committee.

Due to the urgent request of the committee for a report on this measure, there has not been sufficient time in which to ascertain from the Bureau of the Budget the relationship of the proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. HIGLEY,
Administrator.

RAMSEYER RULE

In accordance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the changes made in existing law by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no changes are proposed is shown in roman):

"ARTICLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 861, 76TH CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

"Article IV—Insurance

"SEC. 400 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 540*). As used in this article—

"(a) The term 'policy' shall include any contract of life insurance or policy on a life, endowment, or term plan, including any benefit in the nature of life insurance arising out of membership in any fraternal or beneficial association, which does not provide for the payment of any sum less than the face value thereof or for the payment of an additional amount as premiums if the insured engages in the military service of the United States as defined in section 101 of article I of this act or which does not contain any limitation or restriction upon coverage relating to engagement in or pursuit of certain types of activities which a person might be required to engage in by virtue of his being in such military service, and (1) which is in force on a premium-paying basis at the time of application for benefits hereunder, and (2) which was made and a premium paid thereon before the date of enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942 or not less than [thirty] *one hundred and eighty* days before the date the insured entered into the military service. The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to policies or contracts of life insurance issued under the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, the World War Veterans Act, as amended, or the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

"(b) The term 'premium' shall include the amount specified in the policy as the stipend to be paid by the insured at regular intervals during the period therein stated.

"(c) The term 'insured' shall include any person in the military service of the United States as defined in section 101, article I, of this act, whose life is insured under and who is the owner and holder of and has an interest in a policy as above defined.

"(d) The term 'insurer' shall include any firm, corporation, partnership, or association chartered or authorized to engage in the insurance business and to issue a policy as above defined by the laws of a State of the United States or the United States.

"SEC. 401 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 541*). The benefits and privileges of this article shall apply to any insured, when such insured, or a person designated by him, or, in case the insured is outside the continental United States (excluding Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone), a beneficiary, shall make written application for protection under this article, unless the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in passing upon such application as provided in this article shall find that the policy is not entitled to protection hereunder. The Veterans' Administration shall give notice to the military and naval authorities of the provisions of this article, and shall include in such notice an explanation of such provisions for the information of those desiring to make application for the benefits thereof. The original of such application shall be sent by the insured to the insurer, and a copy thereof to the Veterans' Administration. The total amount of insurance on the life of one insured under policies protected by the provisions of this article shall not exceed $10,000. If an insured makes application for protection of policies on his life totaling insurance in excess of $10,000, the Administrator is authorized to have the amount of insurance divided into two or more policies so that the protection of this article may be extended to include policies for a total amount of insurance not to exceed $10,000, and a policy which affords the best security to the Government shall be given preference.

"SEC. 402 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 542*). Any writing signed by the insured and identifying the policy and the insurer, and agreeing that his rights under the policy are subject to and modified by the provisions of this article, shall be sufficient as an application for the benefits of this article, but the Veterans' Administration may require the insured and insurer to execute such other forms as may be deemed advisable. Upon receipt of the application of the insured the insurer shall furnish such report to the Veterans' Administration concerning the policy as shall be prescribed by regulations. The insured who has made application for protection under this article and the insurer shall be deemed to have agreed to such modification of the policy as may be required to give this article full force and effect with respect to such policy.

SEC. 403. (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 543*). The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall find whether the policy is entitled to protection under this article and shall notify the insured and the insurer of such finding. Any policy found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be entitled to protection under this article shall not, subsequent to date of application, and during the period of military service of the insured or during two years after the expiration of such service, lapse or otherwise terminate or be forfeited for the nonpayment of a premium becoming due and payable, or the nonpayment of any indebtedness or interest.

"SEC. 404 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 544*). No dividend or other monetary benefit under a policy shall be paid to an insured or used to purchase dividend additions while a policy is protected by the provisions of this article except with the consent and approval of the Veterans' Administration. If such consent is not procured, such dividends or benefits shall be added to the value of the policy to be used as a credit when final settlement is made with the insurer. No cash value, loan value, or withdrawal of dividend accumulation, or unearned premium, or other value of similar character shall be available to the insured while the policy is protected under this article except upon approval by the Veterans' Administration. The insured's right to change a beneficiary designation or select an optional settlement for a beneficiary shall not be affected by the provisions of this article.

"SEC. 405 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 545*). In the event of maturity of a policy as a death claim or otherwise before the expiration of the period of protection under the provisions of this article, the insurer in making settlement will deduct from the amount of insurance the premiums guaranteed under this article, together with interest thereon at the rate fixed in the policy for policy loans. If no rate of interest is specifically fixed in the policy, the rate shall be the rate fixed for policy loans in other policies issued by the insurer at the time the policy brought under the act was issued. The amount deducted by reason of the protection afforded by this article shall be reported by the insurer to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

"SEC. 406 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 546.*) Payment of premiums and interest thereon at the rate specified in section 405 hereof becoming due on a policy while protected under the provisions of this article is guaranteed by the United States, and if the amount so guaranteed is not paid to the insurer prior to the expiration of the period of insurance protection under this article, the amount then due shall be treated by the insurer as a policy loan on such policy, but if at the expiration of said period the cash surrender value is less than the amount then due, the policy shall then cease and terminate and the United States shall pay the insurer the difference between such amount and the cash surrender value. The amount paid by the United States to an insurer on account of applications approved under the provisions of this article as amended, shall become a debt due to the United States by the insured on whose account payment was made and, notwithstanding any other act, such amount may be collected either by deduction from any amount due said insured by the United States or as otherwise authorized by law. Any moneys received as repayment of debts incurred under this article, as originally enacted and as amended, shall be credited to the appropriation for the payment of claims under this article.

"SEC. 407 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 547*). The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to provide by regulations for such rules of procedure and forms as he may deem advisable in carrying out the provisions of this article. The findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in administering the provisions of this article shall be final, and shall not be subject to review by any other official or agency of the Government. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall report annually to the Congress on the administration of this article.

"SEC. 408 (*50 Appendix U. S. C. 548*). (1) The provisions of this article in force immediately prior to the enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942 (hereinafter in this section called "such provisions") shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all valid applications for protection executed prior to the date of enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942 and all policies to which such applications pertain shall continue to be entitled to the protection granted thereby.

"(2) Any insurer under a policy accepted under such provisions shall, subject to the approval of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and upon complete surrender by it to the United States, within 90 days after the date of enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942, of all certificates issued in accordance with such provisions together with all right to

payment thereunder, be entitled to the guaranty of unpaid premiums and interest thereon and the mode of settlement for such policies as provided by this article, as amended. The privileges and benefits granted by the foregoing sentence shall be in lieu of the method of settlement, and the requirement for accounts and reports prescribed by such provisions. In the event any such insurer fails to surrender within the said 90 days all such certificates and rights to payment, the accounts, reports, and settlements required to be made by such insurer under such provisions shall continue to be made as required and shall be governed by such provisions."

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 10441 will have the effect of protecting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act from certain abuses which were not anticipated when the act was passed in 1940 and when it was amended in 1951. The practical effect of the bill will be to protect young men and women about to enter the Armed Forces from fraudulent and deceptive sales methods engaged in by certain types of commercial insurance companies.

The effect of the bill will be to avoid having the Federal Government make needless and improper payments to certain types of commercial insurance companies for supposed insurance protection to members of the Armed Forces not actually received, or not received in full measure. An equally important practical effect of the bill is that it will tend to protect young men and women from fraudulent or deceptive sales methods engaged in by certain types of insurance salesmen. It will thus avoid situations in which these young men and women become involved in long-term financial commitments, to which their Government is an unwilling party, and which must ultimately lead to embarrassment and hardships to the young men and women, leading to perhaps many instances of lawsuits between well-meaning people and their Government. The bill involves no controversial issue, and I believe that when the Members of the House understand the kind of abuses of the present law which have given rise to the bill, there will be unanimous agreement to the bill.

These abuses came to light during the course of an investigation made by a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member. It came to the attention of the committee that a certain insurance agency had been obtaining, or was alleged to have obtained, information of a confidential nature from certain of the local selective service boards. The information so obtained included names and addresses, and perhaps other data, of young men who were about to be called up for induction under the Selective Service Act. General Hershey has interpreted the selective-service law as permitting public posting of the names of such prospective inductees, and selective-service regulations make it optional with the States whether such list of names will be compiled and published.

Moreover, our committee heard testimony that it is the practice of many of the local boards in question, which were a number of local boards in eastern Texas, to post such list of names on their bulletin boards. In these instances there is, of course, no attempt, and no intent, to prevent the list of names being used for commercial purposes.

General Hershey has, however, interpreted the law as prohibiting the Selective Service System from giving out for commercial purposes the addresses of prospective inductees, as well as prohibiting the giving out for commercial purposes of other information from Selective Service Form 3, which is the form on which the prospective inductee's address is maintained. Selective Service Form 3 also contains other information about the prospective inductee, including all personal data.

According to the testimony of Brig. Gen. Lewis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of the Selective Service System, Selective Service Regulations have uniformly prohibited giving out addresses for commercial purposes, although these regulations do permit revelation of such information for official purposes and for local undertaking of a patriotic nature, such as the erection of honor rolls in city parks, and so forth.

Our investigations revealed that representatives of the insurance agency in question had at one time, and for a relatively brief period, obtained the addresses of prospective inductees; this agency used these addresses, along with the names, in conducting an unusual type of insurance sales campaign. In some instances representatives of the insurance agency had been given access to the files of the Selective Service Form 3 in the local draft boards, and had compiled such information from these files as the insurance agency cared to have. It appeared, however, that authorization had been given, through some misunderstanding, by the Texas State office of the Selective Service System. The clerks of two local selective service boards of Texas testified that such authorization had been given, and the insurance agent who claimed to have obtained such authorization likewise testified that such authorization had been given.

Moreover, there was introduced into the committee's record a letter from an official of the State office of the Selective Service System to one of the local selective service boards giving authorization for the insurance agent in question to examine the board's file of Selective Service Form 3. This letter stated that the agent in question, a Mr. Kenneth Simmons, had contacted the State office and identified himself as the mayor of Avinger, Tex., and this letter further authorized the local board to allow Mr. Simmons to examine the Selective Service Form 3. A few weeks later it appears to have come to the attention of the State Selective Service office that the information being collected by the mayor of Avinger, Tex., was being used for a commercial sales campaign, rather than for an official purpose, and the State office withdrew the authorization, issuing a bulletin to all local boards in the State warning against releasing such information for commercial purposes.

So much for the operations of the Selective Service boards. Obviously if there is a commercial evil that needs correcting, a successful correction does not lie merely in tightening the Selective Service regulations. The question is, Why are the addresses of prospective inductees into the Armed Forces of such special value to an insurance agency, as a great variety of efforts put forth by the agency in question to obtain these addresses would suggest them to be? Why would prospective inductees be made the special target of an insurance sales campaign? Since the Government furnishes every man and every woman entering any branch of the Armed Forces with $10,000 worth of free life insurance, irrespective of what commercial insurance they may have on entering the service, you might expect that people about to be inducted would be very poor prospects for commercial life insurance, rather than especially good prospects.

Testimony given to our committee shows however, that the insurance agency in question considered prospective inductees to be uniquely good prospects for the particular kind of insurance policy it was selling. One of the partners of this agency testified that the agency had been formed in the first place with the idea of selling prospective inductees exclusively in mind.

The answer lies in the particular kind of insurance policy which this agency was selling and in certain features of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act which are opened to abuse.

This insurance policy was presented as a savings plan, and the policy showed on the face of it that, after the third year, cancellation of the policy would result in the payment to the policyholder certain cash benefits. This policy also contained a small amount of life insurance. Death benefits under the policy amounted to approximately $500, plus return of the premium payments.

Prospective inductees were sold this savings plan on the mistaken notion that the Government would pay the premiums while the young man was in the service. Consequently, many of the purchasers of this policy had the idea that all they need do was sign up for the policy before entering the service, in which case the Government would pay the premiums, and then when they left the service they would be able to turn the policy in for cash benefits.

The impression that the Government would pay the premiums on the insurance policy was created by the terms of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act. This act contains several provisions for assisting members of the armed services whose induction causes them financial hardship. Insofar as the life insurance policies are concerned, there are provisions whereby the Veterans Administration may offer certain guarantees with reference to policies which have been in force for at least 30 days

prior to the time the man enters the service. By these provisions the Veterans' Administration may guarantee payment of the premiums falling due while the man is in the service, and for 2 years after he leaves the service. This guarantee is not however, a free payment of the premiums, and it in no way relieves the policyholder of liability for the premiums which the Government has guaranteed.

This is the provision which has been abused and misrepresented. One of the partners of the insurance agency in question admitted this in testimony before our committee. One of the members of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY], put a question to one of these agents this way:

You sold them on the idea, "Here is an opportunity to get Uncle Sam to take care of this savings plan for you while you are on active duty."

To which the agent, Mr. Simmons, replied:

Yes, sir.

Testimony by the same insurance agent gave the committee a precise picture of how the sales scheme was operated. Insofar as possible, the agents of this company tried to sign up prospective inductees for the "savings plan" shortly before the beginning of the 30-day period prior to their induction—so as to get under the wire insofar as the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act is concerned—but not so early that the prospective inductee would have to make a large number of monthly payments out of his own pocket. The usual sale was made by having the prospective inductee make only one monthly premium payment, which was $10. At the same time the prospective inductee signed the application for the savings policy, he was also persuaded to sign a note of indebtedness to the insurance company to cover future premium payments and to sign also a power of attorney which enabled the insurance company to make application in the inductee's name, to the Veterans' Administration, for a guaranty of the note of indebtedness. It appears that, after these initial arrangements were made, the matter would often lie dormant and perhaps forgotten so far as the inductee was concerned, until after such time as he came out of the military service and would then be presented with a bill for payment of back premiums, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent, compounded annually in advance.

In many instances where the prospective inductee who was victimized by this scheme did not have $10 for the initial payment or could not be persuaded to give up $10, the insurance agents would take his personal note for $10, payable to the agency. Putting the policy in force in this way meant that in exchange for the inductee's note the insurance agent received at least $72 for the first year's commission on the policy which amount, of course, is included in the total bill for which the Government guarantees payment.

Now, it is apparent that the timing of the insurance sale under such a scheme as this is of the utmost importance to the success of the scheme. If the prospective inductee were required to pay 6 monthly premiums out of his own pocket, rather than only 1 monthly payment, obviously such a scheme as has been presented to these people would look much less attractive. And moreover, the prospect of putting out such an amount of money would cause the young man to look more carefully and ascertain the facts concerning his continuing liability for the payment of any insurance that he may sign up for with a view to having these payments guaranteed by the Government.

This is precisely what the bill H. R. 10441 would do. The bill simply increases the time during which a policy must be in force prior to a man's induction from 30 days to 6 months, in order to make that policy eligible for premium guarantees under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act. The bill should thus avoid the necessity for the Government bringing suits or taking other means to enforce collection of liabilities incurred under future sales of insurance policies. The bill should also remove the probability or the possibility that the Government may incur considerable losses through guaranteeing premium payments on policies which members of the armed services acquire through misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and policies which members of the armed services would not wish to have in any case if they were fully acquainted with the facts concerning their liabilities. While the committee has no information that similar schemes or abuses of the act have been carried on by insurance agencies generally, and no information in fact that such schemes have been carried on by any agency other than the particular agency which the committee investigated, the possibilities for misrepresentation and abuse are opened to any unscrupulous insurance agent and could therefore give rise to widespread abuses. At the same time the requirement that policies eligible for guarantee be in force at least 6 months prior to the date on which the man is inducted would not substantially contract the benefits of the act to members of the armed services with reference to any legitimate insurance policies legitimately sold.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

VETERANS AND GI'S ARE PRIME VICTIMS OF RACKETEERS

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of this bill, H. R. 10441. I will support it. It will do a lot of good. At the same time, however, I want to make it clear that I do not think the bill goes far enough in protecting members of the armed services and members about to be inducted, and veterans of the armed services, from all of the variety of racketeering to which these young men are subjected when they are taken away from their homes and enter into a patriotic service of their country.

When this insurance scheme to prey on young men and young women entering the military service first came up for discussion, it was pointed out to me that one of the operators of this scheme, a Mr. Kenneth W. Simmons, is the same Mr. Simmons who had caused so much trouble to the people of my district several years ago, following World War II, with a so-called training school that was founded and operated at Leesville, La. This school was another kind of scheme to take advantage of the GI benefits and to get the Federal Government to pay for certain educational training which the GI's were entitled to, and which Congress provided for, but which the World War II veterans were not in fact receiving—at least they were not receiving training of the quality they thought they were getting and which they were entitled to receive.

When this matter came to my attention I did not trust my memory as to the details of all the trouble and shady deals perpetrated by Mr. Simmons, so I wrote to a friend of mine at Leesville, which friend is a highly regarded man in public life and who was on the scene throughout the period of this trouble, and I asked him to refresh my memory. I will insert following my remarks the letter which came to me in reply. But before doing this I simply want to point out that I think some committee is going to have to take up the broader problem of all the various kinds of racketeering by which members of the Armed Forces, inductees and veterans, are victimized, and then draft a bill which will contain special penalties for any person or any organization that carries on a scheme of any kind to defraud, or to mislead for commercial gain, young men and young women who are entering upon, or have entered upon, the honorable and highly patriotic service of their country, which kind of service a young man or young woman does render to this country when he assumes the extraordinary burden of serving in the defense of this country.

The letter to me concerning the operation of the GI trade school at Leesville, La., is as follows:

FEBRUARY 22, 1956.

The Honorable GEORGE S. LONG,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. LONG: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 9 in which you inquired about a Kenneth W. Simmons who was in charge of the trade school at Leesville.

The story of his dealings in Leesville is somewhat varied and even though I know of no criminal charge ever preferred against him, most of his activities here are considered pretty shady.

To review this situation briefly, Mr. Simmons came to Leesville with a Mr. Cox and Mr. Davis to start the Leesville Vocational School. Apparently, they had very little or no capital, so Mr. Simmons resorted to his skill of promotion. The first dealings that I had with him was when he asked all of the hardware dealers or business houses who handled tools to meet with him. The story to us at that time was that the Veterans' Administration had approved a certain price for a certain kit of tools and that he was at liberty to buy the kits he needed. There were certain kits for the different trades, such as carpenters, electricians, and cabinetmakers. All the dealers, except one, at that time agreed to sell these kits to the school at this certain price, which I do not recall at this time, with the understanding that he

was to begin paying in 60 days and complete payment within 90 days of date of delivery. He explained the reason for this was that he would bill the VA and it would take that long to get the money back. We divided the orders among the business houses who were willing to sell them according to the terms outlined. We were eventually paid, but not in the time he had said. The violation there was that he was not authorized to buy as he had told us, but should have taken bids from jobbers who would have supplied these kits for the same thing that the dealers paid. He allowed the dealers a fair profit, but he was shrewd enough not to permit an excessive profit.

Evidently, another way chiseling was done was in expendable materials allowed for training. The general consensus of opinion was that this item was denied the trainees and the money and materials went elsewhere. This could run into a sizable amount as each student or trainee was allowed under the VA setup a reasonable amount of materials for training purposes.

The next off-color deal was the books that should have been bought direct from the publishers, but was given to two local men not even in a kindred business. Like the dealers who furnished the tools, they were informed by Kenneth Simmons that if they would purchase the books, they would be allowed a profit and would be paid as soon as the bills could be sent to the VA and the money sent back to him. The two local men who took this contract were certainly of good character.

All of this and other things came to light after Kenneth Simmons and some of the other stockholders had sold their interests to a Mr. Huggins. An audit was made by the VA and Mr. Huggins, having bought a corporation, was forced to pay some of the excessive costs on tools, books, and other items. It is my understanding that there were quite a few outstanding bills Mr. Huggins had to pay even though he had been assured at the time he made the purchase that all bills were in order and current.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly.

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

COMPACT RELATING TO INTERSTATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9314) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact relating to interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such States.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into the following compact and agreement relative to interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such States.

The compact reads as follows:

ARTICLE I—PURPOSE

The purpose of this compact is to create a pattern of organizations through which all the people of an educational community which crosses State lines may participate in the government of such unit.

ARTICLE II—ORGANIZATION

The State superintendent of public instruction or similarly titled officer of the respective party States designated in the enabling acts approving this compact may by agreement provide for the establishment and operation of interstate public school districts for the operation of elementary and secondary schools.

ARTICLE III—SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENTS

(a) the establishment of an interstate school district;

(b) the allocation of costs of operation and capital expenditure between the portions of the district in each State;

(c) the scope of the educational program;

(d) the procedures whereby the electors in each State may participate in the formation of school policy;

(e) the allocation of State school aids;

(f) the determination of State's laws under which the contracts for the purchase of materials, supplies, and personal services will be made so as to prevent all conflict as to the applicable statutes. Arrangements shall be made for the employment of persons by one State only and for the pro rata reimbursement of that State for services rendered to citizens of another State, but no such agreement shall require that all employees be hired by a particular State; and

(g) all other matters as are reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes set forth in article I.

ARTICLE IV—EFFECTIVE DATE

This compact shall become operative between any State and other State when, following the adoption of the compact by the legislatures of both such States, the appropriate officers of two States execute an agreement.

ARTICLE V—RENUNCIATION

This compact shall continue in effect and remain binding upon each executing party State until 6 months after any such State has given written notice of renunciation by the same authority which executed the agreement.

ARTICLE VI—SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this compact are severable.

With the following committee amendments:

After the words "The compact reads as follows:" insert a quotation mark before every paragraph on pages 2 and 3, and on page 3, line 24, place a quotation mark after the word "severable."

At the end of the bill insert the following:

"SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill just passed, H. R. 9314, the Clerk be authorized to make the necessary clerical corrections with respect to the amendments having to do with quotation marks.

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

There was no objection.

SIMPLIFYING ACCOUNTING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9593) to simplify accounting, facilitate the payment of obligations, and for other purposes.

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

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF VETERANS REGULATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2845) to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subparagraphs (k) of paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "or one hand" each place they appear therein the following: ", or both buttocks."

SEC. 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the second month following the date of its enactment.

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

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7144) to provide that no application shall be required for the payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to August 1, 1952, have been determined by the Veterans' Administration to be service-connected.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of Public Law 427, 82d Congress (66 Stat. 296), is hereby amended, effective June 30, 1952, by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "No application shall be required for the payment of compensation under this act for the loss or loss of use of a creative organ or for an arrested tuberculosis disease in any case, whether or not now on the rolls, in which a determination of service connection of such condition has been made or is made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs prior to August 1, 1952."

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

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8837) to amend certain sections of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

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

Be it enacted etc., That section 30 of the Hawaiian Organic Act (48 U. S. C. 565) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 30. Senate; number; term: The senate shall be composed of 25 members, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective senatorial districts for a term of 4 years beginning with their election and ending on the day of the second general election after their election: *Provided, however*, That (1) senators elected at the general election of 1954 shall continue to hold office until the expiration of their present terms and shall be deemed to have been elected

from the new senatorial district in which they resided at the time of their election; and (2) that at the first session of the legislature sebsequent to the general election of 1956, the legislature shall so assign the senators to long or short terms, that as nearly as possible one-half of them, including the holdover senators, shall hold office for 2 years and the remaining senators shall hold office for 4 years.

SEC. 2. Section 32 of said act (48 U. S. C. 568) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 32. Senatorial districts: For the purpose of representation in the senate, the Territory is divided into the following senatorial districts, namely:

"First senatorial district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo, and Hamakua;

"Second senatorial district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona, and Kohala;

"Third senatorial district: The islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe;

"Fourth senatorial district: That portion of the island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu Street and Pali Road and the upper ridge of the Koolau Range from the Nuuanu Pali to Makapuu Point and all other islands not specifically enumerated;

"Fifth senatorial district: That portion of the island of Oahu lying west and north of the fourth senatorial district; and

"Sixth senatorial district: The islands of Kauai and Niihau."

SEC. 3. Section 33 of said act (48 U. S. C. 569) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 33. Apportionment of senators: The electors in the said senatorial districts shall be entitled to elect senators as follows:

In the first senatorial district, five;
In the second senatorial district, two;
In the third senatorial district, five;
In the fourth senatorial district, five;
In the fifth senatorial district, five;
In the sixth senatorial district, three."

SEC. 4. Section 35 of said act (48 U. S. C. 570) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 35. House of representatives; number: The house of representatives shall be composed of 51 members, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective representative districts."

SEC. 5. Section 38 of said act (48 U. S. C. 574) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 38. Representative districts: For the purpose of representation in the house of representatives, the Territory is divided into the following representative districts:

"First representative district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Puna;

"Second representative district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as South Hilo;

"Third representative district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as North Hilo and Hamakua;

"Fourth representative district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Kau and South Kona and that portion of North Kona, for convenience herein referred to as Keauhou, more particularly described as follows: (1) from a point at the seashore between the lands of Holauloa 1 and 2 and Puapuaa 2 running northeasterly along the boundary of Holualoa 1 and 2 to Puu Laalaau; (2) easterly in a straight line to a point called Naohueleelua being the common corner of the lands of Puuanahulu, Kaohe and Keauhou 2d; (3) southeasterly along the common boundary between Hamakua and North Kona Districts to the summit of Mauna Loa; (4) westerly along the common boundary between Kau and North Kona Districts to the easterly boundary of South Kona District; (5) northerly and westerly along the boundary between North and South Kona Districts to the seashore; and (6) northerly along the seashore to the point of beginning;

"Fifth representative district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Kohala and that portion of North Kona not included in the fourth representative district;

"Sixth representative district: The islands of Molokai and Lanai;

"Seventh representative district: The islands of Maui and Kahoolawe;

"Eighth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu known as Koolaupoko and Koolauloa;

"Ninth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu known as Waialua and Wahiawa;

"Tenth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu known as Ewa and Waianae;

"Eleventh representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu, for convenience herein referred to as Kalihi, more particularly described as follows: (1) from the intersection of Kalihi and Auiki Streets running westerly along Auiki Street to Mokauea Street; (2) southwesterly along Mokauea Street extension extended to a point on the outer edge of the reef; (3) westerly along the outer edge of the reef to a point on the Moanalua-Halawa boundary; (4) northerly and northeasterly along the Moanalua-Halawa boundary to the top of Koolau Range; (5) southeasterly along the top of Koolau Range to a place called 'Puu Lanihuli'; (6) southwesterly along the top of the ridge between the lands of Kalihi, Kapalama and Nuuanu to Kalihi Street; and (7) southwesterly along Kalihi Street to the point of beginning;

"Twelfth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu, for convenience herein referred to as Upper Nuuanu, more particularly described as follows: (1) from the intersection of King and Kalihi Streets running northeasterly along Kalihi Street to the ridge between the lands of Kalihi, Kapalama and Nuuanu; (2) northeasterly along the top of said ridge to a point on the Koolau Range called Puu Lanihuli; (3) easterly along the top of said range to Pali Road at the Nuuanu Pali; (4) southwesterly along Pali Road to Nuuanu Avenue and southwesterly along Nuuanu Avenue to School Street; (5) northwesterly along School Street to the centerline of the Kapalama drainage canal (Waikiki Branch); (6) southwesterly along said canal to the centerline of the main Kapalama drainage canal; (7) southwesterly along said canal to King Street; and (8) northwesterly along King Street to the point of beginning.

"Thirteenth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Kapalama, more particularly described as follows: (1) from the junction of the Honolulu Harbor Channel and the reef running westerly along the outer edge of the reef to Mokauea Street extension extended; (2) northeasterly along Mokauea Street extension extended to Sand Island Road; (3) northeasterly along Mokauea Street extension to Auiki Street; (4) easterly along Auiki Street to Kalihi Street; (5) northeasterly along Kalihi Street to King Street; (6) southeasterly along King Street to the center line of the Main Kapalama drainage canal; (7) northerly along said canal to the center line of the Kapalama drainage canal (Waikiki Branch); (8) northeasterly along said canal to School Street; (9) southeasterly along School Street to Nuuanu Avenue; (10) southwesterly along Nuuanu Avenue to the sea, and (11) southwesterly along the middle of Honolulu Harbor and Honolulu Harbor Channel to the point of beginning.

"Fourteenth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu, for convenience herein referred to as Pauoa, more particularly described as follows: (1) from the junction of the Honolulu Harbor Channel and the outer edge of the reef running northeasterly along the middle of Honolulu Harbor Channel and Honolulu Harbor to the intersection of Queen Street and Nuuanu Avenue; (2) northeasterly along Nuuanu Avenue to Pali Road and northeasterly along Pali Road to the top of Koolau Range at the Nuuanu Pali; (3) easterly and southerly along the top of the Koolau Range to a point called Puu Konahuanui; (4) southwesterly along the top of the ridge between the lands of Nuuanu, Pauoa and Manoa to a mountain peak called Puu Ohia or Tantalus; (5) southwesterly along the top of the ridge between the lands of Makiki and Kalawahine to the intersection of Nehoa Street and Lewalani Drive; (6) southerly along Lewalani Drive and Piikoi Street to Wilder Avenue; (7) easterly along Wilder Avenue to Punahou Street; (8) southerly along Punahou Street to King Street; (9) westerly along King Street to Kalakaua Avenue; (10) southerly along Kalakaua Avenue to the center line of the Ala Wai Canal; (11) westerly along said canal and along the line of said canal extended to the outer edge of the reef; and (12) westerly along the outer edge of the reef to the point of beginning.

"Fifteenth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu, for convenience herein referred to as Manoa and Waikiki, more particularly described as follows: (1) from the intersection of Kalakaua Avenue and the center line of the Ala Wai Canal running northerly along Kalakaua Avenue to King Street; (2) easterly along King Street to Punahou Street; (3) northerly along Punahou Street to Wilder Avenue; (4) westerly along Wilder Avenue to Piikoi Street; (5) northerly along Piikoi Street to Lewalani Drive; (6) northerly along Lewalani Drive to Nehoa Street; (7) northeasterly along the top of the ridge between the lands of Makiki and Kalawahine to a mountain peak called Puu Ohia or Tantalus; (8) northeasterly along the top of the ridge between the lands of Pauoa, Manoa and Nuuanu to a point on the Koolau Range called Puu Konahuanui; (9) southeasterly along the top of said range to a place called Mountain Olympus; (10) southwesterly along the top of Waahila Ridge to the top edge of Palolo Valley; (11) southwesterly along the top edge of said valley to the forest reserve boundary; (12) southwesterly along the southeasterly boundary of Saint Louis Heights tract, series 2 (file plan 464) to the southerly boundary of said tract 100 feet southeasterly from Alencastre Street; (3) southwesterly parallel to and 100 feet from Alencastre Street and Saint Louis Drive to Waialae Avenue; (14) westerly along Waialae Avenue to Kapahulu Avenue extended; (15) southerly across Waialae Avenue and along Kapahulu Avenue to Kalakaua Avenue; (16) westerly along Kapahulu Avenue extended to the outher edge of the reef; (17) northwesterly along the outer edge of the reef to a point on the line extended of the center line of the Ala Wai Canal; and (18) easterly along said line to the point of beginning;

"Sixteenth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu, for convenience herein referred to as Kaimuki and Kapahulu, more particularly described as follows: (1) from a point at the seacoast at a place called Black Point running westerly along the seacoast to Kapahulu Avenue extended to the sea; (2) easterly across Kalakaua Avenue and easterly and northerly along Kapahulu Avenue to Waialae Avenue; (3) easterly along Waialae Avenue to a point 100 feet easterly of Saint Louis Drive; (4) northeasterly across Waialae Avenue then parallel to and 100 feet from Saint Louis Drive and Alencastre Street to the southerly boundary of Saint Louis Heights tract, series 2 (file plan numbered 464); (5) northeasterly along the southeasterly boundary of said tract to the forest reserve boundary; (6) northeasterly along the top ridge of Palolo Valley to the top of Waahila Ridge; (7)

northeasterly along the top of Waahila Ridge to a point on Koolau Range called Mount Olympus; (8) easterly along the top of the Koolau Range to the top of the ridge between the lands of Waialae Nui and Palolo; (9) southwesterly along the top of said ridge to a place called Kalepeamoa; (10) southwesterly along Mauumae Ridge to Sierra Drive; (11) southwesterly along Sierra Drive to Waialae Avenue; (12) esterly along Waialae Avenue to Thirteenth Avenue; (13) southwesterly along Thirteenth Avenue and Ocean View Drive to Kilauea Avenue (14) westerly along Kilauea Avenue to Makapuu Avenue; (15) southwesterly along Makapuu Avenue to Diamond Head Road; and (16) southeasterly along Diamond Head Road to the military road and along the military road extended to the point of beginning;

"Seventeenth representative district: That portion of the island of Oahu not included in any other representative district on the island of Oahu, together with all other islands not included in any other representative district;

"Eighteenth representative district: The islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Wherever a roadway or intersection of one or more roadways is designated as a boundary in any of the above descriptions, the centerline of such roadway or intersection is intended as such boundary."

SEC. 6. Section 39 of said act (48 U. S. C. 575) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 39. Apportionment of representatives: The electors in said representative districts shall be entitled to elect representatives as follows, prior to the first reapportionment: 1st, 1; 2d, 4; 3d, 1; 4th, 1; 5th, 1; 6th, 1; 7th, 5; 8th, 2; 9th, 2; 10th, 2; 11th, 3; 12th, 3; 13th, 3; 14th, 5; 15th, 6; 16th, 4; 17th, 3; 18th, 4."

SEC. 7. Section 55 of said act, as amended (48 U. S. C. 562), is amended in the following respects:

(a) By deleting therefrom the following words: "The legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory; but the", and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "The".

(b) By inserting at the end of said section 3 new paragraphs, as follows:

"On or before June 1 of the year 1959, and of each 10th year thereafter, the Governor shall reapportion the members of the house of representatives in the following manner: The total number of representatives shall first be reapportioned among the 4 basic areas; namely, (1) the island of Hawaii, (2) the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, (3) the island of Oahu and all other islands not specifically enumerated, and (4) the islands of Kauai and Niihau, on the basis of the number of voters registered at the last preceding general election in each of such basic areas and computed by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no basic area to receive less than one member. Upon the determination of the total number of representatives to which each basic area is entitled, such total shall be reapportioned among the one or more representative districts within each basic area on the basis of the number of voters registered at the last preceding general election within each of such representative districts and computed by the method known as the method of equal proportions no representative district to receive less than one member. Upon any reapportionment, should the total number of voters registered in any representative district be less than one-half of the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of voters registered in the Territory by the total number of members to which the house is entitled, then, as part of such reapportionment, the basic area within which such representative district lies shall be redistricted by the Governor in such manner that the total number of voters registered in each new representative district therein shall be more than one-half of such quotient.

"The Governor shall thereupon issue a proclamation showing the results of such reapportionment, and such reapportionment shall be effective for the election of members to such house for the next five succeeding legislatures.

"Original jurisdiction is hereby vested in the supreme court of the Territory to be exercised on the application of any registered voter, made within 30 days following the date specified above, to compel, by mandamus or otherwise, the Governor to perform the above duty; and made within 30 days following the date of such proclamation, to compel, by mandamus or otherwise, the correction of any error made in such reapportionment."

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect upon its approval but shall not change the composition of the legislature with respect to any special session of the legislature of said Territory which may be called prior to the first Monday in November in the year 1956.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 10, after "years.", insert "In the event that the legislature fails to make the necesary assignments of short and long terms for Senators as herein required, the Governor shall do so."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

WIDOWS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8458) to amend Veterans' Regulation No. 10 to provide that the widow of a veteran of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion) who married the veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph V of Veterans' Regulation No. 10 is amended by striking out "September 1, 1922" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1938."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month which begins after the date of its enactment.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "1938'", insert a comma and the following, "or who was married to the veteran 10 or more years prior to his death."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and of course I shall not object, I wish to take this occasion to commend both the VA and the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs for their support of the bill introduced by our able colleague from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK] and to remark that this is the only measure affecting Spanish War veterans and widows of Spanish War veterans so far brought to the floor of the House at this session.

I trust my colleagues will understand my deep interest in legislation affecting the veteran group of which I am the sole remaining representative in this Chamber. I shall leave the 84th Congress with a heavy heart if before we adjourn favorable action has not been taken on the bill introduced by me in the first session to increase the pension of our widows to $75 a month.

There are not many Spanish War widows remaining. Come another Congress and the number will be greatly reduced. Time is running out on them. Time too is running out on us in the Congress to do the decent thing for these aged women. The men they loved and with whom they passed the years of married life were of the vibrant youth of 1898 that as volunteers in Army and Navy started the United States on her road to destiny. In war and in peace they served well and faithfully this country of ours. For the most part they died with no accumulation of worldly goods. How they must be turning in their graves today with the women they loved left in their old age by the Republic they served to find subsistence in and to eke out a pitiable existence on $1.70 a day.

I wonder if General Bradley would want his widow when he is gone to be faced with a similar situation, trying to make both ends meet on a daily allowance of $1.70.

The distinguished chairman and the able members of the great Committee on Veterans' Affairs I know are in sincere sympathy with these aged widows. They realize that the number of the aged widows is small, the tax on the Federal Treasury for their relief would be negligible, and that to permit them to go on through the few remaining years allotted to them in dire need is a reflection upon this great country and upon us in the Congress who countenance it by inaction. But the Bradley report has thrown a roadblock on the good intentions of a good and great committee. I have no doubt that in due time the committee, composed of true Americans who have at heart the cause of their fellow ex-service men and women, will protect the veterans of the United States from the evil designs of those who stab in the back.

But as far as Spanish War widows are concerned time, as I have remarked, is running out. If it becomes necessary because of the roadblock created by the Bradley report, and certainly not by the desire of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I hope and pray my colleagues will join me in a discharge petition to bring my bill to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection. I trust H. R. 8458 will be enacted into law.

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

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH PENSION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9841) to provide that in determining eligibility of a widow or child of a deceased veteran for a pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased by $600 for the year in which the veteran's death occurs.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of subsection (c) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to compensate widows and children of persons who died while receiving monetary benefits for disabilities directly incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service in the World War, approved June 28, 1934 (38 U. S. C., sec. 503), is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: ", except that for the year in which the death of the person who served occurs, such amounts shall be $2,000 and $3,300, respectively."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall apply only with respect to deaths occurring on or after the date of its enactment.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide that in determining eligibility of a widow or child of a deceased veteran for a pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased $600 for the year in which the veteran's death occurs."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF PENSION FOR VETERANS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9922) to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph I (e) of part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "An individual will be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for the purposes of this part during all periods of hospitalization for active pulmonary tuberculosis."

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

EXTENDING GREETINGS TO THE SUDAN

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 210) to extend greetings to the Sudan.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, an identical resolution Senate Concurrent Resolution 70 has been passed by the other body. I ask unanimous consent that it be considered at this time in lieu of the House concurrent resolution.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas it is the policy of the Government of the United States to suggest the orderly evolution of peoples and nations to self-determination throughout the world; and

Whereas the people of the United States support the concept that other peoples should have an opportunity freely to choose their own national destiny under circumstances which will enable them to assume and maintain an equal station among the free nations of the world; and

Whereas the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Sudan adopted on December 31, 1955, a transitional constitution providing that the Sudan shall be a sovereign democratic republic; and

Whereas the Sudan achieved independence on January 1, 1956: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States extend its most cordial greetings to the Parliament of the Sudan on the occasion of Sudanese independence, express the earnest hope that the Parliament and the people of the Sudan will enjoy continuing success in the development of a sovereign democratic republic, and reaffirm the friendship of the United States for the people of the Sudan.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House resolution (H. Con. Res. 210) was laid on the table.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

The clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 232) extending greetings to the American National Red Cross on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right of object, and I shall not object, I simply want to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for bringing to the floor of the House a resolution with international ramifications which does not include the United Nations. I really am somewhat surprised that we do have one resolution which does not recognize the United Nations as the all-seeing beacon of all things that are good for humanity in the world. I am glad that the light of the American Red Cross has not been extinguished by the Tower of Babel in New York.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. RICHARDS. It makes me very happy to find the gentleman on my side this one time.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas the American National Red Cross is now receiving congratulations from all over the world upon the occasion of its 75th anniversary; and

Whereas in the period following the adoption of the first Treaty of the Red Cross in 1864, to which the United States Government adhered in 1882, the name and emblem of the Red Cross has come to be recognized throughout the civilized world as a symbol toward which those in need can repair and under which all peoples dedicated to the impartial relief of human suffering can enlist; and

Whereas the obligations of this Government and its people under the Treaty of the Red Cross justified the establishment by the Congress of the American National Red Cross as the official agent of this Government to assist in the discharge of such obligations and to engage in other activities for the welfare and relief of the Armed Forces and the prevention and alleviation of human suffering resulting from disasters and emergencies at home and abroad; and

Whereas more than 50 years ago the Congress determined that the work of the American National Red Cross was of such importance to the Government and people of the United States and to the preservation of the dignity of all human beings that provision should be made for its operation under such grant of authority and such Government supervision as would impart official status and thus invite the confidence and support of all the people, but that, to preserve and safeguard its impartial, nonpolitical character, it should carry out its duties solely by means of the voluntary contributions of funds and services by the people; and

Whereas the present American Red Cross membership of over 23 million, the record during the past half century of voluntary contributions totaling more than $2,350,000,000 and countless billions of hours of selfless Red Cross volunteer service, all devoted to the mitigation of human suffering in every country of the world, attests to the accomplishment of the intended purposes of the Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress extend its greetings and felicitations to all the members of the American National Red Cross on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, express to them its appreciation for their services to humanity, and urge the continued voluntary participation by the American people in the work entrusted to the organization by the Congress and the Government.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT TO CROW INDIAN TRIBE FOR TRANSFER OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR YELLOWTAIL DAM AND RESERVOIR, MONTANA-WYOMING

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 516) for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming.

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

Whereas Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir were authorized for construction by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of section 9 (a) of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), for power production,

irrigation, flood control, and other conservation purposes; and

Whereas under appropriations by the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, has expended more than $2,500,000 for investigations and preparation of preliminary plans and designs for Yellowtail Dam as a part of the Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project; and

Whereas three Secretaries of the Interior have found Yellowtail Dam feasible from an economic, financial, and engineering standpoint, and recommended the appropriation of funds to initiate its construction; and

Whereas the Congress, on the recommendation of its Appropriations Committees, in the Public Works Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1956, included an allocation of $4 million to initiate construction of Yellowtail Dam in the construction and rehabilitation funds for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; and

Whereas the President of the United States on July 15, 1955, signed into law the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1956, including funds for initiation of Yellowtail Dam construction and the Bureau of the Budget subsequently approved recommendations of the Department of the Interior for the apportionment of funds under the reclamation program for fiscal year 1956 to initiate said construction; and

Whereas the President has recommended in the fiscal year 1957 budget an additional $10,850,000 to continue construction of Yellowtail Dam, thus giving additional sanction to the previous action of the Congress in this respect; and

Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs had recommended, and the Department of the Interior had approved, an appraisal of $1,500,000 as the fair value of approximately 7,000 acres of land under the Crow Indian Reservation required for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir; and

Whereas the Crow Indian Tribal Council on September 16, 1955, adopted a resolution proposing that the Crow Tribe be paid an annual rental of $1 million for a period of 50 years for the Yellowtail Dam right-of-way, after which ownership of the dam and powerplant would revert to tribal ownership, which resolution was subsequently rescinded; and

Whereas the Crow Tribal Council, by resolution No. 63 adopted on January 12, 1956, on the basis of a recommendation of its consulting engineer, set the value of Crow Indian land for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir right-of-way and offered to dispose of some to the United States for $5 million, stipulating that the Crow Tribal Council should retain mineral and recreation facility rights in the area; and

Whereas the Supreme Court in an opinion handed down January 23, 1956, held in the case of United States against Twin City Power Co. that the Government was not required to pay for undeveloped power-site values in acquiring land for hydroelectric developments; and

Whereas lands in Indian tribal ownership have heretofore been recognized as in category different from that of privately owned lands, as illustrated by the approval by the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of the Interior of substantial compensation to the Flathead Indian Tribe for the use of lands in Montana required in construction and operation of Kerr project on the Flathead River. In this instance by a license granted the Montana Power Co., the Federal Power Commission fixed the amount to be paid as compensation for the use of Flathead Indian tribal lands over a period of 20 years at $2,929,000; and

Whereas these as well as all other construction costs of power facilities, whether Federal or private, are passed on to the consumers through rates fixed under Federal or State laws; and

Whereas the economic and financial feasibility of the Yellowtail Dam development will be maintained primarily from power revenues notwithstanding the estimated increased costs due to higher valuation of the rights-of-way asked by the Crow Indians; and

Whereas there are urgent requirements for additional hydroelectric power to meet the expanding demands in eastern Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and elsewhere, served by the Missouri River Basin Public Power System of the Bureau of Reclamation as well as for irrigation pumping: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to accept the offer of the Crow Tribal Council in its resolution No. 63, of January 11, 1956, and pay to the Crow Tribal Council, for distribution to the individual members of the Crow Tribe as they may elect, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of $5 million: *Provided*, That approximately 30 percent of the qualified members of the Crow Tribe shall, within 30 days after the passage of this joint resolution, agree in writing by such means as the Secretary shall prescribe to grant the United States, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, right of entry to the Yellowtail Dam site and permit the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to carry on such activities as are necessary to initiate construction of the dam.

SEC. 2. The Crow Tribal Council, or the qualified individual members of the Crow Tribe, shall join in consenting to the conveyance to the United States of all rights (excepting minerals), title, and interest in said lands required for the Yellowtail Dam right-of-way which are in Indian ownership.

SEC. 3. Payment in cash or in such form as the Tribal Council may elect to carry out the direction set forth in this joint resolution shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior with the least possible delay.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That for the protection of the Crow Indians, fees and expenses of counsel for the Crow Indian Tribe in connection with the settlement of claims related to Yellowtail Dam rights-of-way shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and in no event shall exceed 1 percent of the net amount paid under authority of this resolution.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That from funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, for the Missouri River Basin project, there shall be transferred in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, to be available in accordance with the act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1543), the sum of $1,500,000 as just compensation for the transfer to the United States as herein provided of the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to certain tribal lands required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Yellowtail unit, Missouri River Basin project.

"SEC. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, there is hereby transferred to the United States the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont., hereinafter described under the headings 'Parcel A' and 'Parcel B' and in and to such lands, additional to parcels A and B, as the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, determines to be required for the construction thereon of minimum, basic recreational facilities for the accommodation of the public visiting the Yellowtail unit.

"PARCEL A

"Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 18; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, and containing 573.84 acres, more or less.

"A tract of unsurveyed, unallotted Indian land described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of the Big Horn River at a point on the west line of lot 9, section 18, township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, said point being at elevation 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the east line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 6 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian; thence southerly along the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to a point on the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, whose elevation is 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation on the westerly side of the Big Horn River; thence easterly along the said south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to a point of intersection with the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River; thence running upstream along the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River to a point of intersection with the south line of township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian; thence easterly along the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, to a point on the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, whose elevation is 3,675 feet; thence running downstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675 to a point of intersection with the west line of township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian; thence northerly along the west line of said township 6 south, range 31 east, to the point of beginning, and containing 4,771.6 acres, more or less.

"Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, further described as follows: Beginning at a point where the 3,675-foot contour to the left of the Big Horn River intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, said point being approximately 5,400 feet westerly of the point of intersection of the Big Horn River and the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 5.7 acres, more or less.

"Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation and along Hoodoo Creek further described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation where the 3,675-foot contour on the east bank of Hoodoo Creek intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to its intersection with the middle of the thread of Hoodoo Creek; thence running downstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 1.3 acres, more or less.

"The total area above described is 5,352.44 acres, more or less, situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

"PARCEL B

"Lots 1, 5, and 6 of section 18, lots 4, 6, 7, and 8, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 17, lots 6 and 7, section 16, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 325.50 acres, more or less, and situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

"(b) There is reserved from the right, title, and interest transferred as to parcel B, the Indian Irrigation Service canal and appurtenant facilities, Big Horn unit, Crow Indian Irrigation Department, as now constructed or as they may be hereafter modified, until such time as said canal and appurtenant facilities may be replaced.

"(c) Except as to such area as the Secretary determines to be required for the dam site and the construction and operating camp site, the right, title, and interest transferred shall be exclusive of the rights to minerals, including gas and oil, beneath the surface: *Provided*, That no permit, license, lease or other document covering the exploration for or the extraction of such minerals shall be granted by or under the authority of the Secretary except under such conditions and with such stipulations as the Secretary deems adequate to protect the interests of the United States in the construction, operation, maintenance and use of the Yellowtail unit.

"(d) The members of the Crow Tribe shall have the right to hunt and fish in and on the Yellowtail Reservoir and its shoreline, subject, however, to regulations, in the interests of conservation and proper operation, governing the corresponding use by members of the public generally.

"SEC. 3. Unless suit to determine whether an additional amount to that specified in section 1 hereof is due as just compensation is brought in the Court of Claims by the Crow Tribe within 3 years after the effective date of this joint resolution, the sum provided by section 1 hereof shall constitute full, complete and final settlement of any and all claims by the tribe on account of the transfer to the United States as therein provided of the tribe's right, title, and interest in and to the lands referred to in section 2 hereof. In the event of such suit, the court shall have jurisdiction as under section 1505, title 28, United States Code, and in determining just compensation shall take into account the sum specified in section 1 hereof and the rights reserved to the tribe by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 2 hereof. The amount embraced in such judgment, if any, as may be entered against the United States shall be deposited in the Treasury to be available in like manner as the sum specified in section 1 hereof. Review of the judgment entered shall be in the same manner, and subject to the same limitations, as govern in the case of other claims cognizable under the aforementioned section 1505."

Strike out all of the preamble.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming."

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135), a resolution similar to House Joint Resolution 516.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Texas mean in lieu of the House resolution?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

By unanimous consent, the proceedings whereby House Joint Resolution 516 was passed were vacated.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir were authorized for construction by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of section 9 (a) of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), for power production, irrigation, flood control, and other conservation purposes; and

Whereas under appropriations by the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, has expended more than $2,500,000 for investigations and preparation of preliminary plans and designs for Yellowtail Dam as a part of the Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project; and

Whereas three Secretaries of the Interior have found Yellowtail Dam feasible from an economic, financial, and engineering standpoint and recommended the appropriation of funds to initiate its construction; and

Whereas the Congress, on the recommendation of its Appropriations Committees, in the Public Works Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1956, included an allocation of $4 million to initiate construction of Yellowtail Dam in the construction and rehabilitation funds for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; and

Whereas the President of the United States on July 15, 1955, signed into law the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1956, including funds for initiation of Yellowtail Dam construction and the Bureau of the Budget subsequently approved recommendations of the Department of the Interior for the apportionment of funds under the reclamation program for fiscal year 1956 to initiate said construction; and

Whereas the President has recommended in the fiscal year 1957 budget an additional $10,850,000 to continue construction of Yellowtail Dam, thus giving additional sanction to the previous action of the Congress in this respect; and

Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs had recommended, and the Department of the Interior had approved, an appraisal of $1,500,000 as the fair value of approximately 7,000 acres of land under the Crow Indian Reservation required for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir; and

Whereas the Crow Indian Tribal Council on September 16, 1955, adopted a resolution proposing that the Crow Tribe be paid an annual rental of $1 million for a period of 50 years for the Yellowtail Dam right-of-way, after which ownership of the dam and powerplant would revert to tribal ownership, which resolution was subsequently rescinded; and

Whereas the Crow Tribal Council, by resolution No. 63 adopted on January 12, 1956, on the basis of a recommendation of its consulting engineer, set the value of Crow Indian land for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir right-of-way and offered to consent to the transfer of same to the United States for $5 million, stipulating that the Crow Tribal Council should retain mineral and recreation facility rights in the area; and

Whereas the Supreme Court in an opinion handed down January 23, 1956, held in the case of United States against Twin City Power Co. that the Government was not required to pay for undeveloped power site values in acquiring land for hydroelectric developments; and

Whereas lands in Indian tribal ownership have heretofore been recognized as in category different from that of privately owned lands, as illustrated by the approval by the Federal Power Commission and the Secretary of the Interior of substantial compensation to the Flathead Indian Tribe for the use of lands in Montana required in construction and operation of Kerr project on the Flathead River. (In this instance by a license granted the Montana Power Co. the Federal Power Commission fixed the amount to be paid as compensation for the use of Flathead Indian tribal lands over a period of 20 years at $2,929,000); and

Whereas these as well as all other construction costs of power facilities, whether Federal or private, are passed on to the consumers through rates fixed under Federal or State laws; and

Whereas the economic and financial feasibility of the Yellowtail Dam development will be maintained primarily from power revenues notwithstanding the estimated increased costs due to higher valuation of the rights-of-way asked by the Crow Indians; and

Whereas there are urgent requirements for additional hydroelectric power to meet the expanding demands in eastern Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and elsewhere, served by the Missouri River Basin public power system of the Bureau of Reclamation as well as for irrigation pumping: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") be authorized and directed to accept the offer of the Crow Tribal Council, acting on behalf of the Crow Indian Tribe, in its resolution No. 63 of January 11, 1956, as clarified with respect to recreational and related purposes by its resolution No. 70 of February 18, 1956, for the payment of $5 million for consent to and the transfer of right-of-way required for the construction and operation of Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, out of funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and allocated to the Missouri River Basin project: *Provided*, That the right of entry to the Yellowtail Dam site to permit the said Secretary, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to initiate and carry on construction, and operation and maintenance of the dam shall not be conditioned on the consummation of the transfer of the interest herein referred to in this joint resolution.

SEC. 2. The Crow Tribal Council, or the qualified individual members of the Crow Tribe, as the Secretary may determine is required, shall consent to the conveyance to the United States of all rights (except mineral, including oil and gas), title and interest in said lands required for the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir right-of-way described in said tribal resolution No. 63: *Provided*, That in the exercise of such mineral rights and of the recreational and related purposes referred to in section 1 of this resolution there shall be no interference with the construction or operation of the dam and reservoir.

SEC. 3. There shall be transferred in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians, the sum of $5 million set forth in section 1 of this resolution as just compensation for the transfer to the United States as herein provided of the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to the certain tribal lands required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Yellowtail unit, Missouri River Basin project. The Secretary, with the cooperation of the Crow Tribe of Indians, shall proceed with all dispatch possible to carry out the provisions of this resolution to the end that construction of Yellowtail Dam shall be initiated promptly: *Pro-*

vided, That for the protection of the Crow Indians, fees and expenses of counsel for the Crow Indian Tribe in connection with the settlement of claims related to Yellowtail Dam right-of-way shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and in no event shall exceed 1 percent of the net amount paid under authority of this resolution.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: Strike out all after the enacting clause of Senate Joint Resolution 135 and insert the provision of House Joint Resolution 516 as agreed to:

"That from funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, for the Missouri River Basin project, there shall be transferred in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, to be available in accordance with the act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1543), the sum of $1,500,000 as just compensation for the transfer to the United States as herein provided of the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to certain tribal lands required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Yellowtail unit, Missouri River Basin project.

"SEC. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, there is hereby transferred to the United States the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to lands situated in the Big Horn County, Mont., hereinafter described under the headings "Parcel A" and "Parcel B" and in and to such lands, additional to parcels A and B, as the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, determines to be required for the construction thereon of minimum basic recreational facilities for the accommodation of the public visiting the Yellowtail unit.

"PARCEL A

"Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 18; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meredian, and containing 573.84 acres, more or less.

"A tract of unsurveyed, unallotted Indian land described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of the Big Horn River at a point on the west line of lot 9, section 18, township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, said point being at elevation 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the east line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 6 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian; thence southerly along the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to a point on the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, whose elevation is 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation on the westerly side of the Big Horn River; thence easterly along the said south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to a point of intersection with the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River; thence running upstream along the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River to a point of intersection with the south line of township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian; thence easterly along the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, to a point on the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, whose elevation is 3,675 feet; thence running downstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675 to a point of intersection with the west line of township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian; thence northerly along the west line of said township 6 south, range 31 east, to the point of beginning, and containing 4,771.6 acres, more or less.

"Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, further described as follows: Beginning at a point where the 3,675-foot contour to the left of the Big Horn River intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, said point being approximately 5,400 feet westerly of the point of intersection of the Big Horn River and the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 5.7 acres, more or less.

"Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation and along Hoodoo Creek further described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation where the 3,675-foot contour on the east bank of Hoodoo Creek intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to its intersection with the middle of the thread of Hoodoo Creek; thence running downstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 1.3 acres, more or less.

"The total area above described is 5,352.44 acres, more or less, situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

"PARCEL B

"Lots 1, 5, and 6 of section 18, lots 4, 6, 7, and 8, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 17, lots 6 and 7, section 16, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 325.50 acres, more or less, and situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

"(b) There is reserved from the right, title, and interest transferred as to parcel B, the Indian Irrigation Service canal and appurtenant facilities, Big Horn unit, Crow Indian Irrigation Department, as now constructed or as they may be hereafter modified, until such time as said canal and appurtenant facilities may be replaced.

"(c) Except as to such area as the Secretary determines to be required for the dam site and the construction and operating camp site, the right, title and interest transferred shall be exclusive of the rights to minerals, including gas and oil, beneath the surface: *Provided,* That no permit, license, lease, or other document covering the exploration for or the extraction of such minerals shall be granted by or under the authority of the Secretary except under such conditions and with such stipulations as the Secretary deems adequate to protect the interests of the United States in the construction, operation, maintenance and use of the Yellowtail unit.

"(d) The members of the Crow Tribe shall have the right to hunt and fish in and on the Yellowtail Reservoir and its shoreline, subject, however, to regulations, in the interests of conservation and proper operation, governing the corresponding use by members of the public generally.

"SEC. 3. Unless suit to determine whether an additional amount to that specified in section 1 hereof is due as just compensation is brought in the Court of Claims by the Crow Tribe within 3 years after the effective date of this joint resolution, the sum provided by section 1 hereof shall constitute full, complete, and final settlement of any and all claims by the tribe on account of the transfer to the United States as therein provided of the tribe's right, title, and interest in and to the lands referred to in section 2 hereof. In the event of such suit, the court shall have jurisdiction as under section 1505, title 28, United States Code and in determining just compensation shall take into account the sum specified in section 1 hereof and the rights reserved to the tribe by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 2 hereof. The amount embraced in such judgment, if any, as may be entered against the United States shall be deposited in the Treasury to be available in like manner as the sum specified in section 1 hereof. Review of the judgment entered shall be in the same manner, and subject to the same limitations, as govern in the case of other claims cognizable under the aforementioned section 1505."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar resolution (H. J. Res. 516) was laid on the table.

IMPOUNDING OF MAIL IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9842) to authorize the Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) whenever the Postmaster General shall determine during proceedings before him that in the administration of the act of August 16, 1950 (39 U. S. C. 259a), such action is necessary to the effective enforcement of such act, he may enter an interim order directing that mail addressed to any person be held and detained by the postmaster at the post office of delivery for a period of 20 days from the effective date of such order. Notice of such order, advising such person of the holding and detention and setting forth in specific detail the reasons therefor, together with a copy of this act, and the aforesaid act of August 16, 1950, shall be sent forthwith by registered or certified mail to such person at the post office at which such mail is to be held and detained. Any such order for the holding and detention of mail addressed to any person shall expire at the end of the 20 days after the issuance thereof unless the Postmaster General shall file, prior to the expiration of such 20-day period, a petition in the United States district court for the district in which the post office in which such mail is held or detained is situated, for an order

directing that mail addressed to such person be held and detained for such further period as the court shall determine. Notice of the filing of any such petition shall be given forthwith by the clerk of the court in which such petition is filed to such person, who shall have 5 days in which to appear and show cause why such order should not issue. If, upon all the evidence before it, the court shall determine that the continued withholding and detention of mail addressed to such person is reasonable and necessary to the effective enforcement of the act of August 16, 1950, it shall forthwith issue an order directing that mail addressed to such person be held and detained by the postmaster at the office of delivery until conclusion of the proceeding by the Postmaster General or until further order of the court. If the court shall determine, upon all the evidence before it, that the continued withholding and detention of mail addressed to such person is not reasonable or necessary in the administration of such act, it shall dismiss the petition and order all mail addressed to such person held or detained in any post office to be released forthwith for delivery. An appeal from the order of the court shall be allowed as in civil causes. Any order of the Postmaster General or of the district court, under this act, may be dissolved by such court at any time for cause, including failure to conduct expeditiously the proceedings instituted against such person before the Postmaster General with respect to the act of August 16, 1950 (39 U. S. C. 259a). When, under any order herein authorized to be issued by the Postmaster General or the district court, a person's mail is detained and held by the postmaster at the office of delivery, such person shall have the right to examine said mail and receive such mail as clearly is not connected with the alleged unlawful activity.

(b) As used in this act the term "person" means any individual, firm, corporation, company, partnership, or association.

(c) Action by the Postmaster General in issuing the interim order provided for herein and petitioning for a continuance of such order under this act, shall not be subject to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (ch. 19, title 5, U. S. C.).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, after "registered", insert "or certified."

Page 2, line 16, strike out the word "who" and insert in lieu thereof "at the post office at which the mail is being detained (or otherwise as the clerk of the court shall determine to be appropriate), and such person."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CONFERRING CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA TO THE CITY OF HENDERSON, NEV.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2267) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of Nevada to the city of Henderson, Nev.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the city of Henderson, Nev., upon the payment by the city into the Treasury of the United States, not more than 5 years after the Secretary has notified the city of the purchase price, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the lands to be conveyed as determined by the Secretary upon the appraisal of those lands, a patent for the following-described lands, situated in the State of Nevada and comprising approximately 6,859 acres (all range references are to the Mount Diablo base and meridian):

(1) All of sections 2, 3, 4, and 24, township 22 south, range 62 east.

(2) All of section 33, township 21 south, range 63 east.

(3) The east half of section 8; the east half of section 17; east half of section 20; west half of section 21; the east half and the northwest quarter of section 28; all of sections 30, 31, 32; all in township 22 south, range 63 east.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall be made subject to any existing valid claims against the lands described in the first section of this act, and to any reservations necessary to protect continuing uses of those lands by the United States.

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

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7190) restoring to tribal ownership certain lands upon the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the undisposed-of lands of the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., dealt with by the act of March 22, 1906 (43 Stat. 80), are hereby restored to tribal ownership to be held in trust by the United States to the same extent as all other tribal lands on the existing reservation, subject to any existing valid rights.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of effecting land consolidations between the Colville Indians and non-Indians in Ferry and Okanogan Counties, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, with the consent of the tribal council as evidenced by a resolution adopted in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of the tribe, under such regulations as he may prescribe, sell tribal lands in connection with the acquisition of lieu lands, and to acquire through purchase, exchange, or relinquishment, lands or any interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights. The acquisition of lands pursuant to this act shall be limited to lands within the boundary of the reservation. Exchanges of lands, including improvements thereon, shall be made on the basis of approximate equal value. This section shall apply equally to trust or other restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased. In carrying out the provisions of this act, if non-Indian lands are involved the board of county commissioners of counties in which land is located shall by proper resolution consent before such non-Indian land is acquired for the tribe or an individual Indian. No lands or interests in lands owned by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation shall be subject to disposition hereafter without the consent of the duly authorized governing body of the tribes, and no lands or interests in lands shall be acquired for the tribes without the consent of the said governing body.

SEC. 3. Title to lands or any interest therein acquired pursuant to this act shall be taken in the name of the United States of America in trust for the tribe or individual Indian and shall be nontaxable as other tribal and allotted trust Indian lands of the Colville Reservation.

SEC. 4. The agreement entered into by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and Okanogan and Ferry Counties of the State of Washington on April 21, 1954, is hereby ratified and approved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike the figure "43" and insert the figure "34."

Page 2, line 4, strike the word "sell" and insert the words "to sell or exchange."

Page 2, lines 11 to 13, strike the sentence reading:

"This section shall apply equally to trust or other restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased."

Page 3, following line 6, add the following new section:

"SEC. 5. The Business Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation shall, in accordance with resolution numbered 1955-33, dated April 8, 1955, of the Colville Business Council, submit to the Secretary of the Interior within 5 years from the date of enactment of this act proposed legislation providing for the termination of Federal supervision over the property and affairs of the Confederated Tribes and their members within a reasonable time after the submission of such proposed legislation."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN MINNESOTA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8225) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to add to the Pipestone National Monument such part of the Pipestone school reserve, not exceeding 250 acres, as he deems necessary to protect archeological remains, to acquire by purchase or condemnation not exceeding 10 acres of non-Federal land, as he deems necessary to improve the boundary and administration of the Pipestone National Monument Federal land, and to redefine the exterior boundaries of the Pipestone National Monument to include the lands so transferred and acquired pursuant to this act. All lands added to the Pipestone National Monument pursuant to this act shall be subject to the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the act of August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 804).

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

PAYMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES ON CERTAIN PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9207) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 887), as

amended by section 5 of the act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 779), and by the act of April 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 121), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide by agreement with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, a subdivision of the State of New Mexico, for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on newly reclaimed Pueblo Indian lands and lands purchased by the United States by virtue of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), as amended, for certain Pueblo Indians, are hereby extended for an additional period of 10 years to 1965.

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

LAND HELD IN TRUST FOR SEMINOLE INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9451) to provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Seminole Indians and to provide that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for Seminole Indians.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the equitable title to the lands and interests in lands together with the improvements thereon, acquired by the United States under authority of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and section 55 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 750, 781), administrative jurisdiction over which was transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 7868, dated April 15, 1938, is hereby conveyed to the Seminole Tribe of Indians in the State of Florida, and such lands and interests are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Seminole Tribe of Indians in the State of Florida in the same manner and to the same extent as other land held in trust for such tribe.

SEC. 2. The lands declared to be held in trust for the Seminole Tribe of Indians in the State of Florida under the first section of this act and all lands which have been acquired by the United States for the Seminole Tribe of Indians in the State of Florida under authority of the act entitled "An act to conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system for Indians; to grant certain rights of home rule to Indians; to provide for vocational education for Indians; and for other purposes" approved June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), are hereby declared to be a reservation for the use and benefit of such Seminole Tribe in Florida.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall deprive any Indian of any individual right, ownership, right of possession, or contract right he may have in any land or interest in land referred to in this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, after "1938", insert "for the use of the Seminole Tribe."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That completes the call of the Consent Calendar today.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL AID TO WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT AS AMENDED

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5790) to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8 (a), added by the act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 631), to the act of September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife restoration projects, and for other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting therefrom the words and figures reading "not exceeding $25,000 for Hawaii", and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "not exceeding $50,000 for Hawaii".

With the following committee amendments:

Section 2 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ed., sec. 669a) is amended by striking out the period at its end and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the words "and the term 'State' shall be construed to mean and include the several States and the Territory of Hawaii."

SEC. 2. Section 8 (a) of said act, as added by the act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 632) and amended by the act of August 3, 1950 (64 Stat. 399; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ed., sec. 669g-1), is amended (i) by striking out the words "the Division of Game and Fish of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii,", (ii) by striking out the words "not exceeding $25,000 for Hawaii,", and (iii) by striking out the word "Territories" wherever the same appears and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Territory of Alaska".

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 431; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ed., sec. 777a) is amended by striking out the period at its end and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the words "and the term 'State' shall be construed to mean and include the several States and the Territory of Hawaii.".

SEC. 4. Section 12 of said act (64 Stat. 434; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ed., sec. 777k) is amended (i) by striking out the words "the Division of Game and Fish of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii,", (ii) by striking out the words "not exceeding $25,000 for Hawaii,", and (iii) by striking out the word "Territories" wherever the same appears and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Territory of Alaska".

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this act shall be applicable only with respect to fiscal years beginning after the passage of this act. Until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii held after the passage of this act, the assent of the Governor of the Territory shall be sufficient for the purposes of the assent requirements set forth in section 1 of said Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (50 Stat. 917; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ed., sec. 669) and in section 1 of said Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (64 Stat. 430; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ed., sec. 777).

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill relating to the application in the Territory of Hawaii of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TROUT HATCHERY IN PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST, N. C.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9822) to provide for the establishment of a trout hatchery on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, after consulting with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish, equip, operate, and maintain a trout hatchery at an appropriate location on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest, N. C.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $375,000 to carry out this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "establish," insert "construct."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

REDEMPTION OF CERTAIN UNUSED STAMPS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5256) to provide for the redemption of certain unused stamps.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to supplement and support the Migratory Bird Conservation Act by providing funds for the acquisition of areas for use as migratory bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds, for developing and administering such areas, for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and regulations thereunder, and for other purposes," approved March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451), is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Postmaster General shall provide by regulations for the redemption on or before the 30th day of June of each fiscal year of any such unused stamps issued for such year which have been sold to retail dealers for resale to their customers and have not been resold by such dealers.".

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 1 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended by section 1 of the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378; 16 U. S. C., 1952 edition, sec. 718a), is hereby amended by striking out the words 'no person over 16 years of age', and by inserting in lieu thereof the words 'no person who has attained the age of 16 years'.

"SEC. 2. The last two sentences of section 2 of said act of March 16, 1934, as amended by section 2 of said act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 379; 16 U. S. C., 1952 edition,, sec. 718b), are hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'Each such stamp shall expire and be void after the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance. The Postmaster General, pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him shall provide for the redemption, on or before the 30th day of June of each fiscal year, of blocks composed of two or more attached unused stamps issued for such year that were sold on consignment to retail dealers for resale to their customers and that have not been resold by such dealers. As used in this section, the term "retail dealers" means persons regularly engaged in the business of retailing hunting or fishing equipment, and persons duly authorized to act as agents of a State or political subdivision thereof for the sale of State or county hunting or fishing licenses'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the redemption by the Post Office Department of certain unsold Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, and to clarify the requirements with respect to the age of hunters who must possess Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FISH HATCHERY AT MILES CITY, MONT.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8810) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery in the vicinity of Miles City, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, to construct, equip, maintain, and operate, a new fish hatchery in the vicinity of Miles City, Mont.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, at the end of the line insert "establish."

Page 1, line 4, after the word "equip", strike out "maintain, and."

Page 1, line 4, after the word "operate," insert "and maintain."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "appropriated", strike out "such sums as may be necessary" and insert "the sum of $465,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

THE LATE CAPT. JOHN SNYDER DELANO, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN PILOTS' ASSOCIATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of loss that I address the House today. This loss is not only a personal one touching many persons, but also a great national loss, particularly to the entire complex that makes up the merchant marine.

I refer to Capt. John Snyder Delano, president, American Pilots Association, to whom death came suddenly in his home on Sunday morning, April 29, while he was discussing ships, his favorite subject, with his good close friend, Rear Adm. Halert C. Shepheard. Captain Delano, affectionately known as Bud to his thousands of friends, suffered a severe stroke not quite a year ago, just before he was to celebrate his 66th birthday and his 50th year as a pilot. A native of Baltimore, he made his way from apprentice in the Association of Maryland Pilots in 1906 to the presidency of the American Pilots Association. So respected was he by the membership of the national association and so valued were his services that he was successively reelected to head the association since 1932, a span of 25 years. He had previously served as president of the Maryland Pilots Association for several terms.

Bud Delano grew up amidst the lore and tradition of the sea. His father, Joseph Delano, was a sea captain. With his family heritage and his youth in the great port of Baltimore, it was inevitable that his career would follow a maritime course.

As a State pilot and head of the American Pilots Association, he was imbued with fierce pride in the long history of the State pilot system, jealously guarded its preservation, and strove constantly ever to increase its service to the trade and commerce of the United States.

When World War II came, Captain Delano led his entire membership and all their facilities into the service of the Nation in its overwhelming overseas war effort. He was justly honored for his wartime service with the Coast Guard when President Truman awarded him the Legion of Merit in 1946.

I will not recite the many organizations devoted to the American merchant marine to which he belonged or the many honors and citations of devoted service which he received during his distinguished career. Suffice it to say that these things signify a vital and dedicated life. As Bud Delano leaves us to continue in a higher service, I am proud to have been his friend. He enriched the lives of all who knew him.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the Private Calendar will be called.

ERNEST B. SANDERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 415) for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ELI E. HOOD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 419) for the relief of Eli E. Hood.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) Eli E. Hood, 5077927, chief boiler tender, United States Navy (retired), is hereby relieved of all liability to the United States for repayment of the whole or any part of the sum of $2,011.24 representing the overpayment of retired pay received by him during the period of June 1942 through June 1954, such payment resulting from the erroneous crediting, through no fault of his own, of service as an enlisted member of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, subsequently determined to have been unauthorized in the computation of his retired pay.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Eli E. Hood an amount equal to such sums as may have been paid by him or deducted from his retired pay, in repayment of such erroneously paid sum: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid, or delivered to, or received by, any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

C. H. BALDWIN

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 438) providing that the bill, H. R. 6893, and all accompanying papers shall be referred to the United States Court of Claims.

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

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6893) entitled "A bill for the relief of C. H. Baldwin," together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections and report to the House, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient

to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal and equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

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

SEYMOUR ROBERTSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3532) for the relief of Seymour Robertson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Seymour Robertson, of Pearl River, N. Y., the sum of $1,269.01. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Seymour Robertson against the United States for loss of compensation incurred by him between April 21, 1944, and November 27, 1944, the period during which he was denied the opportunity to perform service in the field service of the Post Office Department following his discharge from the United States Navy: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

OHIO CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5591) for the relief of the Ohio Casualty Insurance Co.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

P. R. MARKLEY, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5691) for the relief of P. R. Markley, Inc.

Mr. PELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MAJ. GEN. JULIUS KLEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7835) for the relief of Maj. Gen. Julius Klein.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, Illinois National Guard (retired) (Army service No. O327822), of Chicago, Ill., be, and he hereby is, relieved of all liability to refund to the United States armory drill and administrative function pay in the sum of $2,204.76 paid to him for services as colonel, Quartermaster Corps, 623d Quartermaster Group, Illinois National Guard, during the period from February 16, 1948, to November 9, 1949. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this act.

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

CLYDE R. STEVENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8041) for the relief of Clyde R. Stevens.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to pay, out of money heretofore made available for the eradication of the disease vesicular exanthema in swine, to Clyde R. Stevens, San Antonio, Tex., the sum of $13,539.06. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Clyde R. Stevens against the United States arising out of the destruction, in January, April, and May of 1953, of swine owned by him because of the infection and exposure of such swine to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema. Such sum represents 50 percent of the amount of losses incurred by the said Clyde R. Stevens by reason of the destruction of such swine, 50 percent of the amount of such losses having been heretofore paid to him by the State of Texas: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

F. M. BRYSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8867) for the relief of the estate of F. M. Bryson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of F. M. Bryson, Raymond, Ga., who formerly did business as Bryson Planing Mill, the sum of $937.60. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the estate of F. M. Bryson against the United States on account of the failure of the Small Defense Plants Administration to advise the Bryson Planning Mill of the financial condition of the Wood Specialty Manufacturing Co., Suwanee, Ga., prior to the shipment of lumber to the latter company as directed by the Small Defense Plants Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, strike out the word "Planning" and insert the word "Planing."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

VINCENT P. SVELNIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10006) for the relief of Vincent P. Svelnis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Vincent P. Svelnis, Boston, Mass., the sum of $500. Such sum represents reimbursement to the said Vincent P. Svelnis for paying out of his own funds a judgment rendered against him in the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, arising out of an accident occurring in January 1952, when the said Vincent P. Svelnis was operating a Government vehicle in the course of his duties as an employee of the Post Office Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures and insert in lieu thereof "446."

Page 2, line 3 after the word "Act", strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

HARRY F. FERRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10013) for the relief of Sfc. Henry F. Ferry.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sfc. Henry F. Ferry, Headquarters Detachment, 367th Transportation Battalion (Amphibious Truck), Fort Story, Va., the sum of $638.35, in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim against the United States for the destruction of his household goods and personal property which were destroyed when the Portuguese flagship, *Vila do Porto*, upon which the property was being shipped from Lisbon, Portugal, to the United States, went aground due to a severe storm and sank on March 20, 1955. The amount of $638.35 is

in addition to the amount of $2,500 already administratively paid to him under the provisions of the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, as amended (31 U. S. C. 222c): *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

GOSHEN VENEER CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10092) for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, having its principal place of business at Goshen, Ind., a sum consisting of $75,000, representing the amount reported by the United States Court of Claims to the Congress in response to House Resolution 814, 81st Congress, 2d session (Congressional No. 17865, decided March 2, 1954), in full settlement of their claims against the United States as a result of having lost their business by reason of an overexpansion of its facilities urged and encouraged by the War Department of the United States in anticipation of the requirements of the projected wartime wooden aircraft program and the subsequent abandonment of that program by the War Department before amortization could be effected: *Provided,* That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 25 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated," strike out the word "to", and insert "Dow M. Gorham, administrator of the estate of Charles E. Gorham, the sum of $12,750; to Dow W. Gorham, administrator of the estate of Nellie A. Gorham, the sum of $2,250; to Elizabeth Dow Snoke, administrator of the estate of Ethel B. Dow, the sum of $21,000; to Elizabeth Dow Snoke, the sum of $2,250; to Barbara Dow Bowen, the sum of $8,250; and to Dow M. Gorham, the sum of $22,500,".

Page 1, line 7, strike out "a sum consisting to $75,000,".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk reported the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, strike out "amount" and insert "amounts".

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORRESTER to the committee amendment: Page 2, line 5, strike out "amounts" and insert "amount."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

COMDR. COOK CLELAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10191) for the relief of Comdr. Cook Cleland.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cook Cleland, commander, United States Navy, the sum of $435. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Comdr. Cook Cleland against the United States for the payment of five money orders which he purchased on or about September 12, 1942 aboard the United States Steamship *Wasp,* and which were lost, together with all records thereof, when such vessel was sunk by enemy action on September 15, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

MRS. ELIZABETH SHENEKJI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7702) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Shenekji.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $500 to Mrs. Elizabeth Shenekji, 160 Montclair Avenue, Clifton, N. J., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as reimbursement for bond posted for her sister, Samie Safaie, in November 1950, I & NS No. 0300-354051: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent therof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 228) approving the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

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

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress approves the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has determined that such alien is qualified under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 403; 68 Stat. 1044):

A-7294280, Awad, Hazem Issa.
A-7292377, Blumsztajn, Jankiel B.
E-12305, Cabanski, Edmund Stanislaus.
A-9686777, Chan, Gar also known as Gar Ding Chan.
A-6851486, Chang, Irving Beilin.
A-19135387, Chang, Amos Hwei-Cheh.
A-6703345, Chao, Ping Chang also known as Ping Chang.
A-1041758, Chao, Shou-Ting.
A-7921052, Chao, Anna-Shun-Ting.
A-8829313, Chen, Long Wen also known as Robert Chen.
A-6083615, Chen, Yu.
A-6967624, Chen, Hwei Ju Chang.
A-6236867, Chen, James Yu-Ping.
A-6620712, Chen, Marjory Liu.
A-7396904, Chen, Daniel Bo Yen formerly Bo Yen Chen.
A-7390333, Chen, Olivia An Ran (nee Ho).
V-812955, Cen, Shih-Yun (Allen).
A-7247325, Cheng, Ming Tzu.
A-9694636, Cheng, Wan Man.
A-9558812, Chia, Chee.
A-8870665, Chiang, Philomena or Chiang Yu-Ching also known as Sister Margaret Mary.
A-6848448, Chiang, Sing Pao.
A-6848172, Chien, Chien Chih.
0900-76967, Ching, Zee Yah.
A-6986484, Ching-Guee, Shia or Sister Mary Ursula.
A-10141592, Chow, Ching Te.
V-753917, Chu, Wai-Quan Chao.
A-7282145, Chu, Ro Lin Hsiung.
0300-460097, Chu, Sen Sun.
A-10141587, Chuang, Theodore Hsin-I.
A-6422502, Chung, Anthony Chi-Wu.
A-6429288, Chung, Jean.
E-084282, Deutsch, Joseph.
0300-372142, Deutsch, Sprinca or Sprinza Deutsch.
A-7244888, Diller, Izak Jakub also known as Jack Diller.
0300-322285, Dong, Lai Tong.
A-7357115, Dunnous, Jack or Yacoub (Jacob) Isaac Dunnous.
A-8876905, Fabisiak, Jane.
A-8876903, Fabisiak, Arlene.
A-8876904, Fabisiak, Martha.
A-7274363, Feng, Norma nee Wang.
A-7865108, Freund, Leopold.
A-7456034, Fried, Zolton.
A-7837290, Friedman, Efraim.
0300-351008, Friedman, Elizabeth.
A-6794982, Gensel, Aron.
A-6967503, Guee-Lung, Lee or Sister Mary Jordan.
A-7286951, Hegedus, John Steven also known as Janos Jegedus.
A-10141553, Ho, Duane Ying.
A-7299373, Ho, Louis Ting.
A-6642006, Ho, Pei-Shih.
A-7357781, Ho, Peter Wen-T'Sung.
0300-344935, Hoo, Sing Hour.
A-10141544, Huang, Jack Shih-Ta.
A-7414824, Huang, Robert Chi Tong.
A-6285850, Huang, Tsi.
A-6285857, Huang, Soo Mu.
A-6847801, Huang, Teh Cheng.
A-10141539, Hui, Kit Ming.
A-10141566, Hui, Shui Tong.

A-10141567, Hui, Sinclair Shui-Shing.
A-6986479, Hung-Sheng, Wang or Sister Mary Carina.
A-8870667, Hsia, Gau Yueh or Sister Malia.
A-6967610, Hsiang, Wen Cheng or Sister Mary Wendelin.
A-6704369, Hsiao, Shen-Shan also known as William Shen-Shan Hsiao.
A-6848557, Hsu, Chieh-Su.
A-6967722, Jung, Han Yung also known as Sister M. Jacoma.
A-7399687, Junik, Berl.
T-2056002, Kalan, Franc.
T-2056001, Kalan, Stefka.
1536/52, Kalan, Dusan Franc.
1536/53, Kalan, Darko Stefan.
A-10141576, Koo, Benjamin Yee Chieh.
A-6142215, Kuo, Hsing-Kuo.
A-3639250, Kuo, Tse-Chiu.
A-10141757, Kuo, Hsu-Hua King.
V-1525096, Kuofan, Anthony.
A-8870666, Lai, Pao Sui also known as Sister M. Theresa.
0900-57550, Lee, Chang Ling.
0900-45771, Lee, Charlotte Ho.
A-7078187, Lee, Chen-Hsi.
A-10035416, Lee, Wah Hee alias Lee Wah Hee, Leung Fung or Fung Lung.
A-6982265, Lee, Winston Foong-Zung.
0200-86892, Li, Hon Chi.
0300-460546, Li, Shu-Hua.
0300-460547, Li, Wang Wen Tien.
A-7202726, Liang, Yu Bing.
A-6986530, Lien-Ying, Chu or Sister Mary Eugenia.
A-6851676, Lin, Cheng Shan.
A-7274382, Lin, Jean Chen (nee Chih-Ying Chen).
A-7292430, Liu, Chi Kong.
A-7436597, Liu, Joseph Tsu Chieh.
A-6737205, Liu, Pei-Tsing.
A-6976663, Liu, Sheng Kuang.
A-10141632, Liu, Yung-Ling.
A-10141633, Liu, Tung Seng.
A-10141634, Liu, Korbin.
A-6620802, Loh, Wen Ying.
0300-398365, Loo, Jack H., also known as Loo Yee King.
A-8870414, Lu, Wan-Ging.
A-6848570, Lu, Peter Tseng-Li.
A-6986529, Luee-Hsiang, Chow or Sister Mary Francesca.
A-6986564, Ma, Chi Pei.
A-6730632, Ma, James Hsien-Ne.
A-6967747, Min, Chang Wen or Sister Mary Charlene.
A-7295516, Ming-Hsien, Wu or Linga Wu.
A-6959749, Mozes, Abram.
A-8106523, Mozes, Malke.
A-7274536, Nieh, Chung-San.
0200-86445, Nieh, Nicholas Yun-Chuan.
A-6967510, Pan, Hsi Lung.
A-7274523, Pan, Vivian Chang.
A-7913544, Pewzner, Schulim Ber.
0300-464390, Pewzner, Rachael (nee Nenanow).
0946097, Sumarin, Mikhaiovna Klavdia also known as Claudia Gregory.
A-7450208, Samarin, Elena also known as Helen Gregory.
A-7988231, Shao, William Hoyang.
A-6967665, Shen, Dora Chung-Yuin.
0300-468333, Shen, Irene I-Chuan.
0300-468335, Shen, Isabel I-Hsi.
0300-457386, Shen, Victor.
A-7292431, Shew, Bradford Shin formerly Shin Kay Shew.
A-8082801, Shih-Yu-How, Agnes also known as Sister Theresa Shih-Yu-Haw.
A-6986538, Siu-Chen, Yu, or Sister Mary Stephana.
A-7415078, Sung, David Nguah Nyen or Sung Nguah Nyen.
A-7421087, Sung, Eling Waung.
A-7248500, Sung, Rhoda Yun-Yuan.
0300-459558, Szabo, Paul.
A-10141615, Sze, Marian Woo.
A-7367977, Tai, Shih Sheng.
A-7436692, Tan, Li-Te.
A-6923725, Tao, Clinton Wei-Hsun.
A-8227223, Tao, James Fu.
A-8235312, Teitelbaum, Moses.
E-084223, Teitelbaum, Jenny (nee Bergfeld).
A-6567124, Tsao, Yao-Chen.
A-8870436, Tsien, Wei Shiang.
A-6851339, Tso, Tien-Chioh.
A-6986555, Tso, Margaret Yu-Yi Lu.
A-10141601, Twanmo, Chong.
A-10141602, Twanmo, Katty C.
A-6691440, Vogel, Catherine Nai-Yung Chen.
A-6847913, Wang, Hsi-lan.
A-7391681, Wang, Kien Ming or James Kien-Ming Wang.
A-10141616, Wang, Ko Tsan.
A-10141617, Wang, Yu Er.
A-10141618, Wang, Eng Chou.
A-10141619, Wang, Don Cue.
A-10141620, Wang, You Lue.
A-10141549, Wang, Lai-Hsing.
A-7445763, Wang, Rosalind Mei-Lin.
V-1336131, Wang, Sze-Tseng.
A-7992595, Weismann, Eli.
A-6033441, Woo, Ching Chang.
A-8057901, Woo, Jeannette Ewoh Yu.
A-9825135, Wojtal, Stanislaw.
A-2225355, Wong, Tit.
A-7078167, Wu, Cheng-Kang.
A-6980066, Wu, Jen-Pei or Zung-Pah Woo.
A-10141763, Wu, Shang Ying.
A-7143986, Yang, An Tzu.
A-6699853, Yang, David.
A-7285805, Yang, George Chao-Chih.
A-7910949, Yang, Dora Hsi-Chun.
A-6848670, Yang, Jen Tsi.
A-7393985, Yang, David.
A-7393986, Yang, Katherine Louise.
A-6967652, Yang, May also known as Tze-Hsin Yang.
A-7274375, Yao, Lin-En also known as Josephine Yao.
A-6703474, Yeh, Ching Siang Tang Yeh.
A-6855617, Yeh, Pai Tao.
A-6986481, Ying, Cheng Yuin.
E-094700, Yip, Kam Yung.
A-8870669, Yu, You Li also known as Sister Anna.
A-6986531, Yu-Lung, Fan or Sister Mary Fulgence.
A-8153741, Yung-Chang, Chen.
A-8039402, Yurman, Gino.
A-7184186, Bilinska, Helena Marie.
E-096405, Chan, Dai or Chan Dai or Da Chen.
0300-473418, Chan, Siu Yu.
A-4269801, Chan, Kam Shong.
0900-47509, Chan, Yuk Yung.
A-6851306, Chang, Chi.
A-6848661, Chang, Ching Chi.
A-6589870-T, Chang, Franklin Shih-Chuan.
A-7279318, Chang, Grace Dung Lien.
A-7419724, Chang, Huai-Yuan (Sister Mary Chang).
A-6848013, Chang, Shen Chin.
A-6567119, Chang, Mei Ling Wu (nee Wu).
A-6597177, Chang, Shih Yen.
A-10135727, Chang, Pen-Chun.
A-10135728, Chang, Sieu-Tsu.
A-6967614, Chang, Wan-Cheng, married name Wan-Cheng Cheng.
A-10141535, Chang, Yueh-Lien.
A-10141574, Chang, Yai-Nan.
A-10141537, Chang, Joan.
A-7296212, Chao, Julia Shih-Fan Yu.
A-6703343, Chao, Pei Chung.
0300-459052, Chou, Peter.
0300-456580, Chen, Hsiang.
A-6083606, Chen, Hsing Huan.
A-7178953, Chen, Yin Ching.
A-7991926, Chen, Wansu Wu.
A-8010541, Chen, (Frank) Minwei.
A-8010542, Chen, (David) Minwu.
A-8010579, Chen, (Philip) Minkang.
A-8870668, Chen, Tang Hsueh also known as Sister Katherina.
A-8102823, Cheng, Benny Kuo-Bin.
A-6148135, Cheng, Chiu Wan, also known as Wang Cheng Chiu.
A-9578773, Cheng, Chuen.
A-10141533, Cheng, Wen Tao.
A-10141532, Cheng, Lu-I Lee.
A-10141531, Cheng, David Ta-Zun.
A-7874506, Cheng, Pao Hua.
A-7874505, Cheng, Chung Chu.
A-7874504, Cheng, Denis.
E-083251, Cheung, Kai.
0300-460538, Chew, Yee Poh.
0300-433053, Chi, Bo Heng.
A-7445429, Chi, Hu Yu, also known as Yu-Chi Hu Ma, also known as Shirley Hu.
0300-464404, Chi, Madeline.
A-6986526, Chi-Shuang, Li, or Sister Mary Cyril.
A-7910846, Chin, Chung Shun.
A-7096304, Chih, Chung Ying.
E-118625, Chin, Hin.
A-7354752, Chin, Tsuan-Shek.
0300-459149, Ching, Chen Chae.
A-6986536, Ching-Guee, Liu, or Sister Mary Leander.
A-6667194, Chiu, May Helen (nee May Helen Chow).
A-7274544, Cho, Ting-Li.
0300-400853, Chong, Ho, or Cheong Hoo, also known as Ho Chueh.
A-9731876, Chong, Kong, also known as Gong Cheong.
0300-396049, Chong, Tan Yung.
A-10142099, Chou, Te-Chuan.
A-10142100, Chou, Nora Hsi-Feng Chang.
A-7399269, Chow, Junlin Wong.
A-7298960, Chu, Franklin You-Min.
A-6986548, Chu (Victor), Wen-Hwa.
A-9708083, Chuck, Fung.
A-9782837, Chun, Chai Ah.
0300-458951, Deak, Niklas Charles, also known as Nicolas Carol Deak.
A-7193630, Deri, Emery.
A-7927387, Ding, Chang Ah.
0900-50655, Djordjich, Risto.
E-086433, Drumer, Lilly.
A-9920006, Durazinski, Henryk or Henry.
A-6933864, Eisdorfer, David.
A-7244889, Elinowitz, Welwel.
0300-457977, Elusalu, Johannes.
A-7274380, Euyang, Walter, also known as Walter Hwa-Teh Euyang.
0300-456141, Euyang, Clementine Hoo, formerly Clementine Shih-Hwei Hu.
A-7415457, Fan, Hsieh-Sen or Jason Hseih-Sen Fan.
A-7445497, Fan, Catherine Ping-I Chang.
A-6967558, Feng, Tsun-Ying.
E-082591, Fischer, Alexander.
A-7354783, Fu, Ellen Hsiao Yen.
0300-460069, Fucheng, Hsu alias Hsu Cheng now known as Fucheng Hsu.
A-7365726, Ganz, Nisen.
A-6613745, Gfeliner, Theresa (nee Deri).
A-6959744, Giang, Sylvia H. Wu.
A-7444660, Goldstein, Hersh Meilech.
A-8031667, Goldstein, Etel.
A-7860110, Gruman, Kalman.
E-086547, Guttman, Josef.
A-7056939, Gyarmati, Geza.
A-8285615, Hafner, Mozes or Moses.
0300-460251, Han, Ling Chen.
A-6973659, Han, Susan Su-Chin formerly Su-Chin Han.
A-6959722, Han, Yu-Wen.
A-6967491, Ho, Ching-Yu.
A-7435700, Ho Don Tchengton.
A-8258324, Hong, Sheng-Chiao.
A-8829404, Hsia, Mitzie (nee Miau-Tze Chang).
A-10141551, Hsiao, Ching Yuen.
A-10141577, Hsiao, Helen Hui-Ying Yao.
A-10141578, Hsiao, Henry Shih-Han.
A-10141580, Hsiao, Ann Shih-An.
A-10141581, Hsiao, Dorothy Shih-Yi.
A-6849400, Hsiung, Chieh-Chang.
A-6534366, Hsu, Liang.
A-10141762, Hsu, Pao Cheng (Chang).
A-7802663, Huang, Doris Ma.
A-7802664, Huang, Victoria Tze-Fon.
A-7415175, Hsueh, Chia Ying.
0300-341751, Hsueh, Tsung Bei Wei.
A-7056498, Huei, Hsia Shu or Frances Hsia.
A-7383119, Hung, Loretta.
0300-458487, I-Gai, Chung or Ida Djung.
0300-406961, Kam, Chow.
A-7293137, Kao, Lucy Ming-Chu.
A-7244876, Katz, Sandor.

0400-43673, Ke, Ke Chuan or John Koo.
A-8057175, Kee, Tan Seng.
A-6694146, King, Myra Yin Suan.
A-7367998, Ko, Shao-Yen.
0501-20382, Koa, Chi Chang.
0501-20383, Koa, Suzanne S.
A-7247311, Krzyzanowski, Kazimierz (Casimir) John.
A-6877774, Ku, Nien-Tseng.
A-10135396, Ku, Pi-Tuan.
A-7355365, Kwan, Yuk-Ying.
E-118842, Kwei, Whang Ah.
0300-462261, Kwok, Regina, Yin-Han or Ying-Han Wing.
0300-468748, Labocha, Mitchell.
A-3523622, Lan, Yee or Ching Koon Yee.
E-096796, Lau, Tai.
A-7871911, Lee, Blanche.
A-6967505, Lee, Chang Yuan.
A-8189612, Lee, Yuen Hung also known as Yuen Hung Li.
A-6828793, Lee, John Chia-Chin.
A-7289348, Lee, Liang-Shen (Leo).
0300-465467, Lee, Sui Tsung.
A-6737246, Lee, William Ming-Sing alias Ming-Sing Lee or Di-Di Lee.
A-6967336, Lee, Yin Chen.
A-7934383, Lee, Ying.
A-6959876, Leonida, Madelaine (nee Ching Hun-Kao).
A-6682660, Li, Ellen Hui-Chu also known as Hui Chu Li.
A-8103760, Li, Hsioh-Chien.
0300-460977, Li, Ruth Sieh Chuan.
0300-469161, Li, San Chih also known as San Chih Liu.
A-7202751, Li, Stephen Shih-Pu.
A-1014568, Liang, George Kuo-Chi.
A-10141571, Liang, Calvin Kuo-Yuan.
A-10141597, Eugene Kuo-Yu.
A-10141569, Liang, Helen Kuo-Hu.
A-10141570, Liang, June Kuo-Kiang.
A-7830590, Liang, Paolo Tao Tsun.
A-7362902, Ling, Ming Hui Chang.
E-096458, Ling, Tin Wong.
A-7133230, Ling, Yuen-Hung Mei.
A-7184116, Li-Ting, Tsung or Sister Mary Adria.
A-7860197, Liu, Hao Wen.
A-7293130, Liu, Irene Ssu-Chin now Irene Chi-Ming Hou.
A-6970202, Liu, Julian formerly Chu-Jen Liu.
A-7436598, Loe, Agnes formerly hsiao Chich Loe.
E-10665-T, Loong Yu Cheng.
A-6851637, Lu, Ch'ung Tai.
A-6851635, Lu, Chi-Hui Ching.
A-6973687, Lu, Fei Pai.
A-7292414, Lu, Lydia Dze-Zau (nee Fu).
A-6847976, Lu, Lydia Keng-Yen.
A2149500, Mah, Foo Chu.
A-6911247, Mah, Yu Ou Chen.
A-6911248, Mah, Ming Ching.
A-6911249, Mah, Ming Shu.
A-6911251, Mah, Priscilla.
A-6911252, Mah, George.
A-6911253, Mah, Howard.
0300-471609, Mao, Chun Gin.
A-6848593, Mao, Joseph T. K.
A-6848404, Mao, Tzu-Jen.
0300-459534, Mi, Miriam Deh-Fen also known as Deh-Fen Mi.
0300-457656, Mihailescu, Octavian.
A-6848122, Ming, Chu Feng.
A-7358949, Moh, Za Yu.
A-7296131, Mok, Bessie Oi-Bing.
A-7263700, Mow, Constance also known as Bik Chui Wong.
A-0946635, New, Yuh Tsung Zee (nee Yuh Tsung Zee) also known as Mrs. Way Sung.
A-7243065, Pan, Diana Yun-Ching (nee Diana P. Lu).
0900-50654, Pavlovich, Pavle.
A-7118663, Pan, Ruch Chi-Te (nee Chung).
A-7286979, Pan, Yum Hsueh.
E-083220, Petkoff, George.
A-6710400, Poon, Abigail also known as Wan-Fen Hwang.
E-79836, Popa, Augustin.
A-7421011, Schattauer, Mary.
A-8036393, Schiffman, Sandor.
A-7882491, Shao, Irene Meileng.
A-8088722, Shashoua, Elias Heskel.
A-8091352, Shing, Ng Khing also known as Eng Fong or Ng Khing Sheng.
0300-458478, Shopov, Constantine Panchev.
A-6847707, Sih, Peter Chwin-Jen.
A-7476054, Sih, Helen Hsu Chiu.
A-7863483, Sima, Lazzlo.
A-7074028, Siu, Moyra Tsu-Yu.
A-7941178, Sleszynska, Felixa or Feliksa.
A-7399277, Soo, Peter Hungteh.
A-6677301, Srych, Elizabeth (nee Bagarova).
A-6843540, Stern, Abraham.
A-7282964, Su, Chi-Hao (Kenneth).
A-7553094, Sze, Benjamin Chiatse.
A-7910997, Szentendrei, Janos (John).
A-6083791, Tan, Fang Hsia.
A-8829366, Tang, Ho-King Shao.
A-7144742, Tang, Tung-Men.
E-086276, Tao, Chew Pe.
A-8310963, Teodorovic, Svetozar.
A-6851460, Tong, Leonard Tsu-Wang also known as Tsu-Wang Tong.
A-6545323, Tong, Patsy Lew also known as Patsy I-Fung Lew.
A-7282984, Tsai, Frank Wei-Kang.
0300-413254, Tsang, Tom Kam, also known as Tom Kam and Tsen Kam.
A-7367943, Tsao, George Lingkwong.
A-7274652, Tsao, Peter Hsing-Tsuen or Tsao Hsing-Tsuen.
A-7277353, Tsien, Peng Lun.
0300-462355, Tsien, Richard Winyu.
A-7768053, Tsu, Kin Hsueh-Yuan.
A-6704073, Tsu, Laura Nyi Tsung.
A-6967373, Tung, Jui Hsueh.
A-6851406, Tung, Ting San.
V-754263, Tzu, Lien Chao.
V-754254, Tzu, Fei-Man Wang.
A-8012287, Unger, Jakub Isaac.
0300-380248, Unger, Esther Rojtblat.
0300-466957, Wang, Chen Ling.
V-1198214, Wang, Chung Chiang.
A-684530, Wang, Jean (nee Yin Suen Djuh).
A-6470332, Wang, Chun-Tao Betty.
0300-465181, Wang, Lincoln formerly Yin Tang Wang.
0300-465188, Wang, Grace formerly Tsian Hsi-Jen Wang.
0300-465189, Wang, Henry formerly Teh Yun Wang.
0300-465190, Wang, Stephen.
0300-463783, Wang, Nietsu.
0300-463782, Wang, Krystyna (nee Kawecka).
0300-463478, Wang, Juliana.
0300-463690, Wang, Aline.
0300-463271, Wang, Eva.
0300-463476, Wang, Danis.
A-6967724, Wang, Paul Wen-Shan.
A-1297282, Wei, Ellen.
0300-441924, Wei, Isabel Yung-Ling.
0300-392033, Whue, Lieo also known as Lay Fay.
A-6847713, Wong, Grace formerly Hong Yan Hun-En Wong.
0300-343829, Wong, Ying.
0300-3380021, Woo, Yen Kwong.
0300-308909, Woon, Kong Ng Yee.
A-6851709, Wu, Chao-Hsun, also known as Chris H. Wu.
A-7427748, Wu, Christine Wan-Ming.
0300-460897, Wu, Hou-Chang.
0300-460862, Wu, Jane Yeh.
0300-460861, Wu, Hsueh-Ping.
0300-460864, Wu, Hsueh-Ming.
0300-460863, Wu, Hsueh-Kun.
0300-458255, Wu, Hsueh-Shang.
0300-460865, Wu, Poansun.
A-7298489, Wu, Theodore Tsu-Wang.
0300-455917, Yah, Pao Yin (nee Pao Yin Tsai).
A-10135608, Yang, Yu Feng.
A-7295488, Yang, Chi Yuan or Chi Yuan Young.
0300-429043, Yang, Yu Ying also known as Ci-Jin Yang Liu.
0300-372980, Yang, Yu Wen.
0300-450095, Yao, Sung Ling.
0300-450096, Yao, Sufan Kao.
0300-450097, Yao, Yu.
0300-450098, Yao, Tsu.
0300-450099, Yao, Pei (Pearl).
0300-450100, Yao, Ying.
0300-403211, Yeu, Josette Min Sheng.
A-7282993, Yo, Guy also known as Guy Gee Yo or Gee Yo or Guy G. Yo.
A-7436722, York, Alfred Shih Ou.
A-6877787, Yu, Mo Hsiang known as Frank Hsiang Yu Mo.
0300-329581, Yu, Natalie Lien-Tse Kwok.
A-6847782, Yu, Tom Teng-Pin.
0300-458997, Yue, Chang Ah.
A-8282335, Yuen, Chew Jun also known as Leung Yuen.
A-8098148, Adawi, Ibrahim Hasan.
A-8154184, Ausch, Desso or Deszo Ausch or Deszo Ausch.
A-7247076, Chang, Chin Bing.
A-7874959, Chang, Amy.
A-7399332, Berger, Hirsch.
A-6718370, Berke, Joseph.
0300-460118, Bien, Zue Sun.
0300-460116, Bien, Li Kuo-Kin.
0300-457204, Chang, Kin Jen.
A-7029620, Chang, Robert Lu Ling.
0300-471564, Chang, Yi.
0300-456358, Chang, Man.
0300-441601, Chang, Yuan.
E-086613, Chee, Choy.
0200-130687, Chen, Chien-Min.
A-7897614, Chen, Julia Angela, formerly known as Tseng Chen.
A-7463931, Chen, Kun Chih.
A-4527884, Chu, Kwan Sau.
A-7463932, Chen, Martin.
A-7463933, Chen, Annette.
A-6281889, Chen, Kwan Lun.
A-6704087, Chen, Ma Li.
A-7381280, Chen, Shi Chih.
A-6026501, Chen, Sze Te.
A-6848441, Chen, Tsun.
V-820003, Cheng, Lily Djeng-Ning, formerly Hsiung Djeng Ning.
A-7436771, Cheng, Paul Ming-Ching.
0300-377472, Chu, Cheng-Chin.
A-6967731, Cheo, Peter Kong-Liang.
0300-318226, Cheuk, Hui Wing.
A-9504925, Cheung, Lam.
0300-468991, Chi, Helen H. formerly known as Hkiu Hsiang Chi.
A-6962886, Chia-Ching, Yeh or Charles Chia-Ching Yeh.
A-6848630, Yeh, Sally Shing-Shing (nee Liu).
A-7143027, Chiang, Allan I-Lung.
A-8103730, Chin, Cheng Hsin.
A-6851647, Chin, Grace.
A-10141604, Chin, Duck Chung.
A-10141605, Chin, Sui Ngor.
A-10141606, Chin, Jean Su-Jen.
A-10141607, Chin, William Wei-Yu.
A-10141609, Chin, Kenneth Wei-Ho.
A-10141608, Chin, Johnny Wei-Yao.
A-10068620, Ching, Tsoong Han.
0900-76968, Cho, Fat Yau.
0300-467734, Chow, Hsien-Hsien.
0300-467733, Chow, Bae-Pao Lu.
0300-467735, Chow, Gwynne Hsieh.
0300-467745, Chow, Lulu Caroline.
0300-467619, Chow, Anna Frances.
A-7436790, Chow, Mary (nee Puh Fang).
A-7777409, Chow, Vee Nai.
0300-331123, Chow, Laura Yeh-Tsung.
0301-20068, Choy, Choon.
A-10135607, Chu, Chia-Kun also known as John Chu.
A-6527758, Chu, Kung-Ji also known as Elizabeth Chu.
A-10198072, Chu, Gales Hung-Ye.
A-10198073, Chu, Rebecca (Wai Tu Chu).
A-10198074, Chu, Patricia Ann.
A-10198075, Chu, Phyllis Jean.
A-6848629, Chuan, Helen Keng-Ting.
A-6988156, Chu, Hsi-Ling.
A-9821915, Dai, Kwan.
V-754183, Dzo, Ging-Ru.
A-8099927, Eliahou, Ezra Haron Yousef.
0300-408020, Fin, Chon.

A-7846708, Frank, Fred Moshi, also known as Fouad Moshi Fraim.
A-7828313, Feldmar, Judith.
0300-233203, Friedman, Fred, alias Ferdinand Friedman.
A-7988131, Fajncajg, Gitla.
A-10060369, Genger, Brocha.
0300-467887, Genger, Jeheszua.
A-7913449, Goldsand, Jakob.
0300-362178, Gluck, Elsa Freidman.
A-8055370, Grosman, Josef Aszer.
0300-329528, Grunzweig (Grunsweig), Ignaz.
A-8039224, Grunzweig (Grunsweig), Feiga.
E-6576, Gutwein, Izak.
0300-461047, Hettena, Ibrahim Khedoury Yousef.
0300-12961, Hing, Chen Shuey.
A-7174554, Ho, Julia.
A-7921878, Honovich, Antonio.
A-6831432, Hoo, Mona Yung-Ning.
A-6891822, Hsia, Hung.
A-60967367, Hsia, Eva E-Feng (nee Wu).
A-6851466, Hsiao, Chi-An.
0300-469513, Hsu, Chichang.
A-7274640, Hsu, John Tseng-Hsin.
A-7863550, Hu, Stanley Shao An.
A-7863551, Hu, Jane Chi-Jo Tsien.
A-7863552, Hu, George.
0300-454463, Hu, Leilani Shao-Tsin.
A-7125049, Hu, Susan Sze, also known as Tung-Lai Sze.
A-6847785, Huang, Tsui En.
A-6959720, Huang, Tzu Chuen.
A-7830835, Kahan, Samuel.
A-6621741, Kam, William.
A-9647122, Kan, Yip, also known as Feh Kan.
A-7274372, Kao, Irving Ke-Yung.
A-9728193, Ki, Chan or Chan Wah Sorn.
A-10066668, Kiang, Ai Chen or Anne Ai-Chen Wang.
A-6848410, King, Yung Kang.
E-085921, Kleiner, Wolf, also known as Wolf Klajner.
E-085930, Kleiner, Fredia, also known as Fredia Klajner.
E-085922, Kleiner, Mala.
A-6026389, Ko-Ching, Shih.
A-6041705, Shih, Chueh Ying Tzeng or Tzeng Chueh Ying.
A-9758472, Kokk, George.
A-7873165, Kuang, Cheng Wei, known as Edmund Wei-Kuang Cheng.
A-6442514, Wei, Cheng Han Hsin known as Dorothy Hsin Wei Cheng.
A-7049859, Kuchcik, Mendel.
0300-466868, Kung, Wei-Ven Yao.
0300-363444, Kung, Robert Cheng-Chung.
0300-363443, Kung, Nancy Tse-Chung.
A-7133276, Kuo-Chung, Chen.
E-6096243, Kwan, Chan.
A-7374681, Landau, Herman.
0300-323883, Landau, Serena.
0300-461751, Landau, Ervin.
E-096756, Lau, Yau.
A-9235656, Lau, Kwai.
A-8259654, Lanza, Giovanni.
A-6847959, Lee, Dah Hsuan.
0300-318417, Lee, Dorothy or Dorothy Tsu.
0300-466310, Lee, Thomas Shung, also known as Lee Shung Sun.
A-6703320, Lee, Yaw Shuin.
0300-459356, Lefkovits, Irme.
A-7961287, Li, Hsiao-Jun.
A-7292450, Li, Ming Yu.
A-6958632, Li, Chou Hsiung.
A-6973662, Li, Shao Min.
A-6552719, Liang, Holt.
A-6855620, Liang, Yuan.
A-6967758, Li-Chuan, Wang.
A-6967493, Hwa, Lih or Hwa Lih Wang.
0300-360290, Lin, Frank Chang-Heng.
0300-360291, Lin, Ellen.
A-6847860, Lin, Priscilla Chung Dijh.
A-10135710, Li-Sooey, Evalina Doo.
A-7118752, Liu, Fu Tung.
A-6848072, Liu, George Bie formerly Bie Liu.
A-6851311, Liu, Robert Yung-Yu.
0300-460252, Liu, Soo Yung.
A-7274431, Liu, Yee Yen.
A-7274432, Liu, Yen Wei.
0300-470004, Liu, Teh Ming.
A-6083659, Lo, Ching-Lung.
0300-471010, Lo, Hua-Tsing Chu.
0300-471011, Lo, Denis.
0300-471012, Lo, Sylvia.
A-6848683, Louis, Pauline Pao-Lien Soong.
A-10066444, Lu, Chin.
0300-345176, Majerholc, Edwin.
A-9731984, Mar, Chew.
A-6771870, Miao, David Cheng.
A-7295543, Moi, Peggy formerly Peggy Wong.
A-7399331, Morozow, Szulem.
A-7355367, Mui, Chiu Ning.
0301-21592, Muscardin, Umberto.
0300-470522, Nacinovich, Romano.
A-6357633, Netupsky, Eugene A.
A-6504544, Ning, Lai Shung.
A-7462122, Nisenkiern, Samuel.
A-7244870, Noselis, Jacob.
0300-429827, Ong, Chih-Ta.
0300-471121, Ong, Ching Siu C. T.
0300-461044, Ong, Margaret.
A-7292435, Owyang, Hsuan.
A-6848503, Pei, Tseng Chi known as Chi Pei Peter Tseng.
0300-473098, Peros, Ivan.
A-7399686, Pevzner, Icchok.
A-9709852, Ping, Chan.
A-7586532, Ratajczak, Michal.
A-6848542, Ray, Hsia Pong known as Pong Ray Hsia.
A-7480707, Rubin, Simcha.
0300-375838, Sassoon, Edmond Solomon.
0300-375839, Sassoon, Yvette (nee Shayo).
A-7290185, Schonberger, Philippe.
A-7290186, Schonberger, Friderika.
A-7290187, Grunwald, Eva (nee Schonberger).
A-7290188, Schonberger, Alfred.
A-7290190, Schonberger, Tibor.
A-7366281, Schonberger, Georgette or Gyongyi.
A-8001182, Shen, James Cheng-Yee or Shen Cheng-Yee.
A-8871292, Shen, Grace Shu Hwei.
A-8871294, Shen, Christopher.
A-8871293, Shen, Patricia.
A-8871295, Shen, Michael.
0300-355800, Shen, Pearl Sung Hsu.
E-085326, Shing, Tam also known as Shing Tam.
A-5975137, Shoen, Tze Win.
0300-459063, Soo, Lum Wing also known as Frederico Lee.
A-7287952, Stoynich, Peter N.
A-6848149, Sung-Lan, Hsia known as Robert Sung Lan Hsia.
0300-460221, Susech, Giovanni.
E-10777, Svoronos, Milton Theodosios or Millon or Mittiadis Theodosios Svoronos.
A-7367944, Tai, Li Shu.
E-082730, Tak, Lee Ting.
A-8036392, Teitelbaum, Chiel Alter.
A-7115668, Thurnher, Majda Theresia.
A-1389416, Tin, Chan Chi.
A-7415104, Ting, Alice Lu.
A-6739372, Tsai, Helen Whitfield.
A-6735288, Tsai, William Wei-Lin.
T-697453, Tse, Emma Kuan Ching.
A-7290334, Tse, John Yung Dong.
A-6567126, Tseng, Hsien-Chi.
A-6967707, Tsou, Catherine Nan-Yun.
0300-464309, Tung, William L.
0300-464311, Tung, Yueh-Chiung.
0300-464308, Tung, James (Chien Min).
E-094525, Valjak, Arthur.
E-094628, Vlacich, Beniamino.
0300-420918, Vlacich, Giovanni, also known as John Vlacich.
A-6457535, Wang, Chi-Wu.
A-7846771, Wang, Da Chaw.
A-6851597, Wang, Hung I.
A-6606804, Wang, Lillian Yun-Hsia.
0300-463121, Wang, Loo Ing How.
A-6845064, Wang, Pei.
0300-462256, Waung, Tze-Kong.
0300-337048, Ching-Chyu, Wong.
0300-461685, Hsi-Fong, Waung.
A-8057928, Wojda, Stanley (or Stanislaw).
0300-336237, Woo, Alice Chia-Ying, also known as Alice Ching Woo.
A-0010333, Wong, Yok.
A-7247101, Wu, Ray Jui.
A-6639188, Wu, Robert Tze-Chun or Robert T. C. Wu.
0300-469639, Yang, Nai Chen.
A-10135775, Yang, Te-Fang.
0300-361326, Yang, Tien-Yi.
A-6849457, Yao, Eleanor Shin-Yee.
A-7265816, Yen, Yaa Tai or Anthony Yen.
A-9164094, Yeung, Yik.
A-7133285, Yien, Edward Yuen-Chiang.
A-6461101, Ying-Pe, Chang or Roy Ying-Pe Chang.
0300-329694, Yip, Lam Chun.
A-7274558, Yong, Pao Chung Ma.
A-8875522, Yu, Choi Kun.
A-6848711, Yu, David Chien-Seng formerly Chien-Seng Yu.
A-6848482, Yu, Teh Chi.
A-6848483, Chen, Siao-Fen.
A-6877754, Yu, Tsi-Van.
A-6848103, Yue, Soy Chung.
A-9686706, Yuen, Ben.
A-10135599, Zia, Zung Jai.
A-10135601, Zia, Hsu Chin.
A-9553245, Adolfijs, Alfred.
A-7385344, Beloerol, Franciszka.
A-6819166, Berger, Kato (nee Gluck).
A-7244887, Brook, Gershon.
0300-352716, Brook, Szyna (nee Gottlieb).
0300-329371, Bui, Ying King.
A-7913548, Chai, Ling Chi (nee Mao).
A-7124539, Chang, Chen Chi.
0300-448764, Chang, Nien Tze.
0300-366462, Chang, Henry Kunghui.
0300-419940, Chang, Hsi Huan, also known as Peter Chang.
A-7538671, Chang, Hsin Hai.
A-7295511, Chang, Hsin-Pao.
A-8065822, Chang, Huei-Yuen.
A-6848015, Chang, I-Chen.
0300-421485, Chang, Jimmy H.
A-7277488, Chang, Robert Mai-Hsien.
0300-335529, Chang, Sai-Cheng.
A-10141560, Chang, (William) Kwang Pao.
A-7436600, Chang, (Catherine) Shiao Chin Lu.
A-7416447, Chang, Yung Shan.
0300-461559, Chao, Marie I-Wei Lu.
0300-461560, Chao, Yung Yun also known as Shirley Chao.
0300-461562, Chao, Hsieh Lung also known as Thomas Chao.
0300-461561, Chao, Yung Hsia also known as Helen Chao.
A-7427944, Chao, Chung Yuan.
A-6704086, Chao-Hwa, Feng or Chao Henry Feng.
A-6236864, Chen, Hsuen-Ping Dorothy.
A-10141582, Chen, King Pao.
0501-19305, Chen, Mary Barbara also known as Ching Zen Chen.
A-7483722, Chen, Rose.
A-7841932, Chen, Vincent Vesin or Vesin Chen.
A-6905336, Chen, William Keh-Ching.
A-7053874, Chen, Elizabeth Dji-Shuh.
A-6163785, Cheng, George C. also known as Chi Chang Cheng.
A-6251492, Chen, Franklin Shou Chiang formerly Shou Chiang Chen.
0200-121730, Cheng, San-Hsi.
0300-423721, Cheng, Yung alias Cheng Yung.
A-6847880, Cheo, Pen Ching.
A-6958995, Cheo, Helen Ching Lan.
A-7435701, Cheung, Lok-Tin (Happy)
A-10193622, Cheung, Lydia Chi-Yan Lee.
A-6027148, Chi, Nung-Cheh.
A-6896402, Chi, Jean Ching-Chin.
0300-456510, Chi, James.
0300-391909, Chiang, Chun Lin.
0300-469810, Chiang, Yue-Tsing Huang.
0300-469814, Chiang, Yvonne or Yee Foong Chiang.
0300-469815, Chiang, Jane.
0300-469811, Chiang, Millard.
0300-469812, Chiang, Alice.

A-8870726, Chien, Dawn Sing or William S. Dawn.
A-8870724, Chien, Dawn Tze or Robert C. Dawn.
A-7417144, Chi-Hua, Wu Vivian also known as Vivian Chia-Hua Moh.
A-6843441, Chin-Hsu, Liu.
A-6534334, Liang, Huang or Liang Huang Liu.
A-8125645, Ching, Julia Chia-Yi (Sister Agnes Therese).
A-9948146, Chong, Lai also known as Leong Kow Kow.
A-6271454, Chu, Kuang-Han.
A-0933425, Chun, Hong Cha.
A-0933428, Chun, Kyung Shien Sung.
0300-366830, Chun, Sze Yung.
0300-366918, Chung, Mo Nan.
0300-344329, Dao, Sue Shing.
A-8870723, Dawn, Shin Yuan.
A-8870727, Dawn, Dunn Mei-Lih.
A-8870725, Dawn, Wei Mei or Victoria W. Dawn.
A-6377727, Djang, Su Dzung.
A-7282150, Su, Ruth Ching-Hsing (nee Tien).
0300-456769, Dimini, Stanislao.
A-6967498, Dun-Jen, Li.
0300-456942, Dzung, Kenyon Danlee.
0300-456938, Dzung, Nyui Sung.
0300-355990, Eu, Mary Jane Soong.
A-10141559, Fang, Siu Chun (nee Siu Chun Lai).
A-6760587, Feldstein, Aron.
A-7383072, Fisher, Max.
A-7399117, Friedman, Erno.
A-8065816, Friedman, Edith.
A-7913543, Gluck, Arthur.
A-6934982, Goldberg, Joseph formerly Jozef Goldberg.
A-7197344, Guo, (James) Tse Menglin.
A-7197345, Guo, (Lois) Rujen Wang.
0400-54898, Guo, (Grace) Hui-ping.
E-094784, Haber, Elias or Eliasz Haber.
0300-319444, Hardoon, Rouben Shaoul.
0300-460905, Hardoon, Marcelle.
0300-328520, Hardoon, Kathleen.
A-7197633, Henkin, William N.
A-7197634, Henkin, Ella.
E-119220, Ho, Lau.
A-2418469, Ho, Pang Young.
A-6077100, Hoo, Chin.
A-6916672, Houn, Franklin Willington.
A-7835199, Houn, Frances Lu.
A-7355369, Hsi-Kuang, Chi or Henry Hsi-Kuang Chi.
0300-371805, Hsi, Te-Ping.
A-6848376, Hsu, Jeng Mein.
A-8245936, Hsu, Priscilla C. Y.
A-10141598, Hu Pei-Ying Beatrice.
A-6608765, Hu, Quang Hsi.
A-6851600, Huang, Aileen Yueh.
A-6986571, Huang, Chaang.
A-6967359, Huang, Wei Jen.
A-7286961, Huang, Irene Hwei-Lin nee Chang.
A-5941361, Hung, Wu Gee.
A-8829316, Huo, Peh Ping.
0300-471204, Ivanicek, Franjo.
0300-325626, Jacob, Solomon Hillel.
0300-325694, Jacob, Helen.
0300-466392, Jankovich, Ladislav.
A-10067874, Jin, Kor Shiang also known as Madeline Jin.
E-118777, Jogis, Konrad Walter.
A-7297266, Jungreisz, Lipot.
A-7297267, Jungreisz, Laura.
0300-429358, Jungreisz, Antal.
0300-429359, Jungreisz, Izsak.
0300-452110, Jutrowski, Klemens Jan.
A-8870715, Kai, Chou Ven or Victor Ven-Kai Chou.
A-6851293, Chou, Clarice Hsi or Hsi Yao.
A-7961261, Katz, Marton.
A-8245999, Katzman, Zelig.
A-8246000, Katzman, Hilel.
A-9728194, Keam, Tan.
A-7244872, Kercer, Wolf.
A-9561968, Kiang, Tang Ching.
0300-473479, Konig, Joseph.
A-10035686, Wwei, Thomas Chen-Ling alias Chen Ling Kwei.
A-10035639, Kwei, Randolph Chen-Chi alias Chen-Chi Kwei.
A-7828712, Kwiatkowski, Czeslaw.
E-084349, Lau, Hung.
A-6815524, Lee, Helen Pao Hsin Tsao.
0300-472541, Lee, Hong Cheuk, also known as Richard H. C. Lee.
A-6775603, Lee, Justin.
A-6958991, Lee, Julia.
0300-374187, Lee, Laan-Fong.
A-2677372, Lee, Yen Shuang.
A-7297991, Leitao, Maria Stela.
A-5805395, Lew, Suie.
A-6851429, Liang, Chen Yu known as C. Y. Yu.
A-7285802, Liang, Robert Ting-Wei.
A-6962966, Liang, Emily Shui-Men.
A-7424932, Lin, Wei Shu now William S. Lin.
A-7841087, Chen, Tsai Chu now Jean C. Lin.
A-7841088, Lin, Annie.
A-7841089, Lin, Fu Ming now Dinah Rita Lin.
A-7841090, Lin, Cheng Lie now Dick Lin.
0300-277173, Ling Chen Ping.
A-8001637, Ling, Homer Chuen-Cheng alias Chuen-Cheng Ling or Yung-Shen Ling.
A-7483978, Ling, Fidelia Hsu (nee Fidelia Pei-Lan Hsu) alias Pei-Lan Hsu.
0300-417491, Ling, Wong or Lun Wong or Wong Lun.
A-6744416, Loh, Yih H.
0300-456581, Loh, Mabel H. C.
0300-451406, Lok, Chung Sing.
A-9512598, Luk, Ng.
A-7202743, Lung, Yuan or Edward Lung Yuan.
A-6967574, Ma, Bernard Sing-Lu.
A-10141583, Ma, John T. T.
A-10141584, Ma, Mary Yong.
A-10141561, Ma, Joanna.
A-7945460, Mamczak, Julianna.
T-1366563, Mao, Kathleen (Kai) Lin.
A-7456082, Miller, Kalman Jacob.
A-7985644, Miller, Eda.
A-8871291, Ming, Hsu Yin or Doris Yin Ming Hsu.
A-7886505, Nieckarz, Alojzy.
A-8090380, Oiber, Hersch.
A-3057925, On, Young Man also known as Man on Young.
A-7269682, Ouyang, Mariana Tsao.
A-7118691, Owyang, Gilbert Hsiaopin.
A-8282962, Patock, Lverka.
E-1073, Peebo, Johannes.
0300-445130, Perich, John or Giovanni.
E-081290, Pien, Hsia Si.
0300-473086, Pui, Wong.
A-8154183, Rosenberg, Samuel.
0300-464312, Shen, Alexander or I-Shang Shen.
A-7957895, Shen, Chi Meng.
A-10015075, Shen, Ping Wen-Wu.
A-6083862, Shen, Roderick Chung-Chao.
0300-374307, Shen, Shih Hua.
0300-465579, Shen, Pao Kwei.
A-7274371, Sheng, Alice Tung-Fun (nee Alice Tung-Fun Kuan).
A-7184115, Shu-Ching, Suce or Sister Mary Ceciliana.
E-082521, Simon, David Salem.
A-7374694, Soong, Hwa-Yu or Soong Hwa-Yu known as William Hwa-Yu Soong.
0400-52651, Spitzer, Gyula.
0400-52690, Spitzer, Ilona.
A-9825134, Sroka, Leon Stefan.
A-7860207, Ssutu, Edwin A.
A-6848027, Sun, Wu Tze.
A-7358509, Szasz, Joseph.
A-7961263, Tang, Kou Nan.
V-753791, Tang, Oscar Liu-Chien.
A-6083753, Tsai, Sydney Sung or Sung Tsai
A-7483931, Tsai, Christina or Pei-Ching Chang Tsai.
0300-461764, Tsai, Jackson or Chieh Sung Tsai.
0300-455209, Tsai, Mason or Mei Sung Tsai.
A-7435716, Tsai, Wen Ying.
A-7285799, Tsang, Stella Shu-Ming Tai.
0300-457501, Tseng, Benjamin or Tseng Chao Ko.
A-7882588, Tsou, Ying also known as Anthony Y. Tsou.
A-7095971, Uranyi, Joseph.
A-7095973, Uranyi, Gabriella.
A-7193594, Uranyi, Gabrielle Margaret.
A-9099909, Vilusi, Villu.
A-8091658, Vosilla, Vittorio.
A-7778553, Wang, Cheng Fu.
0300-466141, Wang, Aimei.
0300-322737, Wang, Chi Chuan.
0300-322762, Wang, Yuan-So, Cheng.
0300-326117, Wang, Yien Koo.
A-6877783, Wang, Hsin-Hui.
A-6743498, Wang, Shih Hua.
A-6986585, Wang, Mu (Diana) Cheng.
A-7367966, Weingarten, Adolph.
0300-314825, Weingarten, Anna.
A-7444635, Wen-Jhun, Chiang known as Helen Wen-Jhun Chiang.
A-9764838, Wong, Chin.
A-6407196, Wong, Gen Ching.
A-7809002, Wong, Han Min.
A-8021418, Chang, Jacqueline W. T.
A-6967663, Wong, Mary Ruth.
A-10141528, Wong, Shou-Fa.
A-3198495, Wong, Virginia also known as Bei Fung Wong.
A-6967532, Woo, William Chi-Wen.
A-10145013, Wu, Hou Cheng.
A-10145014, Wu, Kina Fu Yien Liao.
A-10135612, Wu, Jack Hsueh-I.
A-6849846, Wu, Pei-Hsing Lin.
0300-432370, Yak, Ah Sam also known as Yak Ah Sam.
A-6667949, Yank, Chuan Ying alias Yong Yang Chuan-Ying.
A-9798750, Yang, Margaret Wei-Chin.
A-6967741, Yang, Nien-Chu.
A-8015589, Yang, Shih-Ching.
0300-346772, Yang, Dorothy Trae-Ling Fei.
0300-330626, Yang, Kiang-Si.
A-7392524, Yang, Tieh-Sung.
A-6847989, Yeh, John Chiung or Yeh Chiung.
0300-43062, Yen, Betty Hsin-Lien.
0300-391473, You, Wong King also known as Wong Ying.
A-7903279, Yu, Maria Hsieh-Yueh Chang.
A-7835340, Yu-Chen, Li.
0300-474919, Yueh, Shiela Hsuan Wen.
A-8198530, Chang, Li-Hsain.
E-079940, Chin, Tom.
A-6958642, Loh, Pichon P. Y.
A-9520221, Park, Hom.
A-7286680, Shen, Richard Tsu Hsun.
A-7133260, Tung, Yun Ming.
A-7975781, Chu, Boa-Teh.
A-8922049, Hing, Yuan Ying.
A-6846912, Kaminski, Henryk.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 1, strike out "A-19135387" and substitute in lieu thereof "A-10135387."

On page 2, line 4, strike out "A1041758" and substitute in lieu thereof "A-10141758."

On page 3, line 25, strike out the name "Jegedus" and substitute in lieu thereof the name "Hegedus."

On page 6, line 15, strike out the name "Linga" and substitute in lieu thereof the name "Linda."

On page 7, line 19, after the name "Shih", strike out the comma.

On page 8, line 20, strike out the name "Ewoh" and substitute in lieu thereof the name "Kwoh."

On page 14, line 14, strike out the name "I-Gai" and substitute the name "I-Giai."

On page 15, line 24, strike out the name "Sieh-Chuan" and substitute the name "Sien-Chuan."

On page 17, line 22, strike out the name "Ruch" and substitute the name "Ruth."

On page 24, line 16, strike out the name "Gales" and substitute the name "Cales."

On page 36, line 25, strike out the name "Young" and substitute the name "Yung."

On page 40, line 25, strike out the name "Suce" and substitute the name "Suee."

On page 43, line 8, strike out the name "Trae-Ling" and substitute the name "Tsae-Ling."

On page 43, line 13, after the name "You", change the period to a comma.

On page 44, at the end of the concurrent resolution, add the following names:

"A-10143319, Schejbal, Dobruska Ann.
"A-10143320, Schejbal, Dusan Josef.
"A-6195641, Schejbal, Josef.
"A-6159640, Skala, Hugo Michael.
"A-7491761, Skala, John Paul.
"A-7802497, Skala, Marie Hana.
"A-6813127, Skarzynski, Stanislaw.
"A-10042650, Chuan, Pai Shiu.
"A-7948694, Maar, Julius (Gyula) I."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 44, after line 11 add the following name: "A-6967495, Li, Pei Chao."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 767) for the relief of Andrew Rosner.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Andrew Rosner shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Andrew Rosner, Giuseppe Ventura, Johann Antonius Tudhope, Walda Fedor Tudhope, Maria Guadalupe Shockley, Evangelina Vega Shockley, Helen Agnes Blais (Junko Furakawa), and Harold Manley Stewart shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees.

"SEC. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Charles F. Garriz, Benjamin Baruch Mintz, Tchia Mintz, Shulamit Mintz, Shalom Boaz Mintz, Mikie Woodard, Hildegard Silvonen, Howard Seeming Liang, Lai Yen Mark Liang, Howard Seeming Liang, Jr., John Shalam, Claude Shalam, Fu-Chuan Chao (also known as Fuk Kun Chiu), Chiu Lai Yuk (also known as Lai Yuk Chao), Yvonne Mary Florescu (Sister John Baptist), Peter Chou-Yuen Tchen, Carmen Aguado, Adele Knoff, Hans Knoff, Jose Torres, Thomas H. Ros, Wei-Chi Liu, Domingo Lim (also known as Lim Eng Kok and Domingo Lim Chay Seng), and Pilar A. Garcia shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this section of this act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

"SEC. 3. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding orders and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the case of Panteles Kerkos. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Panteles Kerkos shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of certain aliens."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALICE ELIZABETH MARJORIBANKS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 885) for the relief of Alice Elizabeth Marjoribanks.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Alice Elizabeth Marjoribanks, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 349 (a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, may be naturalized by taking prior to 1 year after the effective date of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 337 of the said act. From and after naturalization under this act, the said Alice Elizabeth Marjoribanks shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

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

WAIVING CERTAIN SUBSECTIONS OF SECTION 212 (A) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1111) for the relief of Eric A. Cummings.

There being on objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (19) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eric A. Cummings may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. The provisions of this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Sarah Kleidermacher may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Audrey Jean Younkers, and Robert Geoffrey Hunt may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

"SEC. 3. In the administration of the immigration and Nationality Act, Charlotte Muhlefeldt, the fiancee of Hans Jahnke, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Charlotte Muhlefeldt is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Hans Jahnke and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, other than the provision of section 212 (a) (4) of the said act: *Provided further*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Charlotte Muhlefeldt, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Charlotte Muhlefeldt, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Charlotte Muhlefeldt as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

"SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, John Joon Sik Chung, Cesare Picco, Regina M. Knight, Jenny Antoinette V. Ingrum, and Paula Edith Reynolds may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

"SEC. 5. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eric A. Cummings may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

"SEC. 6. The exemptions provided for in this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PIETRO RODOLFO WALTER STULIN AND RENATE KAROLINA HORKY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1883) for the relief of Pietro Rodolfo Walter Stulin.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor

child, Pietro Rodolfo Walter Stulin, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sfc. Abraham N. Alvarez, a citizen of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 7, insert a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Renate Karolina Horky, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sfc. Chester M. Zentner, a citizen of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Pietro Rodolfo Walter Stulin and Renate Karolina Horky."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIM BOKSOON AND ANKE NABER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1970) for the relief of Kim Boksoon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kim Boksoon, the fiance of Alexander Adams, Jr., a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months, if the administrative authorities find (1) that the said Kim Boksoon is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Alexander Adams, Jr., and (2) that she is otherwise admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Kim Boksoon, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Kim Boksoon, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Kim Boksoon as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, after the words "3 months", strike out the following: ", if" and substitute ": *Provided*, That."

On page 1, line 7, after the word "find", strike out "(1)."

On page 1, line 10, after the word "and", strike out "(2)."

On page 2, after line 11, insert a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anke Naber, the fiancee of 1st Lt. Jack B. Stewart, United States Air Force, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Anke Naber is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Jack B. Stewart and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Anke Naber, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Anke Naber, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Anke Naber as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read "An act for the relief of Kim Boksoon and Anke Naber."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING CERTAIN SUBSECTIONS OF SECTION 212 (A) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 606 to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Hilda Rinn Marchand and Mrs. Maria Campaiola Falone may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (3), (9), and (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Albert Shanfield may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 3. In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rosa Willand, the fiancee of Eugene E. Born, a citizen of the United States shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Rosa Willand is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Eugene E. Born and that they are found admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act other than the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of that act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Rosa Willand, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Rosa Willand, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Rosa Willand as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

SEC. 4. The exemptions provided in this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, after the enacting clause, strike out all of lines 3 through 8, inclusive, and substitute the following language: "That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Hilda Rinn Marchand may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act."

On page 1, after line 8, insert a new section numbered "SEC. 2." to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Maria Campaiola Falone may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act."

On page 1, line 9, renumber "SEC. 2" to read "SEC. 3."

On page 2, line 3, renumber "SEC. 3" to read "SEC. 4."

On page 3, line 1, renumber "SEC. 4" to read "SEC. 5."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

VIVENCIO FERNANDO RAYMUNDO ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Vivencio Fernando Raymundo.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vivencio Fernando Raymundo shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vivencio Fernando Raymundo, Bienvenida Raymundo, Lolita Raymundo, Agnes Raymundo, Henry Raymundo, and Fred Raymundo shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct six numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Vivencio Fernando Raymundo, Bienvenida Raymundo, Lolita Raymundo, Agnes Raymundo, Henry Raymundo and Fred Raymundo."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. J. Res. 609) for the relief of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Stefano Fiore, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Frances and Antonio Fiore, citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doris Vella shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien minor child of Joseph De Bono, a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Donn Kim Ringdahl (Kim Young Yon), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Chaplain and Mrs. Paul G. Ringdahl, citizens of the United States.

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

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 605 for the relief of certain aliens.

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

Resolved, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Marie Vartenissian, Angela Bottkos de Karady, Laszlo Karady, Gyongi Karady, Laszlo Karady, Jr., Daisy Karady, Anesti N. Baicousheff, Maria Lanau Buil, Sister Saveria (Angela Lauria), and F. Yao da Silva shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Soo Chen da Silva shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Fritz Hauser and Viola Grace Smith shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees: *Provided*, That suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

SEC. 4. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "act", strike out the name "Marie Vartenissian," and sustitute the following names: "Ian McKay Valentine, Ardemis Nahabedian."

On page 1, line 7, after the name "(Angela Laurie)", insert the following names: ", Katherine Pui King Loo (Feun), Lindson Feun, Lindgoy Feun, Amie Feun, Ralph Wilson Reid, Eleanor Mary Reid, Marguerite Fay Reid, John Wilson Reid, Robert Wilson Reid."

On page 2, after line 18, insert two now sections Nos. 4 and 5 to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of Marie Vartenissian and Victoria Clita. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Marie Vartenissian and Victoria Clita shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

"SEC. 5. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Janusz Ambroziewicz, Ignacy Bak, Adam Bednarek, Leon Bolda, Stanislaw Brodowicz, Maksymilian Guc, Ryszard Zdislaw Hackel, Jan Hauza, Edwin Hildebrandt, Zygmunt Lewandowski, Stanislaw Mamaj, Adam Piekart, Czeslaw Salata, Franciszek Sciera, Zygmunt Skrzypinski, Raymund Szulc, Jozef Tynfowicz, Leonard Wasowski, Stefan Wojtkowski, Henryk Wrzesinski, and Zenon Zmudzinski shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, upon payment of the required visa fees and section 212 (a) (28) of the said act shall be inapplicable in the case of each such alien."

On page 2, line 19, strike out "SEC. 4." and substitute in lieu thereof "SEC. 6."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. ROSE AMORESANO AND HER CHILDREN, ROSA, EMILIO, AND GIOVANNA AMORESANO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 877) for the relief of Mrs. Rose Amoresano and her children.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the death of the main beneficiary of an approved petition, the late Pasquale Amoresano, the aliens, Mrs. Rose Amoresano and her children, Rosa, Emilio, Annunziato, Carmela, and Giovanna, shall be deemed to be eligible to apply for nonquota immigrant visas under section 4 (a) (6) of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 401).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "That", strike out the remainder of line 3, and all of line 4, and the word "aliens" on line 5.

Page 1, line 6, strike out the following names: "Annunziato, Carmela,."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9377) to provide for the sale to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of certain real property located in Los Angeles County, Calif.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of the General Services Administration is authorized and directed to convey to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association, a nonprofit corporation of Los Angeles, Calif., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain real property located in Los Angeles County, Calif., upon payment by the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of an amount equal to the fair market value of such property as determined by the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

Such property is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a concrete monument set at the intersection of the southerly side of Colorado Boulevard, formerly Eagle Rock Road, with the easterly side of Highland View Avenue, formerly Highlands Avenue, running thence along the southerly side of Colorado Boulevard, formerly Eagle Rock Road, north 88 degrees 01 minute east 140 feet to a concrete monument; thence south 01 degree 59 minutes 40 seconds east 219.96 feet to a concrete monument; thence south 88 degrees 01 minute west 140 feet to a concrete monument set in the easterly side of Highland View Avenue, formerly Highlands Avenue; thence along the easterly side of Highland View Avenue, formerly Highlands Avenue, north 01 degree 59 minutes 40 seconds west 219.96 feet to the point or place of beginning, being a portion of lot 14 and all of lots 15 and 16, Oakmont tract, as per map recorded in book 10, page 30 of maps, in the office of the county recorder of Los Angeles County, Calif.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, beginning with line 1, after the word "property", insert "at its highest and best use."

Page 2, beginning with line 3, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The aforementioned property is a parcel of land located at the southeast corner of Colorado Boulevard and Highland View Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., containing 0.708 acre known as the post office site, Eagle Rock Station, Los Angeles, Calif., acquired by condemnation, order and confirming judgment of which was docketed July 21, 1941, in civil order book 6, page 34, United States District Court for the Southern District of California."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO VILLAGE OF CAREY, OHIO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9671) to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the village of Carey, Ohio.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the village of Carey, county of Wyandot, State of Ohio, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property referred to

as the former post office site situated on the southwest corner of the intersection of West North and North Vance Streets in the village of Carey and containing approximately 14,391 square feet, the exact legal description to be determined by the Administrator upon the payment by the village of Carey of the fair market value of such real property as determined by the Administrator as of the date of such conveyance.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the village of Carey, county of Wyandot, State of Ohio, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in section 2 of this act upon the payment by the said village of Carey, Ohio, of an amount equal to the fair market value of said property at its highest and best use as determined by the Administrator of General Services as of the date of such conveyance.

"SEC. 2. The real property, conveyance of which is authorized by this act, is the property located on the southwest corner of the intersection of West North and North Vance Streets in the village of Carey, Ohio, which was acquired by the United States in 1943 as a projected post office site. Said property, being approximately 14,391 square feet, consists of 3 separately acquired parcels, 1 by condemnation, 2 by deed, as follows:

"Tract No. 1 by condemnation, judgment of which was entered in proceedings March 10, 1943, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio;

"Tract No. 2 by deed dated September 20, 1943; and

"Tract No. 3 by deed dated July 30, 1943; and recorded respectively in the office of the register of deeds, county of Wyandot, State of Ohio, in deed book No. 103, page 520; deed book No. 104, page 5; and deed book No. 103, page 530."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOE BARGAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2045) for the relief of Joe Bargas.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,000 to Joe Bargas, of Trinidad, Colo., father of Eddie Bargas, a minor, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Eddie Bargas as a result of injuries sustained on the United States post-office grounds at Trinidad, Colo., on July 12, 1950; the claim of the said Joe Bargas is not a claim that is cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

TRUCK AND AXLE MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4037) for the relief of Truck and Axle Manufacturing Co.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That completes the call of the Private Calendar.

PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 473 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of House Joint Resolution 501, to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. After general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], and yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 473 makes in order the consideration of House Joint Resolution 501 authorizing participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

House Joint Resolution 501, as amended, authorizes 18 Members of Congress, one-half from the House and one-half from the Senate, to be designated by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, to represent the United States at the NATO parliamentary conference.

The purpose of this conference is to facilitate the achievement of the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty by promoting closer relations between the members of the legislative branches of the member states of NATO.

An annual appropriation of $36,000 is authorized. $6,000 of this is for the annual contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the parliamentary conference, $15,000 is for the expenses of the House delegates and $15,000 for the expenses of the Senate delegates.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 473 so the House may proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 501.

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

Mr. BOLLING. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me when the next conference is to be held?

Mr. BOLLING. I do not know the specific time. I understand that will be discussed specifically during the debate on the joint resolution.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The date would be November 19 of this year.

Mr. GROSS. Then this junket will not be started before the election; is that correct?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. That is correct; I shall not use that terminology, but the conference will not be held until the 19th, anyway.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this rule and the House joint resolution. When the joint resolution is read under the 5-minute rule it is my intention to offer an amendment which I think would go to the point raised by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] a moment ago. I note the absence of any restrictions regarding dates, so I shall offer an amendment to the joint resolution so that a delegation may be sent only when Congress is not in session.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time on the rule.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 501) to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the resolution House Joint Resolution 501, with Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity of congratulating my friend from Ohio, Mr. HAYS, on the introduction of this resolution. I think it is a very constructive step. I think out of it can come many fine, constructive results in the field of international affairs. This is one of the healthiest and, as I have said, one of the most constructive actions in the field of international affairs and foreign affairs that I have seen for a very long while. I not only support the joint resolution, but again I highly compliment the gentleman from Ohio for the fine work he has already done in connection with the development of a parliamentary situation in NATO and on this resolution which follows and extends that work. I can see nothing but excellent results to flow from the passing of this joint resolution enabling official participation by representatives of our Government in the parliamentary setup that is contemplated.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished majority leader for his remarks.

Mr. Chairman, this joint resolution would permit the United States to send a delegation to the annual parliamentary conference of the NATO nations.

As most of you know, the United States sent a delegation last year of which I had the honor to be the chairman.

In view of what the gentleman from Oregon has said, I should like to address myself to that point for a moment or two. Our Canadian neighbors to the north were those who were primarily interested in having a conference of the NATO nations, feeling that if we could have committees from the various parliaments get together and discuss our problems a lot of good could come out of it. They circulated the member nations. As a matter of fact, Senator Robertson, the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, came down to Washington to meet with the Speaker of the House and the President of our Senate. It was very difficult, of course, as you can see, to find a date which would be agreeable to all 15 nations, so more or less arbitrarily the Canadians set a date and asked the parliaments of the various countries to send delegations.

Unfortunately, the date that they picked came at a time when we were engaged in the usual July rush for adjournment, and it was not a convenient time for a delegation to go. Because of that, and because of the very close division in the other body, that body was unable to get a delegation over there. The other 14 nations were quite disturbed at the fact that there was no representation from the other body from the United States. On receipt of a telegram from the Vice President of the United States, which I read to the assembly, stating the reasons, the parliamentary conference decided that they would make every effort to defer from now on to the parliamentary situation in the United States and to hold a meeting at such time as would not conflict with the meetings of the Congress in this country.

The steering committee of this conference met in the Hague in February and chose, at the request of the United States, a date which not only did not interfere with the sittings of the Congress but one which will not interfere with the conventions of the two major political parties or the election campaign. This date will be in November after the election is over. The other nations were very anxious to defer to the wishes of the United States and went to great lengths to meet the situation as it occurs in our country in a presidential year.

At the meeting in Paris last year there were many things brought up which concerned the nations and which were discussed, and I think a great deal of good came out of it. Members who were present there from the Congress are on the floor and I hope they will say something in connection with this joint resolution. I do not intend to take all of the time the chairman has allowed me, but I would just like to point out, and I would especially like to call this to the attention of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], for I certainly believe he has sincere feelings about this, that he mentioned something a few moments ago about something being done without the United Nations.

May I point out that this NATO organization is not a part of the United Nations, although it is in no way antagonistic to the U. N., it is an organization of the North Atlantic Treaty countries. It is an organization of nations which border on the Atlantic or its environs and nations which are allied together by treaty to defend their countries from possible aggression, which could of course come from only one country, and I refer to possible Soviet aggression.

I made a statement at the NATO conference last year which I think might be worthy of repetition here. I said in the past history has shown it is possible for democracies to work together and stand together in times of threat by armed aggression, but that history has also shown when that immediate threat passed the democracies tend to drift apart and in the case of economic difficulties they even sometimes go so far as to blame each other for their troubles. That is the kind of situation exactly that the Russians would like. It is the kind of situation they would exploit and the kind of situation which they would like to have come about. If this organization can help in some fashion to keep the problems common to all democracies before us so that we can talk about them and find the ways and means of working together to solve them, I think it will be well worth the small amount of money involved. I would like to say further that the Russians have considered NATO to be the one thing that has done more than anything else to upset all their plans for world domination.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. This delegation is growing from a delegation of 6 last year to 18 for this year; is that correct, if this resolution passes?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Let me say to the gentleman that last year the delegation called for 12 members.

Mr. GROSS. I understand.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. There would have been six from the other body had it been after Congress adjourned. So actually it has grown from 12 to 18.

Mr. GROSS. But the fact remains that 6 went last year and this year 18 would be provided for; is that correct?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. If the gentleman will bear with me, I would like to explain the reason for that. As far as I am concerned, I have no arbitrary point of view about the number going, but I did have in the steering committee one very cogent argument which I made to the other nations and it will take just a minute or two, and I hope the gentleman will be patient while I explain it. I said I am a little tired and a great many Members of Congress are a little bit tired too, of going to international meetings where the United States has 1 vote and a country like Laos with a population of a million or two has 1 vote or Cambodia has 1 vote—just to pick a couple out of the hat, and, perhaps, Luxembourg has 1 vote and Iceland has 1 vote and so on. I said that in the United States we are pretty much wedded to a system of representation generally or roughly as we are in the House, but not, of course, exactly, on the general basis of representation according to population. I said I feel that as the most populous country in this Organization, the United States ought, therefore, to be entitled to more than just one vote. So without a great deal of argument, at my request the other members of the steering committee set up a system of voting which gave the United States 36 votes or twice as many as any other nation in the Organization. Actually, last year the resolution called for 14 members. The Speaker thought it would be fitting to make it—I guess that is the case; I am assuming what the Speaker thought—that it would be fitting to make it a bipartisan thing and he only appointed 6 instead of the 7 authorized. I am merely suggesting, and the committee agreed, that we have 18 members because that would give each member from the United States 2 votes—it would be an even fraction. In other words, if we stayed with the 14, you would have had 2 and a fraction votes, which you, of course, can see can be very difficult. There is nothing contemplated that I know of at any time in the future to enlarge the delegation and that is the reason for the number of 18, which, by the way, was adopted as an amendment in the committee after the February meeting of the steering committee, and after the number of votes that each country would have was set up.

Mr. GROSS. With the increase to 18 members, may I say to the gentleman, why not add a few more? Why not, in fact, send 530 Members of the House and Senate? I certainly would except myself. Would the gentlemen from Ohio go along with my amendment to send

over 530 Members of the House and Senate, excepting the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman would go along in principle because the gentleman from Ohio thinks it would be good if all members from all the parliaments of all the nations could sit down together. I think the gentleman seriously would have to agree that that would be somewhat of an unwieldly body. It would be impossible to have everyone go. I would say furthermore I would not agree to except the gentleman from Iowa because I would like to have him as a member of the delegation. I think he would be a good watchman for the delegation and he would be a very valuable member. If we are going to send all of them—and I am serious about this—I am not saying it in any disrespectful fashion—I would like to see the gentleman from Iowa a member, if we send all of them, or even if we send a small committee. But certainly I could not agree to that amendment, because it would be unworkable in principle as well as in practice. Every other country would have to do it, and there is no place to have such a meeting, to start with.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman would agree to my amendment, except the gentleman from Iowa, and send all the Members of the House and Senate, you would have a very fine organization. Everybody would enjoy a nice trip to Europe, with all the festivities that go with it. I think the gentleman knows what I mean. You might accomplish something that way. I do not think you will accomplish anything with a mere 18 members.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman and I disagree about that. As far as the gentleman's remarks about festivities are concerned, I would prefer some of the Members on his own side would answer that, but I think they would all say that once we got through with the meetings—and we had them morning, afternoon, and evening, there was not much time for festivities. It was only a business session, and there was business accomplished. There was no time for festivities.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HAYS or Arkansas. I support strongly the resolution which the gentleman has sponsored. When I first had occasion to study our relations with other governments that are based on parliamentary systems, Great Britain for example, I realized our great need of more formal contact than we have without this kind of arrangement. Without an organization of this kind—of course it is quite possible for alliances to move forward and be effective through executive contacts, but because of our division of powers, in the absence of something of this kind the executive department is the dominating influence. But we of the Congress are the policymakers. So I am sure the gentleman would agree with me that one great value in this organization is that the Congress is advised through contacts and conferences set up under its auspices. The Congress is given a larger voice and a larger influence. The channels of information are bound to be open to us so that we are not completely beholden to the executive department.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Exactly. The gentleman has put his finger on the crux of the situation. As a matter of fact, this would be handled in committee fashion, the same as everything else in this Congress is handled, by committees, because obviously the entire body cannot operate on everything that comes before this Congress. This provides us an opportunity to get acquainted with what is going on and to keep in touch.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. In a peculiar way this applies to the United States because our executive and legislative departments are separate.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. It is better designed for the United States and Canada than any other, because of the fact that our executive branches are separate. But it does operate to our advantage more than any other nation in there.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. UDALL. I would like to congratulate the gentleman on his excellent presentation. There is a great deal of ferment right at this time regarding the NATO organization, and Secretary Dulles lately gave a speech where he said there should be a reconsideration of the role of NATO. I think the coming meeting this fall, where members of parliament will have an opportunity to voice their ideas about enlarging the economic and political roles of the organization, that exchange will be very helpful at such a time as Mr. Dulles and the State Department may make proposals to the Congress.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I agree thoroughly with the gentleman.

At this time I would like to pay tribute to the fine job the gentleman did last year as a member of the committee which attended this NATO Parliament.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] has expired.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, this resolution has a single, and simple, purpose—to authorize the appointment of a congressional delegation to meet annually with parliamentary groups of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. In addition to the United States the other members are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Each of the members is contributing to the mutual defense of an area that we regard as vital to our own security. This common objective, so important to every American, has brought together nations that are opposed to Communist expansion. In these challenging times it is not enough that we and they unite only because we are all against something. On the positive side, the NATO members can do much to contribute to the economic, social, and cultural development of their peoples. An organization such as is embodied in this resolution offers one of the best means to achieve these broader purposes.

The NATO Parliamentary Conference is not a policymaking body. By providing a forum for the exchange of views of elected representatives, it permits the projection and discussion of issues that most concern the peoples whom they represent. While such views need not necessarily be at variance with official positions of their governments, they can be discussed with a frankness and informality not always available to diplomats and military leaders.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that House Joint Resolution 501 is adopted by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, last year when I was a member of this group, frankly, I felt honored that the Speaker appointed me on the committee. We had a very harmonious group of men and we went with only one purpose in mind, which was to cement together the parliamentarians of the NATO countries.

I am firmly convinced that if we had had this organization last year we could have prevented the tragic thing that happened over in Cyprus. As all of you know, the Communists tricked the Greeks into stirring up a lot of trouble there, and it might have blown up into another world war. As a matter of fact, if we could have talked with the parliamentarians from Greece, Turkey, Great Britain, informally, and learned just what their difficulties were and what they wanted I believe those informal meetings could have solved the problems that we had in Cyprus. After it had been considered by the Security Council and in that manner landed on the front page of the leading papers of the world it was too late to invoke informal discussions to mediate the differences of the various countries involved.

Our chairman was very gracious to all of us; we were a very harmonious group. We had fun a few times by ourselves. In every way, in my opinion, the meeting was a success. We went along on the basic idea that the legislators of the various countries whose laws make the policies of the country should be the ones who were joining together to determine if they could harmonize their views and thus bring about results that would minimize the tenseness of the world in which we are living.

It was my pleasure to be sent to Canada several years ago with Owen Roberts and with Senator Gillette and another person. Up there we met Mr. Robertson who has been a key figure in trying to bring about a parliamentarians' association which I believe we have organized in this resolution.

You all know that many problems in the House of Representatives are handled in conference committees where the men can talk frankly and where what they say does not go outside the room they are in. When they finally harmonize their views they come back

to their respective houses and get the consent of the Senate and the approval of the House of Representatives.

My colleague the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] said that we had no military force in Europe. The Air Force under the command of General Norstad, which is part of an international Armed Force composed of nationals from the NATO countries, is the most powerful striking force in the world. Furthermore its forward eschelon is within 10 minutes of the Sattelite countries that are now under Communist domination. This includes countries from Poland to Yugoslavia.

The world is so small, the world is so explosive, the world is so tense that I believe we should take every reasonable step we can to gather together those forces in the world that want peace, so that we may have finally a world in which our children can live without fear. It seems to me the way to do that is to get together the able men who spring from the people that elect them, and thereby get the grass roots opinion.

Mr. Chairman, my views on this matter are such that I think it is one of the most important things we can do and I appreciated tremendously the fact that the Speaker was generous enough to appoint me one of the members of this group last year.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope this resolution will be agreed to unanimously today.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, among the few members on the floor, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is well represented as it usually is on an occasion of this kind. But after listening to the remarks of the various gentlemen who have preceded me I gather the opinion that we could disband NATO, we could disband SEATO, we could disband all of the rest of the so-called alliances we have and just set up this NATO parliamentary conference or whatever it is, and everything will be lovely and the goose will hang high for us in foreign countries. It apparently has all the answers to all the problems of the world. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] said that nothing but good had flowed from the conference that was held last year, the 5-day conference, attended by six Members of the House. I do not see how anything very bad could flow from it because, as far as I can determine, nothing happened except to give six Members of the House another junket over to Europe.

I read the so-called report of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], which is to be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 101, part 10, page 12743. If anyone can read this and find any accomplishments I would be delighted to have them tell me about it. I could find no accomplishments flowing from the meeting of last year, nor do I anticipate anything is going to happen from the meeting this year except to spend some more of the taxpayers' money. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] reminds me of something that is pretty obvious; that NATO is not a part of the United Nations. Of course, it is not a part of the United Nations. NATO was hatched because of the failure of the United Nations, because of the complete and utter inability of the United Nations to deal with the situation which NATO sought to deal with on the European continent. And today NATO is about as near a defunct institution as anything can be.

So it is proposed to mobilize 18 Members, 9 from the House and 9 from the Senate, give them $36,000, and I do not know how much more in the way of free transportation through the military, send them over to Europe to do a job that NATO has not, cannot, and will not do. I say to you that it is another joyride and I am going to continue to tell you that in my remarks because that is all it amounts to.

A previous speaker said that this NATO parliamentary conference is designed to take care of Canada and Great Britain. In my opinion, Canada and Great Britain ought to be making a far greater contribution to themselves by putting a few troops in NATO; by showing some disposition to support NATO. As I understand it, the British have 4 divisions in NATO today and are on the point of withdrawing 1 of those. There are no French forces in NATO to amount to anything, and I am sure the gentleman from South Carolina, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. RICHARDS, knows that very well. They have taken their troops to Africa. NATO today is the next thing to a defunct institution. Secretary of State Dulles has practically admitted it. He has been fishing around for the last week or so over in Europe to determine whether it is going to be a political or an economic organization. It was created for the purpose of providing a military force in Europe. Now the question is being examined as to whether it is going to be a political or an economic organization, and 18 Members of the House are going to Europe next November, mind you, after the election; not before the election but after the election to straighten out this mess into which we have poured billions and several divisions of American troops.

I was interested to note the other day, just in passing, that there is going to be no meeting of the United Nations on September 8 as was previously scheduled. It has been postponed until November 12; until after the election. Why? Why no no meeting of the General Assembly until after the election? Do they not want to argue the question of the admission of Red China before the election? Why has it been postponed? Why do you want to postpone this? If you can do so much—if this is such an important conference—why postpone it until after the election? NATO is on the rocks. If this junket can give it any help, it needs it now, not months from now. Why are you waiting until after the election to go over there? Is it because you want to go out and campaign and take this joyride later?

Somebody—I believe it was the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON]—said if we had had this junketing force in operation there would have been no trouble on the island of Cyprus and that the Communists have engendered all of the trouble down there, in his opinion. Well, the Communists have had their hands in it, to be sure, but do not forget that it was the British who, in the closing days of the war set the stage for trouble in Greece, and they had to hightail it out of that country because the Greeks would have thrown them out of there if they had remained and so we took over the policing of Greece several years ago, remember? No, it was not the Communists that started the trouble on Cyprus; it was Great Britain that has had its heavy hand upon Greece and the Cypriots all through the years. They are members of NATO and they started the trouble.

Somebody mentioned Iceland. Iceland is a member of NATO and this parliamentary conference. Are you going to go over there, the 18 Members of the Congress, on this joyride and convince the members of the parliament of Iceland that they must back up now and tell us we can stay in Iceland? They have served notice on us to get out.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I do not know that the committee would go to Iceland and try to persuade them, but I think if the committee could persuade them in the parliamentary conference to share our point of view, that it would be a very fine thing.

Mr. GROSS. There has been a lot of money dumped into Iceland, and millions and millions of dollars apparently did not change them. Is that not correct?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I would say to the gentleman, from what I understand about the situation in Iceland, this matter occurred just before election when certain members found it expedient to be slightly isolationist.

Mr. GROSS. Or neutral. I do not think the gentleman is going to change that situation, either. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask a question of someone. How many staff members did you have on the trip last year?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I believe we had four.

Mr. GROSS. Four staff members for a 5-day trip; is that correct?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. What were the total expenditures last year?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I do not have the figure at the tip of my fingers, but I think they ran in the neighborhood of $8,000.

Mr. GROSS. I think I can tell the gentleman. The gentleman, being chairman of the delegation, I thought probably knew, but I can tell him. The total expenditures were $9,256.11. I do not think that included counterpart funds. I think you probably spent some counterpart funds in addition.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Let me say to the gentleman that part of the figure that he has mentioned represents two meetings at least of the steering committee attended by one member of the group, to formulate the program for the next meeting. The original amount spent by the delegation was about $8,000 and

there has been probably $1,200 spent since then.

Mr. GROSS. The Disbursing Office records show that there was spent $9,256.11 as of a few days ago. Does the gentleman propose to increase the number on the staff for this junket this year?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. As a matter of fact, may I say to the gentleman, there is no permanent staff of the committee. The staff we had last year, two members thereof, were not paid out of committee funds. I do not know that there is any proposal to increase the number at all.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDS. I should like to say for the information of the gentleman that there were no staff members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on this trip.

Mr. GROSS. I am speaking of so-called staff members of the committee.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. May I say to the gentleman that I requested, as is customary many times, the State Department to furnish staff members from the Embassy in Paris. The Department was rather embarrassed, I think, and reported back to me that they could not do so because they had to use everyone who was available to send down to Geneva because this occurred at the same time as the President's Summit Conference at Geneva. The State Department suggested that we take staff from here to do the necessary secretarial work for the delegation. That is the reason it was done that way.

Mr. GROSS. The report of last year's meeting indicates but little secretarial work was done. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] spoke of voting strength of this delegation. What do you propose to vote on?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. We propose to vote on any resolutions that would be brought forward. I cannot predict what they would be at this time. As a matter of fact, the agenda for the next meeting has not been certified as yet.

Mr. GROSS. What kind of resolutions does the gentleman think this sort of organization would have?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I think one thing, which would be somewhat obvious, would be that they would want a resolution deciding that it was the sense of this group—which would be in no way binding, but it would be similar to a recommendation of any other committee—that the Parliaments and Congresses should implement the decisions that Mr. Dulles and the foreign ministers might make. He has been trying to formulate some decisions concerning the economic future, for instance, of NATO; the cultural future of NATO; ways to cooperate, means that these 15 nations can take to offset, to the best advantage, the approaches and advances being made by the Russians to gain control of great areas of the world, and to destroy this organization.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am surprised, in view of the fact that there are 6 Members of the House who were over there last year, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] says there was so much great good flowing from that meeting, that the Secretary of State failed to call in those 6 Members, and particularly the chairman of this committee and ask what they would suggest he do at the NATO Conference he just attended. I am surprised that he did not do that.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I am surprised that he has not done that.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it is surprising that he did not call in the gentleman and the other five members of his committee, having all of the valuable information obtained on last year's junket, to find out the answers as to how to make NATO a going institution, which of course it is not today.

I will have some amendments to offer to this joint resolution, particularly to try to stop this thing from being fastened permanently around the necks of the taxpayers of this country on an annual basis. We have the Interparliamentary Union, which has gone on for the Lord knows how long, and nobody can point to anything that junketing outfit has ever accomplished. It has become a permanent fixture. I am opposed to making this thing permanent.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUMULTY].

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Chairman, as the Irishman said, "Is this a private fight or can anybody get into it?" I had not planned to say anything on this matter. I had planned to listen to the debate. But after hearing my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] I of course must say a few words.

I think the idea is a good one. I would not necessarily subscribe to all the things that NATO is doing, but I can see a good practical value arising out of sending a group of Members of this House and the other body over to discuss with parliamentary representatives of other nations problems of mutual interest.

I notice the joint resolution confines the activities of the group to discussion of any problems in the interest of maintaining peace and security in the North Atlantic area. If I were on the committee I know I would have some questions to ask, if I were able to go. I should very much like to ask the British representatives of Parliament when they intend to end the partition of Ireland. I should like very much to find out from them as one parliamentarian to another why they persist in this unjust aggression in Ireland.

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

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman is making a speech in favor of this joint resolution I have no doubt but what he will be invited to go.

Mr. TUMULTY. Just a moment ago the gentleman was invited because he was disagreeing. If I were he, I would go and I would ask questions. For example, the gentleman could go over there and say to some of these representatives, "Boys, you are spending too much of our money. You are taking too much money out of the United States. You are not doing what you should."

The gentleman could say in his own inimitable eloquence, "Frenchies, you are not doing your part. You are spending money that could go to Iowa."

I should like to ask those questions. I think this resolution gives us a forum. I think it is a splendid idea.

Mr. GROSS. Somebody ought to stay around here and try to keep Princeton University straightened out.

Mr. TUMULTY. That is true, but there are moments when you can relax your vigilance on domestic matters and go over and see the world and increase your voluminous knowledge, and ask the questions of foreign parliamentarians that you asked here on the floor. I do not know whether they could answer them any better than we do, but I think the country is missing something when men like you do not go over there.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I understand the gentleman was in Spain last year.

Mr. TUMULTY. Yes; I was.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The gentleman asked a whole lot of questions?

Mr. TUMULTY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does not the gentleman think that trip was worthwhile to get some of the answers the gentleman wanted?

Mr. TUMULTY. Yes; I think the trip was worthwhile. I feel we got some splendid answers. I think NATO has done good. I do not agree with everything it has done. I do not feel too enthusiastic about France, which has an active Communist Party in it. But I think if you have a vehicle there where you can ask these questions of men in the countries where the problems are, where you can legitimately ask them without seeming to interfere in their affairs, I think a lot of good could come out of it. I know if I had met some parliamentarians from England or France in such a capacity I would ask these questions. I would like to ask the English about the Burgess-McLean case, and their measures for security, and I would feel better able to ask it at a body of this type.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The main point I wanted to make was that the gentleman, like many of us, wants to go out to try to learn something by being on the ground as to what is going on, and in what way we can help ourselves to do the right thing, to cooperate, with our allies and perhaps get more cooperation from them.

For instance, I live out in California, 3,000 miles away. So I wish every single member of the Committee on Agriculture would go out to the State of California and see our agriculture out there. It is entirely different than in any other part of the Union. I assume, according to the ideas of the gentleman from Iowa, that would be a junket. The gentlemen ought to go out there to learn what the country is like, outside of Iowa.

Mr. TUMULTY. I will tell you the truth—on this so-called junket that I was on, I did not lose any weight—I can tell you that. I have a better way of

spending my time if I want to enjoy myself. And it is not getting up at the crack of dawn and taking a plane in the middle of a fog and trying to get into a hotel room, and then getting into a bed that does not hold you up, and you find the next morning when you wake up that you spent the night on the floor, nor do I have the idea that it is an enjoyment just going from place to place and attending meeting after meeting. I think this idea of a pleasure jaunt with respect to these trips is greatly exaggerated. As one who loves comfort, I can assure you I would pick another way to enjoy myself. I would like very much to go to California and try the oranges out there. I understand they are very good for reducing.

The point I want to make is this: This resolution gives us a forum to voice discontent with the way things are. I hope this resolution will pass because I would like to have a forum where I could disagree with Mr. Dulles and where I could say to the French and English, and I hope some day to the Irish if they are ever properly recognized, and if the British would only take their foot off Ireland's neck up there in the north of Ireland—I would like to say, "Look I think that our joint foreign policies are not doing so well. What do you think about your policy—is it doing so well?" In other words, it gives us a forum to air our discontent in a proper and legitimate manner. I think it is well worth the money that is expended on it. That is why I hoped you would take the junket. I will go with you, if you want—and be a sort of bodyguard to you.

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

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman wants to disagree and get his ideas across to Secretary of State Dulles, he does not need to take a trip to Europe to do so. What he needs to do is become a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. TUMULTY. No, I think it would be lots easier to find him in some foreign port. He is so seldom in Washington that it would be more likely that one would meet up with him in France, or Spain or the East.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman should be a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, if he wants to rub elbows with Mr. Dulles.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That not to exceed 14 Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly and annually with representative parliamentary groups from other NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) members, for discussion of common problems in the interests of the maintenance of peace and security in the North Atlantic area. Of the Members of the Congress to be appointed for the purposes of this resolution (hereinafter designated as the "American group"), half shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from Members of the House, and half shall be appointed by the President of the Senate from Members of the Senate. Not more than four of the appointees from the respective Houses shall be of the same political party.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 3, strike out "fourteen" and insert "eighteen."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 10, strike out "American" and insert "United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 4, strike out "four" and insert "five."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLSWORTH: On page 1, line 4, after the word "annually", insert "and when Congress is not in session."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, when a similar resolution was passed last year, it was not noted at the time that the date of the proposed meeting as it later turned out and has been mentioned on the floor in general debate, that the scheduled date of the meeting last year was when Congress was in session and not only in session but at the very busiest time of the session last year. So when this resolution was reported this year, I made up my mind that I would offer to the committee at this point an amendment which would clearly state the wishes of the Congress regarding the annual meeting date for this conference. That is the sole and only purpose of the amendment which I have offered. It in no way limits or disturbs the intent and purpose of the resolution with which I am fully in agreement. The nations of NATO, the nations of Europe and the United States who are banded together under the NATO treaty have most of their meetings and most of their contacts, at the executive level. I think it is highly desirable that we arrange for representatives of our Congress to confer with representatives of the other nations at the parliamentary level so that we can better understand one another in this organization.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. May I say to the gentleman that I tried to explain in my remarks about the resolution why the situation arose last year as it did. I assure the gentleman that as far as the Canadians, who proposed the date, are concerned, it was entirely an inadvertence on their part. That it was not more convenient to us. I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment. I think it might strengthen the hand of the steering committee member, whoever he may be, that meets with the other members to determine the date. I would like to inquire if the gentleman intends to prohibit a member of the steering committee, whoever he may be, from meeting with others to set the date for the next meeting. He does not intend that, does he, by his amendment?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. No.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. It is that the annual conference be held at a time when the Congress is not in session?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I assure the gentleman that the amendment would apply only to the date of the conference itself.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

May I say that as far as I am concerned, and the membership on this side, we have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate the explanation made by the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee which reported this resolution, regarding the date last year. But memories of people are short, and so just to be sure that we did not have such a slip again, in view of the fact that this resolution sets up our participation in this NATO conference on a permanent annual basis, I think it highly important that the views of the United States concerning the date of the meeting be inserted in the resolution itself.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. I know of no objection to the gentleman's amendment on this side. In fact I think it is a good thing. It was an unfortunate circumstance that the meeting came as it did last year, but having put in this amendment, we can certainly arrange with the other nations so as to meet at a convenient time.

May I ask the gentleman this question: There has been criticism as to having such a meeting after the election, rather than during the campaign period, when the Congress is not in session. Does not the gentleman agree that if you are going to have it during the campaign period, then nobody except those fortunate souls who do not have any campaign, will be eligible to go, and therefore there is a certain reason, if you cannot meet early, for having it at a time when Members who are in a position to fight for their seats, can be able to go?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. May I say to the gentleman that the spirit of my amendment is that this meeting be held at the convenience of Congress. In other words, it is a resolution of Congress regarding our own Members going to the meeting. I think most certainly the meeting should be at the convenience of the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. How are you going to bind the other member nations of this organization as to a meeting date?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I do not believe there is any thought of binding anybody.

Mr. GROSS. What is the meaning of your amendment if it does not say that no meeting would be held during the sessions of Congress?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The meaning of my amendment expresses the view of the United States. If it turns out that we cannot agree with the other member countries as to a meeting date, we will not be represented.

Mr. GROSS. I would not want anything to deprive anyone of this trip at taxpayer expense.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. Has the gentleman included the word "regular"? Does he mean a regular session of Congress?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I used the words "when Congress is not in session."

Mrs. CHURCH. Would it mean that if a special session were called after the delegates were gone they would have to be recalled?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I am afraid it would mean that; yes.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. It seems to me this is a very constructive move on the part of the gentleman from Oregon; and in further reply to the gentleman from Iowa may I say that if we adopt this resolution with this amendment it will only permit a delegation to go from here if the time is fixed when we are not in session. Certainly with this country such an important factor in the NATO organization they are going to give due weight in fixing the date to the United States views, and as a practical matter they are not going to hold a NATO conference without the participation of the United States.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I think the gentleman is correct. I am sure the other nations would show the United States due courtesy in this matter.

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

(On request of Mr. HAYS of Ohio and by unanimous consent, Mr. ELLSWORTH was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I wish to address myself to what the gentleman from New York has said, as well as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

May I say that the date for this conference meeting was set by the steering committee in February, which I attended. The other nations are more than happy to defer to the wishes of the United States. The reason I feel we should make the date after the election is for the very reasons advanced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS]. It would seem to me it would be difficult to get a delegation the members of which would be willing to go either during the time Congress were sitting or during the time the national conventions were sitting or during the period of the campaign; and I say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] that the other nations are most gracious and anxious to defer to our wishes in the matter.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I am in full support with the gentleman's amendment to the resolution. I am also in full support of the resolution. I think it is good to have Members of Congress attend the Interparliamentary Union meetings. I think it is good that Members of Congress travel around the world to see how we are spending our money in foreign countries, and how those foreign countries themselves are spending our money.

The fact is, we are in this organization of friendly nations which are on this side of the Iron Curtain. Whether we like it or not we are in it, and we had better send Members of Congress around the world to see what is going on.

I have been on several trips to foreign countries looking into the things for which our money is being spent. I have been with members of the Appropriations Committee. We have always had either a clerk of the committee or the chief clerk; and, believe you me, we learned things. Then we report back to the committee what we have learned. We do not make those reports public because we shoot straight from the shoulder and some of the things we say about these other nations might not ring the kind of note they would like to hear.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has again expired.

(On request of Mr. BONNER and by unanimous consent, Mr. ELLSWORTH was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. JENSEN. And I can say that every committee I have been on has worked. Of course, there is a little enjoyment, too, that goes along with it, but I am sure that a great majority of the Members of Congress who have gone on these trips feel that the experience has been most helpful and worth while. So I am very pleased to support this resolution.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman very much.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. So that the Congress will know whether this committee speaks with authority or inquires with authority in order to report back to the Congress or whether or not the Interparliamentary Union group represents the Congress and speaks with authority and can report back to the Congress. I want to know what kind of conflict there will be between these two delegations that we propose to send abroad. I have been unable to find out much about the Interparliamentary Union. Of course, I admire the frankness with which this resolution is brought to the attention of the House so that we can all understand it, but I want to know which will be the authorized body?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Before I yield to the gentleman from Ohio to answer the question more specifically, may I say that I, too, had that same question in mind. I understand however that this resolution before us applies only to the relationship that our Government has with the treaty countries as a part of the treaty organization, whereas, as I understand it, the Interparliamentary Union deals with a discussion of the various parliaments.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman has stated the matter correctly. I may go further and say that the concept of NATO is that it is an organization of countries to mutually protect each other from the possibility of aggression by the Communists and they have certain problems that are peculiar to that organization, whereas so far as the Interparliamentary Union is concerned—I am not sure about this—but I understand at the last meeting the Soviet Union delegates to it and have a right to, so, therefore, you have a situation which is entirely different. There is no conflict. As a matter of fact, this committee would only speak of its relation with NATO, whereas the Interparliamentary Union committee would speak on a much broader scale with any country that has a parliament.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Is it not true also that our parliament or Congress legislates on matters having to do with NATO and all the other member parliaments legislate on matters having to do with NATO, therefore this discussion allows an opportunity to compare notes at the parliamentary level? That is why I am for it and I assume that is the value involved in it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. BONNER. Suppose these two groups were meeting in this identical city at the same identical time, which would represent this country?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. It would be just the same, as far as I can see, if the National Convention of Retail Merchants and the National Association of Coal Producers were meeting in Washington. One would speak for the coal producers and the other would speak for the retail merchants. I do not foresee that they will meet at the same time in the same city, but if it should I think that would be the way it would work out.

Mr. BONNER. Which one would speak for the United States Government?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The Committee in NATO would speak for the Congress in the NATO organization and the Interparliamentary Committee would speak in the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I first want to comment on questions asked as to the Interparliamentary Union. There are, I believe, 33 nations in it. Some of the Iron Curtain countries, after staying out for a number of years—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria—have again come in, posing quite a problem for the Interparliamentary Union as to whether they were now eligible; but they finally admitted those countries. However, the American delegates to the Interparliamentary Union do not speak for the United States Congress, the delegates to this NATO parliamentary conference will not speak for the United States Congress. No group of Members of Congress meeting elsewhere can commit the United States Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this resolution, I am in favor of the amendment limiting our participation to periods when Congress is not in session. I think, though, that you can look forward to the day when we might have delegations of similar character go to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organiza-

tion meetings. I would be glad to see the time come when the members of the parliaments and the congresses and the legislatures of those nations would be getting their heads together. And, as to meetings of the organization of American States, I think such parliamentary meetings in the Western Hemisphere might be very important.

We are a big, important country, and this is a great big world, and there are a number of regional activities in which we are interested as well as a number of overall activities, such as the United Nations itself. And we are no doubt going to participate in all of these activities.

I appreciate the importance of NATO, as reflected in this resolution, but I do not want to see us become too absorbed in the Atlantic community. Many in the Atlantic nations, and some of our own people, are in favor of an Atlantic union, in which we would merge our sovereignty in an exclusive, preferential way, with some or all of the NATO countries. I am opposed to this. I am not so obsessed with the importance of Western Europe as to ignore the equal importance to use of our own hemisphere and the Far East. We must make no arrangements that will put these other neighbors of ours to the south and east in a second-rate position of interest or association.

There is one aspect of this that I do not believe has been mentioned, and that is the vision that not more than 5 of the 9 Members from either the House or Senate shall be of any single party. Provision is made here for minority representation at these conferences, regardless of which party is in power, and that is a most important provision. When we have a meeting of the diplomats or the heads of government, they represent the party in power in each country, as is proper. If minority members are there, they are appointed by the party in power, although often with the collaboration of the minority leaders. But in this case we are assured that both of the great political parties of our country are going to have a voice either to commend or, as one Member has said, to criticize in these NATO parliamentary meetings. Our delegation is going to be broadly representative of the Congress and of the parties and this resolution makes sure of a minority voice in the discussions and deliberations that take place. I think that is a fine thing to provide.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I could not agree more wholeheartedly with the gentleman, no matter what I said. But I just wanted to add to the gentleman's fine remarks the fact that this delegation last year was most bipartisan in its approach. As a matter of fact, a member of the minority party was appointed as the American representative on the rules and resolutions committee, which is the most important committee of the organization, and he sat there representing all of us on that committee. I am sorry the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] has left the floor temporarily, but he did serve most ably in that capacity. That just bears out what the gentleman said, that provision is made so that this committee will represent a cross section of both parties and a cross section of the Congress.

Mr. VORYS. I am glad to be reminded of the bipartisan character of last year's representation. I want to remind my colleagues that this sort of provision tends to give continuity to the representation at these gatherings, even though there is not complete unanimity of expression. All the world knows that we have two great political parties and that no one of them is necessarily forever in power. When our representatives go there and discuss things frankly, they appreciate the differences; they also appreciate the substantial unity of our parties on matters that involve our relations with the rest of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 1, line 4, strike out the words "and annually."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago my colleague from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] endorsed this resolution and the various junkets made by Members of Congress to foreign countries. I have no quarrel with committees that make investigations of expenditures of money. The gentleman seemed to think that this junketing group here is going to Europe to make an investigation of moneys expended by the Government. They went over last year and there was not the slighest mention that they gave any attention to the billions we have spent.

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

Mr. GROSS. I do not yield at this time.

Mr. JENSEN. Stick to the facts.

Mr. GROSS. The record shows the facts. The gentleman says that it is a fine thing for Members to go to foreign countries to investigate the spending of money.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman endorses this resolution to send this junketing group over to Europe. They went over last year and nowhere in their report is to be found any mention of the money spent by this Government. If the gentleman would take the time to read the report he would know that.

The Interparliamentary Union has been spending all kinds of money of the taxpayers of this country through the years, on junketing trips, over to the blue Danube and various other places. If the gentleman will read their reports, as I have read them, he will find no mention of any investigation on the part of that group of the spending of money in foreign countries.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield, briefly, not for a speech.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman says that they did not go over there to save money—the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. GROSS. They went over there to spend money and the facts show that.

Mr. JENSEN. Would not the gentleman agree that by a meeting of the minds of the people of this Nation, through Members of the Congress, and members of other nations, at this Interparliamentary Union, we could have the effect of the saving of money for the United States of America?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad the gentleman used the word "could," because that is the umbrella he rests under.

Mr. JENSEN. Just a moment——

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it could, but it never has.

Mr. JENSEN. How does the gentleman know that it has not saved money?

Mr. GROSS. Go look at the record.

Mr. JENSEN. Can the gentleman prove that it has spent money, except for the trips?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly that was an expenditure, and we have been continuing these huge foreign-aid expenditures year after year. The gentleman has been investigating expenditures overseas and yet this year he is confronted with a bigger foreign aid bill than we had last year, and a 10-year program on top of that. Where are we getting with these junketing outfits that have been going all over the world? Show me some results, and I will go along with the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Just this much, let me say to my friend, with respect to the amount of money that we are spending this year. It is very possible, and in fact I am quite sure that had we not gone around and looked into the expenditure of funds that we appropriate for some of these foreign countries, that the request for that purpose, perhaps, would be twice as much as it is today.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, you may have done a little good. But what the gentleman is saying is an assumption that cannot be proven.

Mr. JENSEN. And the gentleman cannot prove any statement that he is making, either.

Mr. GROSS. Look at the record of spending since the end of World War II; the billions in foreign handouts and now the demand for increasing amounts.

Mr. JENSEN. No, the gentleman cannot. He cannot prove that this Interparliamentary Union has not done good and saved money for the taxpayers of America.

Mr. GROSS. Show me anything in the results of the Interparliamentary Union through the years that has been of any benefit to this Government or the taxpayers.

Mr. JENSEN. I would say that if the gentleman would get around and go to some of these meetingss, get around the world and see a few things, even here in the United States, he might take a different view on a great many things.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield any further.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not blame the gentleman for not yielding.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentle- that I well remember one resolution

passed by the Interparliamentary Union in which that outfit said that as a condition of our cooperation with foreign nations we must understand that we would have to yield some of the sovereignty of our people.

Mr. JENSEN. Have we yielded any of our sovereignty?

Mr. GROSS. Of course we have yielded some of our sovereignty.

Mr. JENSEN. Where? Be specific. If you are going to make a lot of noise about it, be specific.

Mr. GROSS. Go read the United Nations Charter if you do not think we have yielded sovereignty. Who dragged us into the war in Korea? Read the NATO Status of Forces treaties and agreements.

Mr. JENSEN. He brings up some matters here that have no connection whatever with this issue.

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

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) Mr. GROSS was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. I will not take the 5 minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment simply strikes out the words "and annually", which would prevent this organization from being made permanent. That is, its activities would be brought here for review each year, its expenditures would be brought here for review each year. That is all the amendment does. Taking out the words "and annually", the bill would read, "Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly with representative parliamentary groups," and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on my amendment.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the Committee to vote down this amendment for the reason that it would not at all prevent the organization from being made a permanent organization. It would only prevent the United States from sending a delegation unless it came in each year with another resolution. As a matter of fact, the Committee on Foreign Affairs staff thought that it should be written this way to preclude the fact that we would have to have debate on it each year.

I realize that some of the Members have had a good deal of fun and an opportunity to make some remarks and they might wish to do so each and every year, but as long as the NATO organization is in existence and as long as the organization is doing a job, as long as we are a member of it, I believe the Congress would want us to be represented. I ask that the Committee not support this amendment.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Some of us have closed minds and some of us believe that the way to preserve an open mind is to have a vacant mind, as far as knowing anything first-hand about the rest of the world is concerned. But does not the gentleman believe that it is a good thing for some of the Members of Congress to have somewhat open minds, willing to learn first-hand about other countries and their problems, and for them to seek open minds elsewhere that will be willing to learn about our problems?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The situation as I see it is that you cannot always just recite in black and white everything that a meeting like this has done. There are tangible things and sometimes there are a lot of intangibles connected with it. Sometimes we present our views to members of other parliaments and prevent them from bringing up certain things they might bring up that we do not want. It does a great deal of intangible good, in my opinion.

Mr. VORYS. I agree with the gentleman. Often in informal talks we learn something or we pass along something that it would not be in the best interest to disclose in formal reports subject to debate here. That is very helpful to the course of cooperation with other nations. Is not that true?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman is exactly right. I might use as an example that the two traveling salesmen from Russia, not being conversant with democratic ways, in an informal meeting in England, in my opinion, did their country a great deal of damage because of the fact that they showed their true colors. American and English members of parliament could sit down and disagree and have an argument, and perhaps they would accept part of our viewpoint and perhaps a lot of good would come out of it. But, because these men had no history of democratic ways, they did not know how it was done and, in my opinion, they have done irreparable harm to their ideas in Europe and have done a great deal of good for our own.

Mr. VORYS. I certainly agree with the gentleman.

May I express one more thought: We know that NATO is under fire by minorities in each of the member countries. We know that it has been under fire here today. But would it not be a good thing, just as a gesture of confidence in the essential continued unity of these nations, for us to authorize meeting annually at this time during the life of the NATO treaty, rather than publicly to warn our brothers in other countries that we are only going at it a year at a time?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Exactly. If this amendment is adopted, it might well be interpreted in foreign nations to mean that we are ready to write NATO off and consider it to be dead and forget about it.

Mr. VORYS. It might look like a cutoff date.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the Committee to the report which accompanied House Joint Resolution 501 to the floor of the House. On page 2, the report states:

> The program and operation of the NATO Parliamentary Conference is summarized in the following resolution adopted at the 1955 meeting.

The resolution states:

> Believing that these discussions between members and the NATO authorities and between members themselves have already been of great value; and
>
> Invites the speakers of the various parliaments concerned, according to the procedure which they think appropriate, to send delegations to a similar meeting each year.

If we were to adopt this amendment, as proposed, we would destroy the object of this whole consideration because the invitation is for a meeting annually and, if meetings are to be of any value in this kind of procedure, it would seem that they ought to meet annually for the purpose of discussing various issues before the parliaments.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word about the various trips that have been taken by Members of the House. It has been my privilege to serve on several of the study missions that have been made. I can say, and I am glad that my colleagues agree with me, that I have never worked any harder than when it has been my privilege and opportunity to serve on one of the study missions. I would like to say further that over the years the reports that have been written by these missions have not only resulted in a saving of a great deal of money since programs have been reshaped, but in instance after instance, these reports have resulted in the shaping of the foreign policy of the United States. A tremendous contribution has been made by the House of Representatives in sending missions to various sections of the world in which to make studies and to issue reports. Whether we like it or not, we are a world power and we are in world affairs to stay. In my opinion, it will be necessary to send more missions in the future instead of less.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

> SEC. 2. An appropriation of $33,000 annually is authorized, $3,000 of which shall be for the annual contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Association and $30,000, $15,000 for the House delegation and $15,000 for the Senate delegation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Association for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, such appropriation to be dispersed on voucher to be approved by the chairman of the House delegation and the chairman of the Senate delegation.

With the following committee amendments:

> On page 2, line 7, strike out "$33,000" and insert "$36,000."
>
> On page 2, line 8, strike out "$3,000" and insert "$6,000."
>
> On page 2, line 11, strike out "Association" and insert "Conference."
>
> On page 2, line 14, strike out "American" and insert "United States."
>
> On page 2, line 15, strike out "Association" and insert "Conference."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

> SEC. 3. The American Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Association

shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, including its expenditures under such appropriation.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 20, strike out "American" and insert "United States."

On page 2, line 21, strike out "Association" and insert "Conference."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. The certificate of the chairman of the House delegation and the Senate delegation of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Association shall hereafter be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the American Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Association.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 3, line 2, strike out "Association" and insert "Conference."

On page 3, line 4, strike out "American" and insert "United States."

On page 3, line 5, strike out "Association" and insert "Conference."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 2, strike all of line 25; and on page 3, strike all of lines 1 through 6 and substitute the following:

"SEC. 4. All expenditures pursuant to this resolution, including counterpart funds, shall be upon the certification of the Chairman of the House delegation and the Senate delegation of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, and all such expenditures shall be subject to public scrutiny and audit by the General Accounting Office."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say for the benefit of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. VORYS], that his remark about a closed and open mind was not lost on the gentleman from Iowa. I am sure most Members will agree that the really open minds are on the Foreign Affairs Committee, particularly among the senior members. They never have closed minds.

Now, I am sure the amendment I have just introduced will have no opposition from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], because only the other day he offered an amendment to the farm bill which provided that compensation paid to farmers should be made a public record, the same as a campaign expenditure. All this amendment does is to say that spending of the funds for this junket shall be subject to verification by the chairman of the House and Senate delegation, and subject to an audit by the General Accounting office. I am sure the gentleman will not oppose an amendment that does the same thing with these funds that he attempted to do the other day.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman from Ohio will not oppose any amendment that will make public the amounts spent. As a matter of fact, the gentleman from Ohio has already gotten the figures for last year and put them in the RECORD. But the gentleman will oppose the amendment on the ground that this takes control of the expenditure of funds away from the committee and the committee chairman and puts it in the General Accounting Office, where you will have to go to get their permission before you can spend it. If you carry that to its logical conclusion you would have to go down to the General Accounting Office every morning and get permission for this House to spend any money.

Mr. GROSS. It does not do any such thing. It provides for the committee to pay out the funds, but it also provides for a public audit by the General Accounting Office. The gentleman offered an amendment the other day to provide an audit at all times on money paid out to farmers on land taken out of production. Surely the gentleman will accept this amendment. It is exactly the same kind of an amendment as the gentleman proposed the other day for the farmers of America.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time, and ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I will not take the full time to which I am entitled, but I would just like to point out to the Members of the House that the language used in this resolution is the ordinary language that has been used year in and year out concerning House committees. It simply makes the financial procedure of this committee uniform with every other committee of the Congress. As far as I personally am concerned I have no objection to any amendment regarding an audit, but to adopt this amendment would be to set a bad precedent which, if carried out to its logical conclusion, may have the effect of taking the power of spending money away from this Congress, something the Constitution never contemplated. This is simply the language that is used in connection with expenditures by every committee of the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Previous to the other day, was there ever any suggested requirement that farmers file with the Clerk of the House statements of all compensation checks received?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman knows that the two amendments are not similar, and the only purpose of the gentleman now is to try to use the other amendment as a lever against me. My amendment the other day was defeated, and I hope this one will be defeated even more substantially.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MCCORMACK having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 501, pursuant to House Resolution 479, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman making his point of order as a straight quorum call?

Mr. GROSS. As a straight quorum call, yes.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the point of no quorum is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third resolution of the resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to support the resolution (H. J. Res. 501) which authorizes participation by the United States in the NATO parliamentary conferences. It was by distinct honor to serve as one of the six House delegates to the NATO conference in Paris last July when we met for 5 days with the representatives of the 15 countries associated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. We exchanged views and opinions pertaining to the maintenance of peace and security of the nations concerned, and we discussed ways to obtain closer social, economic and cultural relations between the peoples of the Atlantic community. We were also briefed by the top military leaders of NATO regarding the military position of the NATO countries.

All in all, it was a most interesting and inspiring gathering from which we came away with the feeling that we have many friends in the world who are just as determined as we are to carry on the struggle against communism. I also came

away with a better understanding of the urgent need for maintaining the military power and strength of the free world to assure its continued freedom. In this respect, there is not the least doubt that NATO has shown itself to be a strong force and a deterrent against communism in Europe.

Fundamentally, NATO is a defense organization which was founded 7 years ago to check Communist aggression. The agreement signed by the NATO nations states that "they are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security." But in addition to defense, the 15 NATO nations can also serve as a springboard from which to attack Soviet Russia in the event of war. The Soviet leaders know this and for that reason they have made the dissolution of NATO their No. 1 objective. Continued Russian attacks on NATO through threats, cajolery, deception and charmed smiles, all of which are aimed to destroy NATO, only prove NATO's strength and the need for maintaining this Organization as an instrument for free world security.

NATO has shown itself to be a bulwark of freedom and democracy. We must do everything possible to keep it strong because through NATO our allies are strengthened, militarily and economically. The only thing which Communist Russia understands, fears, and respects above all else is strength. As long as we have the power to resist and restrain the Russians, as long as we have the means and the strength to destroy them—they will never attack us. Only a strong military posture by the United States and its allies will convince the Russian leaders that they have nothing to gain by force or war.

Today 15 nations are united in a defense pact under the auspices of NATO. Each of these nations is contributing manpower, equipment, and resources. American generals lead the military forces of these 15 nations. There is perfect harmony and understanding in this amalgamation of military power which is bent on preventing a third world war. I believe that this spirit of unity and cooperation on both sides of the Atlantic constitutes one of the strongest influences for peace in the world today.

As a defense organization, NATO pursues a practical course in that it is geared for immediate and collective action in the military field. Of late, NATO is also developing its political and economic aspects, so that in time it is hoped that NATO can also become a powerful organ for greater economic and political cooperation in advancing peace and improving standards of living among the nations associated with it. I should like to see, however, a strengthening of the nonmilitary aspects of NATO to a greater extent than in the past, though military defense should still remain its primary purpose.

May I also assure my colleagues that both the Allied Command and NATO are prepared to use all their resources not only for the defense of Europe, but also for the defense of North and South America, if need be. Our allies readily understand the importance of protecting American production plants at all costs and to maintain the arsenal of democracy in the United States.

Last summer, during the period of the great smile, Russia was busily engaged in consolidating her positions in Europe, beginning with Finland in the north, through Germany, Austria, and Yugoslavia to the Mediterranean area. She has succeeded to some extent in neutralizing these countries, in alienating them from the West, and even in crippling the NATO organization. Russia has not stopped there. Its current friendly demeanor is aimed primarily to weaken and finally split NATO and the Atlantic defense system. A notable example is the recent action of the Parliament in Iceland which called for the removal of American troops from that strategic island in the North Atlantic.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should do everything within our power to strengthen NATO and to keep it strong in accordance with the recently declared policy of our Secretary of State, who understands and appreciates the importance of NATO for the free world. Mr. Dulles said that NATO must either "grow" or "tend to dry up." I believe also that the interchange of ideas among the representatives of the parliamentary bodies of the 15 NATO countries is beneficial and constructive and should be continued in the future as well. Our country and this legislative body should participate in future NATO meetings to discuss problems of mutual interest and to seek greater understanding among the nations concerned.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at the end of today's proceedings in three instances, and to include therein certain statements, excerpts, and extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

GI LOAN GUARANTY EXTENSION

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, several of us in the House, including the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], have today introduced bills to provide for a 6-year extension of one of the most successful programs in our Government's history—the GI loan guaranty program.

Under this program, more than 4 million World War II veterans have become American howeowners. As taxpaying members of their communities, with a solid interest in problems of local government and school finance, these homeowning World War II veterans are a new and growing bulwark of American citizenship and democracy.

The GI home loan guaranty program, notwithstanding its admitted shortcomings in some areas, has made a great contribution to American life and progress—and losses suffered under the program have been less than one percent.

A great job still remains to be done under the program, if we are to deal fairly and equitably with our World War II veterans, and if it is still good business to encourage and aid home ownership among these veterans.

There are more than 15 million veterans of World War II, and 11 million of these veterans have never taken advantage of the GI loan guaranty.

Many of these 11 million veterans have obtained homes under FHA or private financing, and may never have need of the program.

However, more than 3 million of the 11 million are residents of counties where there has been a lag in the program, by reason of a shortage of investment money. More than 700,000 have been unable to qualify under the program up to now, due to unsatisfactory income or other credit limitations.

More than 1 million veterans, in addition to those listed above, are classified as "potentially eligible" but unlikely, for one reason or another, to receive a loan before termination of the present law in July of 1957.

Mr. Speaker, it is therefore apparent that nearly 5 million veterans will be directly and adversely affected in their homeowning opportunities if we permit the GI loan guaranty program to expire on July 25, 1957.

Several million could be added to this total, if we include the 4½ million World War II veterans now owning homes not acquired under the GI bill, who might find it necessary or desirable to obtain a new home in the future, under the GI loan guaranty program. A transfer in their job, enlargement of their family, or the loss of their present home for any reason, could lead to this additional need under the veterans' loan program.

It seems to be good business for America to extend this worthwhile program. Since Korean veterans will be covered for some years to come, the VA staff will continue to operate during the 6-year extension program, and no great additional cost would be incurred.

Extension of the present law will make homeowners of many more American veterans of World War II—and that will make for a stronger Nation and stronger communities throughout the country. I urge your support of this bill.

WILLFUL DAMAGING OR DESTROYING OF AIRCRAFT

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 472 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of

the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2972) to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. After the reading of the first section of such bill it shall be in order to move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert as a substitute the committee amendment recommended in the bill, H. R. 319, as reported to the House by the Committee on the Judiciary and all points of order against such amendment are hereby waived. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill, S. 2972, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 472 makes in order the consideration of S. 2972 to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft, and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft.

House Resolution 472 provides for 2 hours of general debate on the bill and also provides that it shall be in order to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert as a substitute the committee amendment recommended in the bill, H. R. 319, as reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary. All points of order against such amendment are waived.

The provisions of S. 2972 and H. R. 319 are substantially the same except that H. R. 319 does go further in that it includes motor vehicles. However, S. 2972 amends section 902 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 by adding new subsections pertaining to the damaging or destroying of aircraft and imparting or conveying false information concerning such damage or attempts to damage aircraft, while H. R. 319, as amended, provides that the Federal criminal laws would be supplemented by amending Title 18 of the United States Criminal Code.

The Attorney General in reporting on S. 2972 states that it would appear to be more desirable for this legislation to be a part of the criminal laws of the United States. He points out that criminal prosecution under the Civil Aeronautics Act might be complicated and delayed because of administrative rules, regulations and acts of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Two forms of transportation are now covered by the criminal laws—railroads and vessels. It is also pointed out that loopholes in the criminal laws would be closed by adding the other two means of transportation—aircraft and motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers, or passengers and property.

On the other hand, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in its report on S. 2972, states that the provisions of this measure are modeled after existing provisions of the Criminal Code pertaining to the wrecking of railroad trains, but it is believed that since the field of aeronautics is a highly technical one, constantly expanding, and involves factors not found in other forms of transportation, the legislation should be enacted as an amendment to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

The Committee on Rules, after considering both measures and taking into consideration the delay that would occur if a rule were granted on H. R. 319, granted the rule on S. 2972 making in order the substitution of the amendment recommended in H. R. 319.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 472 so the House may proceed to the consideration of this legislation.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. HILLINGS] to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, passage of House Resolution 319 will supplement the Federal criminal laws so as to provide more effective deterrents to the commission of acts of destruction and sabotage with respect to aircraft and motor vehicles. This bill was brought about by the destruction of a commercial airliner over Longmont, Colo., on the night of November 1, 1955. Last week, a Colorado court convicted one John G. Graham for perpetrating this heinous crime which resulted in the death of 44 persons.

It will be recalled that at the time Graham was apprehended there was considerable discussion as to whether or not he could be prosecuted under Federal laws. It was found that Federal laws are inadequate and Graham was prosecuted for murder under the State laws of Colorado. Murder in Colorado is punishable by death. This bill will provide a death penalty under Federal laws.

While State laws relating to murder and other crimes of violence may provide adequate penalty in many cases of this nature, the speed of the aircraft has introduced difficulties with respect to the enforcement of those laws. A tragic chain of events which is set in motion in one state may not materialize until the aircraft has passed over many States. State authorities under such circumstances could be confronted with many difficulties in establishing that a crime has been committed in a particular State and serious jurisdictional and other technical legal problems inevitably would be involved. Sanctions may differ from State to State, and equal and certain punishment for crime could not be insured.

Moreover, airline operations in the United States are peculiarly interstate in nature, and as such, the Federal Government owes an obligation to the people of the country to protect the commerce moving aboard interstate and overseas flights with every means at its disposal.

As the author of legislation similar to that being considered today, I hope that there will be no more aviation tragedies such as occurred in Colorado last November.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY] has outlined the nature of the rule. I point out merely that we are faced in the consideration of this bill with a rather unusual parliamentary situation which the rule itself takes into account. The parliamentary situation is that two legislative committees of the House have approved bills on the same subject covering the same general matter. The approach in each case is, of course, different. So this rule makes it possible for the House to work its will on the subject to the end that whichever approach to the problem involved is desired by the House may be adopted.

There is no objection to the rule I know of on this side and I have no further request for time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2972) to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2972, with Mr. RABAUT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred S. 2972, to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircrafts and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, have considered this legislation and reported favorably thereon with certain amendments.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation came from the other body. It would amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide the death penalty for willful damaging aircraft where loss of life resulted. In view of the fact that it was a bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, it was referred to our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Chairman, we, of course, know the necessity for this legislation. In the first place, there have been a good many reports of sabotage and attempted damage to aircraft in flight. You recall the fatal incident in Canada some time ago, and there was an incident in California not too long ago. And, everyone, of course, knows the tragedy that occurred in Colorado a few months ago.

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

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

Mr. FLOOD. With reference to the case in Colorado, insomuch as that case is now pendente lite, on appeal, although I have heard that the convicted man in the lower State court has filed an affidavit asking for immediate execution, nevertheless I am also advised that counsel for the defense has perfected an appeal, I am just wondering whether or not, if there is an appeal, the action by the Congress on this type of legislation would prejudice the defense, in that the State will certainly in its brief refer to these proceedings and unquestionably argue the matter in the proceedings before the appellate court.

Mr. HARRIS. I will say to the gentlemen it would have no effect on that case whatsoever.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado, in whose hometown, incidentally, this case was tried.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The proceedings in Colorado will not be affected by any action taken here in this House today, for the simple reason that at the time this incident occurred, on the 1st of November 1955, the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority were the first to move into this particular case, as the explosion occurred about 75 miles from Denver in the district represented by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

It was through the cooperation of the State and Federal authorities that the evidence was collected. Due to the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Civil Aeronautics Authority were limited to the question of sabotage alone, the penalty for which was only up to 20 years, the Federal Government agreed to cooperate with the State, and the State proceeded with an indictment for an information of murder. The man was charged with murder in this instance and prosecuted under the State law.

One of the other reasons why we should have this legislation is that the Supreme Court of the United States, during the month of January, held by a 5-to-4 decision that where Federal authorities secure information through an illegal search warrant, a Federal official is prohibited from testifying in the State court. If we make this a Federal offense, we remove the question of who has jurisdiction. For instance, as an example, if in this instance the airplane had proceeded another 100 miles and gone into the State of Wyoming, and the explosion had occurred there, there would have been some question whether the State of Wyoming or the State of Colorado had jurisdiction. For that reason I think we should proceed as expeditiously as possible to the enactment of this proposed legislation.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, the gentleman points up the real need for legislation of this type.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. FLOOD. I want to make it very clear that I am in favor of this proposed legislation. It is desirable and necessary and I commend the committee for expediting its passage thus far. I am concerned only with this, which has nothing to do with the merits of the case that has been discussed, which occurred in Colorado. That case is on appeal. I am sure that the State will argue before the appellate court as evidence of the heinousness of this offense what is done here. If I were for the defense, I would be concerned that the State would take advantage of the action of Congress to show what an evil thing this is and conceivably prejudice the defense, although what I am saying now does not go to the merits of this proposed Federal statute which is desirable and commendable. But I am always concerned over action by the Congress on causes celebre, which are now pendente lite. I do not know why we should hurry this, if there is the problem.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the gentleman that in the first place the proceedings in Denver, Colo., are under State law, in a State court and this could have no bearing on that case whatsoever. The Senate passed this bill in February of this year. They sent it over here. The House committee held hearings on it and heard members of the aviation industry on it and had reports from all of the Federal agencies involved. The House committee reported the bill with some amendments. We learned that at the same time the great Committee on the Judiciary of the House had been considering similar legislation for some time. Our distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], had a bill that he introduced I believe in January of 1955, if I am not mistaken. There were several other bills pending before our committee and there may have been others pending before the Committee on the Judiciary on the same subject. I doubt very seriously that the action taken by the Senate and by the committees of the House and the action in the Congress itself had anything whatsoever to do with what happened in Denver last week.

Mr. FLOOD. If the gentleman will yield further, I am sure of that. I point out, as the gentleman knows, that the record in the Colorado Supreme Court will determine the proceedings before the Supreme Court. The appeal will be argued on the record made in the lower court and will have nothing to do with anything done in the other body or here. Except I do point out, out of an abundance of caution over this action or any other similar action in this body—we have done this before and it has caused trouble before—that we should do nothing if we think that it will in any way permit jeopardy to the defense in the State of Colorado by permitting the State to argue this kind of action as evidence of the evil of the crime.

Mr. HARRIS. As a lawyer myself—and there are better lawyers on the Committee on the Judiciary than I would purport myself to be, and there are many other fine lawyers in the House—I would say to the gentleman it would have no bearing whatsoever on the case in Colorado if it is going to be appealed.

I regret that the Congress has not taken action on this heretofore.

In order not to prolong the discussion, as I mentioned a moment ago our committee reported this bill that the Senate had sent over amending the Civil Aeronautics Act. The need for the legislation is agreed to by everyone. The bill that we reported affected only aircraft. The Committee on the Judiciary, considering the bill before it, reported a bill which not only affected aircraft but included transportation by bus in interstate commerce. Also the bill considered by the Committee on the Judiciary would have amended the Criminal Code. When the Committee on Rules heard us on the subject, members from the two committees went before the Rules Committee. In order to expedite the matter, because the need was so obvious, the Rules Committee granted the rule on the Senate bill which our committee had reported and made in order an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill that had been reported by the Judiciary Committee.

So far as I am concerned, it makes little difference to me whether the Civil Aeronautics Act is amended or whether the Criminal Code is amended. What we need is the legislation. In taking into consideration the recommendation of the Department of Justice, we have agreed on a substitute that we think will satisfy both the members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the great Committee on the Judiciary. We felt that the bill as originally reported by the Judiciary Committee did not in the first place sufficiently meet the problem. It did not have the definitions that the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 contained and, therefore, we thought there would be problems with reference to the definitions of terms used in the aviation industry.

There were some other things that we thought should be spelled out to make the administration of the law easier. The Judiciary Committee had certain suggestions and recommendations which it made which we thought should be considered. Consequently we got our staff member and the Legislative Counsel together with the staff member of the Judiciary Committee and had discussions back and forth with them. Finally we have worked out this proposed substitute amendment which we will offer at the appropriate time here.

We did not, as far as the Interstate Committee is concerned, get into the motor bus transportation problem because we had not considered it. We took the consideration which the Committee on the Judiciary had given it in amending the bill offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. Since the Committee on the Judiciary had considered that phase of it and we had not considered it, we thought that you knew more about the problem. Therefore, we were willing to take the recommendation that you make on that particular matter, and include bus transportation in the substitute which at the appropriate time will be offered.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there is really no occasion for disputation about the fundamental thing behind this legislation. It

is to close a gap which exists in the Criminal Code of the United States. I am sure all of us remember the very ghastly occurrence which took place, I believe, on the first of November 1955 or thereabouts in Colorado when someone placed a bomb aboard an airliner. After it had been in the air a short time, the bomb exploded and all the passengers and all the crew were killed. Then it was that the people of the United States and the Congress woke up to the fact that there was no Federal legislation to cover that kind of crime. From what we know through the papers, it appears the venue has been pretty firmly established for the crime in the State of Colorado, at least that seems to be the present status, but as was pointed out in the previous colloquy on the floor had the time bomb been delayed a little longer, there might very well have been a serious question as to the venue of this case as to whether it occurred near or at the border between Wyoming and Colorado. It is very difficult in the air to determine particularly what part of the country you are over.

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

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I intended to make this statement a moment ago, but I consumed more time than I had expected to. But, I wish to point out a personal experience which I had a short time ago. I was flying from Little Rock to Memphis. My family was with me. For about 15 or 20 minutes we were about 8,000 or 9,000 feet high and we did not know as we were flying up the Mississippi River whether we were actually over Mississippi, Arkansas, or Tennessee. I am sure you can find many similar examples to point up the need for such legislation.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Of course, the statement just made by my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] points up the very urgent necessity for this legislation. It is conceivable that a plane might be flying above the clouds and it is practically impossible for a prosecuting officer under such circumstances to determine where the explosion takes place. Accordingly, the question of venue could become extremely complicated and indeed might enable a miscreant to escape the just penalty of his crime under a local law. So that is the urgency behind this legislation.

There is no difference of opinion among the Members of this House as to the desirability of it. The reason it is before the House at all under a rule is because there were two bills reported on this subject, one by the Committee on the Judiciary and one by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Both committee members appeared before the Committee on Rules, and the rule that has been adopted by the House was the one prepared and passed by the Committee on Rules.

Certainly the committee of which I am a member, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has no pride of authorship and no desire at all to claim any credit for this legislation. We just want to get it on the statute books in the Criminal Statutes of the United States, and have a law which will not leave any doubt as to the venue in this kind of crime.

As has been jointed out by the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. HARRIS, at the proper time in these proceedings on the bill, S. 2792, a substitute will be offered for the measure for adoption. It is a little parliamentary difficulty that we ran into in developing this legislation. I hope and trust that without any opposition on the floor of the House the measure will be passed, as amended by the substitute bill. It is a matter of great urgency and great necessity. If anybody has any doubt as to the necessity and desirability of this legislation, I call attention to the report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. You will note there that every one of the executive departments involved is in favor of this kind of legislation. The only difference is the Justice Department thinks that the bill should be a part of the Criminal Code, and as far as I am concerned I think it is wholly in order. As a practical matter, those of you who are lawyers well know that when you want to look up the penalty for a crime you look in the Criminal Code. If this were in the Civil Aeronautics Code it might be overlooked by some lawyers. There is no argument over this legislation. It is of great urgency and great necessity, and I trust it will be passed unanimously and immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS], who was chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary handling the matter for that committee.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, there is no dispute whatsoever as to the necessity for the immediate enactment of this legislation into law.

Since a substitute will come later, I shall devote the 5 minutes which I asked for, to a discussion of the bill to be offered as a substitute from the Committee on the Judiciary. It means therefore that this will be a discussion of the measure that will be offered as a substitute.

The measure makes it a Federal Offense to damage or destroy an aircraft engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. Then it would make it a Federal offense to damage or destroy certain passenger motor vehicles used for a commercial purpose in interstate or foreign commerce. That is to damage or destroy with intent to endanger the safety of persons on board, or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life.

As to the motor vehicle provision, the gist of the offense is intent to endanger the lives of the persons on board. I am speaking now not from the printed bill you have before you but from an amendment adopted by the full Committee on the Judiciary, frankly, to obviate certain objections that the original language was too general and broad in its scope. They wanted to be very careful that what we were after so far as transportation of persons or persons and property in interstate commerce was concerned; they wanted to be very sure that we spelled the legislative intent to protect human life involved in the commercial use of a motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce. Those who had objected now have agreed to the language; and, again, happily, there is no controversy.

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will yield, that is the point I was trying to establish, intent.

Mr. WILLIS. That was the intent as to motor vehicles, and the language is satisfactory to all concerned.

Finally, the two new crimes that will be on the books will be found in title 18 of the United States Code. As a matter of fact, we already have on the books a statute making it an offense to damage or destroy railroad cars, and that offense or crime is found in title 18 of the code. We have a statute making it an offense to damage or destroy a steamship or persons on board; and that offense is found again in title 18.

So two new offenses, to damage or destroy aircraft in interstate commerce; and to damage or destroy a motor vehicle with intent to endanger the life of persons, will also be found in title 18 of the code. Thus, all phases of transportation will be side by side in the code: Transportation by water, by steamship, by air, and by bus. In substance, that is the measure that will come up before you as a substitute.

As I say, and as everybody agrees, there is no dispute whatever as to the necessity for the legislation. No one has any ambition to be the author of the bill; happily, it comes from the Senate. It is just a question of resolving our differences and bringing out a needed piece of legislation.

While I am on my feet let me say that it was a delightful pleasure and experience to deal with the gentlemen representing the other committee, particularly the chairman of the subcommittee and their counsel.

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

Mr. WILLIS. I yield.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I would like to return the compliment to the members of the Judiciary Committee. I felt personally, and I feel certain the other members of the committee join me in this, that the effort was accompanied by good will and a desire to accomplish the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. WILLIS. I think everybody is now satisfied that we have a good measure.

Mr. DOLLIVER. There was the effort to minimize friction where there was admittedly a conflict of interest as between two great committees.

Mr. WILLIS. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

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

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. As chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, although not a member of the subcommittee handling this legislation, I want to express my own personal appreciation for the very fine spirit of

cooperation between the gentleman from Louisiana, chairman of the subcommittee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], chairman of our own subcommittee, and the members of both subcommittees and the full committees for the fine spirit of cooperation in working toward an objective which both committees desire to reach and on which there was no misunderstanding whatsoever except as to the question of how best to approach that objective. I think it was an excellent demonstration of committee cooperation to obtain very much needed legislation, and both subcommittees are to be congratulated for the work they have done.

Mr. WILLIS. I know I speak for the Judiciary Committee when I tell the gentleman that we share his views and I want to particularly say it was a pleasure to work with the gentleman from Arkansas whose patience and long experience in these matters did the work. And also to the gentleman from New York who is on my committee. Everybody is happy and I appreciate it.

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

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I want to thank the gentleman for his explanation as he has cleared up some points in my mind. I would like to ask one question, however. An airplane of private character or of private ownership, I gather, would not be covered by this bill?

Mr. WILLIS. It depends upon the mission or the use of the plane. The language is if the plane is engaged for business in interstate commerce, it would be covered. For instance, a plane of a company doing an interstate business, a partnership plane used for business in interstate commerce, would be covered. A purely private joyride or a purely private plane having no interstate or foreign commerce character would not be covered. The answer is "No" in that case.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Could the gentleman tell me whether we may have a problem that may have to be solved in the future involving a plane in interstate travel, where it was going from one place to another in interstate travel, because it would not be covered if it were on a private mission? Would it not be necessary to look into that for the protection of that type of travel?

Mr. WILLIS. Yes, it might be well to do that. As a matter of fact, I know certain Members would like that covered in this bill. The Department of Justice is inclined to move slowly because of the administrative difficulties of trying to cover privately owned planes. But there is a point as to the possibility of whether later on we might want to have a discussion about including purely private planes. This deals with the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution and we never get into trouble when we legislate in accordance with a specific provision of the Constitution dealing with interstate commerce.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in the pending legislation. The colloquy which just took place brings up a thought that arises in my mind; that is, the feeling that this criminal statute should apply to interstate air traffic rather than be limited to interstate air commerce.

I was Ohio's first director of aeronautics back in 1929 and 1930 and took an active part in making sure that Ohio did not attempt to set up any separate State regulatory measures for the air worthiness of either planes or pilots. On the other hand, I was somewhat instrumental in securing the passage of a State law which made it an offense to violate the Federal standards for airworthiness of both planes and pilots set up, of course, in the Federal Air Commerce Act of 1926. At that time, long ago, I realized and many of us realized that air traffic was something new that could be regulated safely and efficiently only by nationwide regulation.

Some of you perhaps may not remember that there were a number of sporadic attempts by States to set up their own licensing systems for aircraft and pilots. That, however, has died down, as experience has shown that you have got to have nationwide standards for planes and for pilots. You can only have one set of traffic rules, and those rules for the safety of interstate commerce have to apply to all flying, whether it is commercial or not. I certainly do not intend to attempt to tinker with the committee's bill here on the floor, but I would hope that this type of crime, this heinous type of crime, that is involved in this legislation would be made to apply to air traffic endangering interstate commerce even though it is not a part of it.

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

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. In response to the gentleman's query as to why all air traffic is not included, from my standpoint there were two reasons. One is we do not want to take any possible chance of getting outside the realm of the constitutional authority which gives the Congress authority over interstate commerce. Now, there might be some question as to the meaning of this legislation if we had included all traffic or had included private planes, but there can be no question about the authority of the Congress to deal with this situation when we are talking about interstate air commerce. And we did not want to take a chance. Now, the other reason is this, which was pointed out to us by the authorities in the departments. To undertake to have the Federal agencies, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and FBI and the Department of Justice, go into the field of policing every private airplane or every accident which took place on a private plane was just more of a job than they wanted to permit us to put on them at this time. As the gentleman suggests, perhaps the time will come when we ought to look into it, but for the purposes of this bill, as far as I am concerned, those two reasons were ample to get away from the desirability or the necessity of including any but commercial air traffic.

Mr. VORYS. Well, I appreciate the thought that the gentleman and his committee have given to this subject. I want to remind the gentleman, however, that every private plane and pilot must have a Federal license, which requires examinations and inspections. As I say, I certainly do not intend to attempt to tinker with this bill today, but I would suggest that our courts have held that air traffic in and of itself is subject to Federal regulation because of the impact that all air traffic has on interstate air traffic. I would think that the sort of crime covered by this bill, that might obviously and easily jeopardize or injure interstate traffic either in the air or at the air terminals would clearly be within the purview of a Federal law.

Mr. DOLLIVER. If the gentleman will permit me, I would like to comment upon that. I believe that the gentleman refers to decisions that have to do not with criminal acts but with respect to the regulation of air traffic. As the gentleman knows, the criminal statutes are strictly construed as opposed to a rather more generous construction of civil statutes.

Mr. VORYS. I appreciate the distinction the gentleman is suggesting. I do not believe it would invalidate an extension of this law to include private planes and pilots. A sabotaged private plane could blow up an interstate air terminal or knock over a Federal air traffic signal tower.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, first, permit me to congratulate the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary for getting together and writing what we consider a needed piece of legislation. As has been pointed out by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER], the question arose in this particular case that points up this legislation. Where is the venue in a murder case of this type? The Federal Civil Aeronautics Authority law contains a provision that would make it a crime for one to sabotage airlines in interstate commerce.

It so happened in this instance referred to in Colorado, that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, together with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, worked closely with the State authorities to determine what caused the crash. It soon developed that an explosion was the cause of the crash. Proper cooperation of State, local, and Federal authorities brought about a confession in this case.

The problem submitted to the State prosecutor was to establish venue. The bomb had been placed in the plane in the city and county of Denver, and it exploded about 45 miles to the north thereof in another county, represented by the gentleman from Colorado, the Honorable WILLIAM S. HILL. It became necessary for the district attorneys of those two districts to determine the jurisdiction.

Luckily, under previous interpretations of the State courts of Colorado the jurisdiction was in the city and county of Denver. If we pass this bill, it will remove the question of jurisdiction in murder cases where the death results from a bomb placed in aircraft. Then again, as pointed out by the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], if we are not certain as to where the explosion might occur when a bomb is placed in a plane, there may be some question which State has jurisdiction. Inasmuch as the Congress has authority under the interstate and foreign commerce clause of the Constitution, I feel it is proper for the Congress of the United States to go into this field, and we should pass this legislation at once.

As has been suggested, we must have our airplanes safe, and we must provide adequate punishment for those who commit these dastardly crimes. So I hope there will not be any opposition whatsoever. I am sure this is worthy and needed legislation.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment substituting H. R. 319 as amended for the bill reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, S. 2972.

Last November I was suddenly made acutely aware of the deficiency in our laws covering the willful destruction of aircraft when one exploded near Longmont, Colo., in my district, with the loss of 44 lives.

Immediately, I began to search for ways of preventing future occurrences of this type. My original concern was for the protection of those persons using aircraft, and as I delved further into the matter I found there was no provision in our Federal laws that covered either aircraft or motor carriers in this or similar circumstances.

There is no way that I know of to actually prevent murder in this manner, but the least we can do is to provide suitable penalties as a deterrent to anyone who might attempt such brutal plans for the destruction of life and property.

For many years we have had in the Federal Criminal Code provisions providing suitable penalties for destroying trains and vessels. These provisions in the Federal Code were placed there because of the inherent interstate character of their operations. Aircraft and buses operate in the same interstate fields that trains and vessels do, yet there were no comparable provisions covering them.

In considering the problems of offering protection to our traveling public, it occurred to me that buses operate in these same fields and carry passengers, baggage, and express in the same vehicle. For this reason they, too, are vulnerable to the same type of criminal destruction as are aircraft.

I consulted with the Legislative Counsel's Office of the House and with their help drew up and introduced H. R. 8470, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The committee held hearings on my bill and on several similar bills. As a result, the bill introduced last year by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] was amended to include the provisions covering motor vehicles, which I had written into by bill, and the amended bill, H. R. 319, was approved by the Judiciary Committee.

That there is a need for legislation covering motor carriers as well as aircraft is borne out by the report submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Interstate Commerce Commission in which they state:

> This Commission has been responsible for the regulation of interstate motor carriers with respect to safety of operation for some 20 years. Although we have no record of damage to or destruction of such vehicle shown to have been due to the criminal practices described in section 32 of the bill, it is clear that willful damage to or destruction of motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers and property, particularly vehicles used in the transportation of explosive and other dangerous commodities, could seriously jeopardize the safety of a great many persons, as well as passengers. The proposed measure appears to provide a proper deterrent to such criminal acts.

The ultimate effect of S. 2972 and H. R. 319 as they apply to aircraft would be similar. But the bill reported from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee amends the Civil Aeronautics Act, and is, therefore, necessarily limited to aircraft. There is no provision concerning motor carriers and an amendment to S. 2972 covering them would not be germane. For that reason I feel that H. R. 319 is the better bill.

The report accompanying S. 2972 contains on page 6 the following information from the Department of Justice, as part of the report on the bill signed by Deputy Attorney General Rogers:

> It would appear desirable for legislation such as this to be a part of the general criminal laws of the United States. In other words, it would seem that this legislation would be more appropriate in title 18 of the United States Code than in the Civil Aeronautics Act. In this connection it should be pointed out that criminal prosecutions under the statute if enacted as a part of the Civil Aeronautics Act, might be unduly complicated, confused, and delayed by reason of the introduction into such cases of various administrative rules, regulations, and actions of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Deputy Attorney General also pointed out that there would be some confusion as to the question of jurisdiction between the FBI and the investigations section of the Civil Aeronautics Board if S. 2972 were enacted.

For these reasons I feel that S. 2972 will not do the complete job of providing the necessary deterrents to those who would willfully commit brutal murder in the manner that 44 lives were taken last November in my district. H. R. 319, in my opinion, is the better bill.

Mr. Chairman, the bill I introduced on this subject January 16, 1956, was approved by the Department of State, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Department of Justice, and the Civil Aeronautics Board. Some suggestions were made in language to improve the bill and I understand that the committee has incorporated these changes in the amended version of H. R. 319. Mr. Chairman, this legislation is needed and should be passed immediately.

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

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

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to bring out that one of the bills considered by the Committee on the Judiciary was a bill introduced by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL]. Much of the language finally adopted is the result of his bill. I should say also that the Member who was most alert was the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] because he introduced the first bill on the subject over a year ago.

I thank the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] for his contribution to this proposed legislation.

Mr. HILL. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HENDERSON].

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to add my support to the bill which is now before the Committee for consideration. On January 3 of this year I introduced H. R. 7907 which has as its purpose the enlargement of Federal jurisdiction to include sabotage to air carriers with intent to cause death or bodily injury. The bill before us would accomplish some of the purposes which I had in mind in introducing the legislation and should be enacted. I regard the measure before us as a step in the right direction.

I have been of the opinion always that the police powers are best exercised by State and local governments where the subject is one which is amenable to local regulations and supervision and I would be the first to object to legislation which would supplant the police activities of local government by Federal legislation if the local government can fully and efficiently cope with the situation. But it is well recognized that the transportation of persons and property throughout the United States loses local character in modern-day conveyances.

The Federal Government has for many years exercised police power over offenses against land carriers and it is entirely appropriate that the same jurisdiction be granted to the Federal Government in the case of air carriers. In fact, I believe that it is even more essential because of the speed which air transportation has attained and because of the difficulty in the matter of proving as to the point which an offense against an air carrier may have taken place. What might be believed to be an offense committed in the State of Ohio, might very well, upon later determination, prove to have been committed in West Virginia or even Pennsylvania—so that Federal legislation of this type is necessary to the efficient policing of air carriers and the protection of lives and cargo being so transported.

It is indeed unfortunate that it was necessary for the passenger airliner to be sabotaged near Denver on November

1, 1955, before the need for this legislation was recognized. It will be remembered that the explosion of this plane killed 44 persons as a result the now convicted saboteur being a man who intended such sabotage as the means of destroying only one person. The result of his act was far more tragic. The newspapers in my district chose their headline news only from the very important local news or that which has great nationwide interest. I have here the Zaneso Signal of May 5, the Cambridge Jeffersonian of May 5, the Marietta Daily Times of May 5. Each of them have cited the Denver trial in their headlines.

Present legislation in this field deals only in the sabotage of the national defense, quite different from the circumstances which apply in the Denver case or in other similar peacetime air transportation sabotage cases.

Mr. Chairman, I would therefore urge the members of this committee and the Congress to enact the legislation before us without delay in the hope that its enactment might act as a deterring factor to future commissions of crime against aircraft, air cargo, and air passengers, and that the benefits of such legislation might be available to assist in the investigation, prosecution, and speedy justice in the event of future occurrences of this type.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this pending bill is entitled "To Punish the Malicious Destruction of Aircraft and Attempts to Destroy Aircraft." A reading of the committee report discloses that the object is to protect human life while riding in aircraft. Yet, it provides for punishment of the murder of an aircraft passenger only when the murder results from the tampering or destruction of aircraft.

The rhetorical question that occurs to me is, why does a Federal bill that is designed to protect human life have to be written with the expressed purpose of protecting aircraft? Has the age of materialism come to the stage that aircraft is more important than life itself? Why have we not exercised our constitutional responsibility to regulate interstate commerce in such a manner as to adequately protect human life by the enactment of legislation that will create the crime of murder in interstate commerce and provide for its punishment?

Under the commerce clause we have enacted legislation to protect everything traveling in interstate commerce except human life.

Title 18 of the United States Code in effect does protect every inanimate body in interstate commerce (section 409). We have assured the safe travel of cows, heifers, and calves in interstate commerce by section 419–A of title 18. Even the interstate transportation of false teeth has been provided for under section 419–A.

Under the commerce clause we have protected our public from almost everything traveling in interstate commerce that is dangerous to their health, safety, or welfare except the murderer.

If a foul mind sends through our mails something that is intended to injure or destroy life, he is subject to a severe punishment. But if that same foul mind advises a ticket agent upon boarding a vehicle in interstate commerce that he intends to go to Chicago to murder a civilian, there is nothing the ticket agent can do insofar as Federal law is concerned, to stop the murderer in his travel.

On the international scene great efforts have been made among the nations to protect the world from the war criminal. Yet, we in the halls of Congress have yet to enact legislation that will, in plain and simple terms, make it a crime to murder in interstate commerce.

Rather, under the guise of protecting Government property, or under the guise of regulating the use of the mails, we have flitted around the problem.

Without hesitancy, and meeting the issue boldly and directly, Congress has virtually stopped the white slave racket and protected our people from the evils of prostitution in interstate commerce by enactment of the Mann Act.

Kidnapping has been made a rare occurrence in our Nation by the enactment of the Lindbergh law.

The widespread theft of motor vehicles has been practically extinguished by the enactment of our interstate auto theft law.

Why, then, do we not meet the issue of interstate murder and interstate murderers by bold and direct action and meeting the problem head-on?

The present bill is obviously a good bill. It comes to our attention as a result of the recent air tragedy of which we are all well aware. Yet, any legal mind can recognize that this law does not encompass within its terms all interstate murderers or interstate murder.

I have today introduced a bill creating the crime of "murder in interstate or foreign commerce" and providing for its punishment. I am certain that the Nation will some day enact legislation similar to it. I hope that this great, courageous Congress will make an historic contribution to the health, welfare, and safety of the people of our Nation by enacting such legislation during this session of Congress.

Prior to my submission to this piece of legislation I secured from the Library of Congress a study of its constitutionality. I think the brief prepared by the Library of Congress is an excellent one and I desire to include it at this point in the RECORD:

Attention: Mr. Mahoney.
To: Hon. JAMES C. MURRAY,
From: American Law Division.
Subject: Study of feasibility of a proposed statute punishing murder in interstate commerce, etc.

Reference is made to our conference of January 18 and to your request for a report on the attached proposal for punishing murder in interstate commerce, etc.

Murder is an offense long recognized at common law. It should be pointed out that the Federal Government, being a government of delegated powers only and such other powers as may be reasonably necessary to carry the delegated powers into force and effect, has no common law criminal jurisdiction as such. Although no specific grant of the power to provide for the punishment of crimes is made to the Federal Government in the Constitution with the exception of those grants covering piracies and felonies on the high seas, offenses against the law of nations, treason, and counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, it is undoubtedly true that Congress does have the power to provide for the punishment of crimes within any place in the United States when such crimes have a relationship to the delegated powers, and particularly within territory over which Congress has plenary and exclusive jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Field in the case of *United States* v. *Fox* (95 U. S. 670) stated in part:

"There is no doubt in the competency of Congress to provide, by suitable penalties, for the enforcement of all legislation necessary or proper to the execution of powers with which it is entrusted. * * * But an act committed within a State, whether for a good or a bad purpose, or whether with an honest or a criminal intent, cannot be made an offense against the United States, unless it has some relation to the execution of a power of Congress or to some matter within the jurisdiction of the United States. An act not having any such relation is one in respect to which the State alone can legislate."

Mr. Justice Gray in *Logan* v. *United States* (144 U. S. 283), stated:

"Upon this question, the court has no doubt. As was said by Chief Justice Marshall, in the great case of *McCulloch* v. *Maryland*, "The Government of the Union though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action." "No trace is to be found in the Constitution of an intention to create a dependence of the Government of the Union on those of the States, for the execution of the great powers assigned to it. Its means are adequate to its ends; and on those means alone was it expected to rely for the accomplishment of its ends. To impose on it the necessity of resorting to means which it cannot control, which another government may furnish or withhold, would render its course precarious, the result of its measures uncertain, and create a dependence on other governments, which might disappoint its most important designs, and is incompatible with the language of the Constitution" (4 Wheat. 316, 405, 424).

"Among the powers which the Constitution expressly confers upon Congress is the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers specifically granted to it, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. In the exercise of this general power of legislation, Congress may use any means, appearing to it most eligible and appropriate, which are adapted to the end to be accomplished, and are consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. *McCulloch* v. *Maryland* (4 Wheat. 316, 421); *Julliard* v. *Greenman* (110 U. S. 421, 440, 441).

"Although the Constitution contains no grant, general or specific, to Congress of the power to provide for the punishment of crimes, except piracies and felonies on the high seas, offenses against the law of nations, treason, and counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, no one doubts the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of all crimes and offenses against the United States, whether committed within one of the States of the Union, or within territory over which Congress has plenary and exclusive jurisdiction."

The power of Congress to regulate commerce with the foreign nations and among the several States is specifically set forth in the Constitution, article I, section 8, clause 3. Under this general power it may constitutionally enact penal laws in relation to commerce. The constitutionality of the following acts has been upheld: White Slave

Act, *Caminetti* v. *U. S.* (242 U. S. 470); the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, *Brooks* v. *U. S.* (267 U. S. 432); Pure Food and Drug Act, *Hipolite Egg Co.* v. *U. S.* (220 U. S. 45), and others.

Section 1 of the proposed legislation provides that any person who with malice aforethought kills any other person, when either the person so killing or the person so killed is traveling in interstate or international commerce, is guilty of murder under the terms of the proposed act. From the cases, supra, it would seem undoubtedly true that the Federal Government would have the power to enact a penal statute to protect the life and safety of people traveling in such commerce.

Where such acts are committed either within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government; i. e., on Federal reservations, inland waters, etc., or outside of the jurisdiction of the States, the Federal Government has undoubted jurisdiction to punish the criminal. At the present time jurisdiction as between the State and Federal Government is based largely on geographical location. Where jurisdiction is based upon a somewhat indefinite concept such as traveling in interstate or international commerce, areas of difficulty can be foreseen. The limits of the jurisdiction would be difficult although not necessarily impossible of determination.

In determining jurisdiction under such a concept, numerous questions arise. First, what exactly, is interstate commerce? The United States Code, title 18, section 10, defines interstate and foreign commerce:

"The term 'interstate commerce,' as used in this title, includes commerce between one State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia and another State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia. The term 'foreign commerce,' as used in this title, includes commerce with a foreign country."

These statements are not very helpful for our purpose. They are certainly not exclusive but merely indicate generally what is to be included within the terms. It is noted that the proposed statute uses the word "international" commerce. It is suggested that the word "international" be changed to "foreign," as "foreign" is used not only in the definition in title 18, but also in the Federal Constitution. One aspect of the use of the word "international" concerns a situation where an American citizen is traveling on the high seas on a foreign vessel. Words of limitation appear necessary in the proposed statute to limit the situations to those in which the United States actually has jurisdiction. The courts have been reluctant to specifically define the term "interstate commerce." In order to ascertain something of its meaning we are reduced to looking at numerous cases. Interstate commerce means not merely interstate movement but interstate business, *Mayor and Board of Aldermen of City of Vicksburg* v. *Steckfus Steamers* (150 Southern 215). Interstate commerce as contemplated by the Constitution is not a technical legal conception, but a practical one drawn from the force of business, *State of Minnesota* v. *Blasius* (290 U. S. 1). Interstate commerce, though perhaps not limited thereto, includes interstate intercourse. Intertsate intercourse is the passage of property, persons, or messages from within one State to within another State. It has certain adjuncts, to wit, the persons corporate or natural and their employees effectuating the passage; the means by which they effectuate it, including the ways, artificial or natural, over which, and the instrumentalities by which, the passage is made and the money charged for the services rendered. Strictly speaking, these things are not interstate intercourse or commerce. They are merely the adjuncts thereof, but Congress is empowered by the provision of subsection 3, section 8, article I, of the Constitution, conferring on it the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes, to regulate the adjuncts of interstate commerce, as much so as interstate commerce itself. Its power to regulate them is as extensive, full, and complete as its power to regulate it, *United States* v. *Adair* (152 Fed. 737, 743). Interstate commerce loses its interstate character when it arrives at a given destination, *United States* v. *Segelman* (86 F. Supplement 114, 121). Practical continuity of transit does not always make an act a part of interstate commerce, *State* v. *Crane Hwok Oil Storage Co.* (18 Atlantic 2d, 427).

From these citations it can readily be seen that a limitation or declaration of limitation upon the jurisdiction of the United States would be most helpful in determining the jurisdiction of the crime. Under the guise of interstate commerce articles have been held to be in commerce not only after they have reached their destination and come to rest but until they have been taken out of their original package. Certainly the case of an ordinary citizen going from New York to Chicago, who is murdered in transit after boarding a train and before arriving in Chicago, would present little difficulty with respect to jurisdiction. However, the case of a person traveling on company business, who leaves the company factory and proceeds to the railroad station and who is murdered prior to the purchase of a ticket, will present a difficult jurisdictional question. How will it be determined whether this man is traveling in interstate commerce? Under some of the decisions, dealing with goods in interstate commerce, the Federal Government has not only regulated such transportation but even regulated the actual process of manufacture. Would a person traveling in his own car from the factory office to the bank across a State line and back again be traveling in interstate commerce? Numerous questions present themselves both at the beginning and end of trips across State lines in the course of business, all of which present practical questions of jurisdiction. Where the murder occurs between the point of departure in a private conveyance and the first State line question may arise with respect to the intent of the deceased. Practical proof of the intent and purpose of the deceased to travel across the State line in commerce may be rather difficult to obtain. It therefore may be desirable to include language in the proposed legislation limiting the definition of travel in interstate commerce, for the purpose of this particular act. It should, perhaps, include only travel from the public station or point of departure of a common or public conveyance to the point of arrival or public station at the end of the journey. This would eliminate problems of Federal jurisdiction prior to and after actual travel on a common carrier or public conveyance.

Section 2 of the proposed statute provides that if the death of any person shall proximately result from any Federal crime or offense of which malice or the intention to injure any person or damage property is an element, all persons guilty of such Federal offense and all persons guilty of conspiracy to commit such offense, whether present at the time of the commission of the offense or not, and all principals in the second degree and all accessories to such Federal offense shall be deemed guilty of murder whether it was or was not the intention of any of such persons to take the life of the person killed or to take the life of any other person.

This proposal would extend the crime of murder to many acts not now denoted as murder. At the present time murder is (see U. S. Code 18: 1111) the unlawful killing of a human being with malice. The statute divides murder into two degrees: First degree murders are (1) those perpetrated by poison, lying in wait or any other kind of willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated killing; (2) those committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, burglary, or robbery; and (3) those perpetrated from a premeditated design unlawfully and maliciously to effect the death of any human being other than he who is killed; second degree murder is any murder other than those, supra. The present statute also provides (U. S. Code 18: 1112) that manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice and proceeds to define the two kinds of manslaughter, voluntary and involuntary.

The proposed statute would add three elements to the murder statute where death proximately results from the commission of any kind of Federal crime or offense, felony or misdemeanor, i. e., (1) those involving the element of malice; (2) those involving an intention to injure any person; and (3) those involving an intention to damage property. It should be noted that these would include, among others, offenses under the following statutes where malice is specifically mentioned: (U. S. Code 18: 1362).

1. Willful or malicious injury or destruction of works, property, or material of any radio, telegraph, telephone, or cable, line, station, or system, or other means of communication operated or controlled by the United States, whether constructed or in process of construction; or willful or malicious interference in any way with the working or use of any such line or system; the willful or malicious obstruction, hindrance, or delay of any communication over such line or system: present penalty—$1,000 fine or 3 years or both;

2. The willful or malicious injury, defacing, or destruction of any mail in a letterbox: present penalty—$1,000 fine or not more than 3 years;

3. Maliciously and without probable cause, causing a search warrant to be issued and executed: present penalty—not more than $1,000 or not more than 1 year. Undoubtedly a number of situations will readily come to mind where the commission of offenses under these statutes would proximately cause the death of some person yet it would not be desirable to charge the offender with murder. So inclusive a provision as that of the proposal would not seem desirable until its effect on all Federal statutes clearly involved had been determined.

Section 3 of the proposal uses the term "international commerce" which should be changed to "foreign commerce" for the same reason as was indicated with respect to section 1 of the proposal. In the light of section 1 it would seem that Congress has the power to protect the public against the use or the means or instruments of interstate commerce as a method of sending lethal agencies by common carriers for the purpose of maliciously killing or causing the death of any persons. Certainly Congress would have the power to punish sending such lethal agencies on means of communication owned or operated by the United States.

Section 4 of the proposal permits the imposition of a sentence for less than life but not less than 14 years. The present punishment (U. S. Code 18: 1111) is death or imprisonment for life for first degree murder while second degree murder is punished for any term of years or for life.

(It may be questioned whether it would be desirable to include in a criminal statute, in the very definition of the offense, a term as indefinite—or at least, as litigious—as "proximate" cause.)

Also, prior to my introduction of this proposal legislation I wrote to the Department of Justice for its opinion as to my proposed legislation. The reply I

received from the Department of Justice I would like to include in the RECORD:

APRIL 30, 1956.

Hon. JAMES C. MURRAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MURRAY: On March 13 you requested comment concerning legislation you proposed to introduce in the House of Representatives to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide punishment for murder in interstate commerce. In my letter of March 19 I advised you that I was having the proposal examined and would communicate further with you.

Without undertaking to comment on the specific language of the proposal at this time, I should like to acquaint you with some of the comments I have received concerning your proposed legislation.

First, the view has been expressed that so much of the proposed legislation as would make it a Federal crime to kill any person when either the person killed or the person committing the killing is traveling in interstate or foreign commerce would constitute an unwarranted extension of Federal criminal law. It would seem that under this measure, if enacted, an individual traveling in interstate commerce from New York to Florida who, with malice aforethought, kills a farmer working in a field in Maryland, would be subject to prosecution in a Federal court. Likewise, a gas station attendant in Chicago who, with the required intent, kills a person traveling from Indiana to Michigan would be subject to Federal prosecution.

So far as we are aware, there is no need for such legislation for the States are well able to prosecute in cases such as those which would be embraced by the measure.

As for the second portion of the legislation, that which would provide in substance that any person who with malice aforethought kills or proximately causes the death of any other person by the sending of any lethal agency in interstate or foreign commerce or through the mails or by any means of transportation owned or operated by the United States shall be guilty of murder, your attention is invited to a number of Federal statutes in the field. For example, sections 832-835 and sections 2275, 2277, and 2278 of title 18, United States Code, are pertinent. Of course, in some situations the criminal laws of the States supplement those of the Federal Government so that the Federal penalties which may seem to be inadequate (as, for example, 10 years' imprisonment under a section such as 833 of title 18, where the death of any person is caused by reason of a violation) are not necessarily so.

I trust this information will be of some assistance to you in your study of the matter.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Deputy Attorney General.

The reply received from the Department of Justice demonstrates clearly the reason this Congress has not until this late date enacted legislation similar to that which I propose. It is the fear of an alleged encroachment upon local authority over crime.

Although many of our Members have criticized the United States Supreme Court for encroaching upon legislative jurisdiction, the United States Supreme Court in recent years has not hesitated in effectuating the constitutional mandate imposed by the 14th amendment to encroach upon the jurisdiction of local courts in criminal matters. In its most recent decision the United States Supreme Court has gone so far as to hold that a State court must furnish at State expense a transcript of record to State convicted criminals who are incapable of paying for the same—Confer Griffin against People, No. 95, Supreme Court, October term 1955. The United States Supreme Court, to give meaning to due process of law, has in recent years required States, at State expense, to furnish lawyers to the accused even though the State constitution might not require such legal representation.

The anomalous situation today is that the United States Supreme Court which receives much criticism on its assumption of jurisdiction, has gone so far as to effect and regulate local criminal procedure in meeting its constitutional responsibility. Yet, the Congress for fear of treading on local jurisdiction delays in meeting the problem of interstate crime.

We are still in the legislative age where we feel that crime, even though it is interstate crime, is a matter within the prerogative of the State rather than our own responsibility. The Deputy Attorney General in his letter suggests that my bill would subject to Federal jurisdiction an individual traveling in interstate commerce from New York to Florida, who en route kills a farmer working in a field in Maryland. That is true, but I ask you, what is the difference? If the governor of the State to which the murderer traveled refused to extradite the killer, he will go unpunished and remain at large.

Furthermore, the Maryland police in the situation referred to in the Deputy Attorney General's letter, would be much less capable of detecting or apprehending the traveling murderer than would the FBI. The FBI in the hypothetical case might assist the Maryland police but they would do so upon a jurisdiction predicated not upon the crime but predicated upon their authority to cooperate with local police.

Likewise, in the Deputy Attorney General's letter in opposition to my proposed legislation, he suggests that a gas station attendant in Chicago who, with the required intent kills a person traveling from Indiana to Michigan would be subject to Federal prosecution under the suggested legislation. Nevertheless, if the mythical person who was murdered happened to have been traveling in an automobile which he stole in Chicago, he would have been subject to the criminal law of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and also under the Federal criminal law for the theft of the automobile.

The creation of the crime of murder in interstate and providing for its punishment as written in the legislation which I propose, effectuates two results not in the law today. It protects human life while in interstate commerce from potential murderers, regardless of the mode of transportation, and the manner or method in which the murder is committed.

Further, it protects citizens in one State from the vicious interstate murderer. No murderer is more vicious or harder to detect than the interstate murderer.

Rather than encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the State or local authority, my proposed legislation is a valuable and important aid to the States in enforcement of their penal laws.

Any State's attorney or any law enforcement officer will advise you that the hardest murder to solve is the hired murderer who comes from one community to commit his foul deed and immediately returns to that community. The hardest crime to fix jurisdiction is the murder in interstate commerce.

All of my own city, Chicago, is presently shocked at a vicious, presently unsolved, murder of three Chicago youngsters. Jurisdiction to apprehend the wrongdoers is now vested in the various local independent police force, including the Chicago Police Department, Suburban City Police Department, and the sheriff's office. In addition to these offices the State's attorney of Cook County and the coroner of Cook County are attempting to solve the crime. Yet, if the perpetration of that crime happens to have been a transient passing through Illinois from another State to a third State, the problem of detecting and apprehending the evildoer is an almost impossible one.

Under my proposed legislation the FBI would have jurisdiction to assist the local police and if that evildoer was a person traveling in interstate commerce when the crime was committed, no extradition proceedings would have to be instituted and a speedy trial would be available in the Federal district court.

The recent disaster in Colorado in which 44 lives were lost would be punishable under the provision of my proposed legislation not through the necessity of proof that the intent of the evildoer was to damage or destroy the aircraft or its crew, as required by the proposed legislation, but by mere proof that the murder occurred in interstate or foreign commerce.

Do we have to wait until the use of interstate commerce in perpetrating the crime of murder becomes a national scandal before we assert Federal jurisdiction? Do we have to wait until a criminal mind conceives some new and devious way of killing in interstate commerce before we meet the issue of murder in interstate commerce directly and not through the subterfuge of legislation protecting vehicles in interstate commerce?

My proposed legislation covers all of such situations; it also covers every situation where the commission of a Federal offense results in death. It is broad enough to cover any kind of Federal offense. It is a useful weapon in the combating of sabotage, espionage, treason, and the like. At the same time it takes the bold step of protecting the citizens of the United States while traveling in interstate commerce and protecting the citizens of the various States who are murdered by murderers traveling in interstate commerce.

I urge its speedy consideration.

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

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. TUMULTY. Assuming that someone is traveling in interstate commerce and stops off in a State for a while and then is killed or injured so that death results, would that type of crime come

within the jurisdiction of your proposed bill?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. It would come within the jurisdiction of the bill which I propose, but that does not mean that the committee could not amend my proposed legislation if they thought it was the intent of Congress that the perpetration of the crime be at the point of embarkation or the point of debarkation in interstate travel.

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

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the subcommittee which reported this legislation. I think it is absolutely indispensable legislation. I cannot imagine that anybody in this House or anywhere else would desire that these horrible crimes go unpunished.

I hope the legislation will be unanimously supported.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time on this side.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days in which to extend their remarks on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The rule under which the bill is being considered provides that it shall be in order after the reading of the first section to move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert as a substitute the committee amendment recommended in the bill H. R. 319 as reported to the House by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 902 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, be further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsections:

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIS: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after section 14 thereof the following new chapter:

" 'CHAPTER 2—AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

" 'Sec.
" '31. Definitions.
" '32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.
" '33. Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities.
" '34. Penalty when death results.
" '35. Imparting or conveying false information.

" 'SEC. 31. Definitions—

" 'When used in this chapter the term—

" ' "Aircraft" means any contrivance contemplated within the definition of aircraft set forth in section 1 (4) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 401 (4)) or in section 2311 of title 18, United States Code, used for commercial purposes in the transportation of persons or property;

" ' "Motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, or passengers and property;

" ' "Destructive substance" means any explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or radioactive device or matter of a combustible, contaminative, corrosive, or explosive nature; and

" ' "Used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.

" 'SEC. 32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.

" 'Whoever willfully damages, disables, or destroys, any civil aircraft used in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce; or

" 'Whoever willfully, with intent to damage, disable, or destroy any civil aircraft used in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce, or to injure or endanger the safety of the aircraft, or its cargo, or of persons on board, sets fire to, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed, any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to, the aircraft or its cargo or material used or intended to be used in connection with its operation; or

" 'Whoever willfully with like intent, damages, disables, destroys, sets fire to, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any airfield, signal, structure, supply, or facility used in the operation of, or in support of the operation of, aircraft used in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce, or otherwise makes, or causes such property to be made unworkable, unusable, or hazardous to work or use; or

" 'Whoever, with like intent, willfully disables or incapacitates any member of the crew of an aircraft, or in any way lessens the ability of such member to perform his duties as such; or

" 'Whoever willfully attempts to do any of the aforesaid acts—

shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

" ' § 33. Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities.

" 'Whoever willfully damages, disables, or destroys any motor vehicle which is used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce; or

" 'Whoever willfully, with intent to damage, disable, or destroy any motor vehicle which is used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce, or to injure or endanger its cargo or persons on board, sets fire to, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or otherwise destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to said motor vehicle or its cargo or material used or intended to be used in connection with its operation; or

" 'Whoever willfully, with like intent, damages, disables, destroys, sets fire to, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any garage, terminal, structure, supply, or facility used in the operation of, or in support of the operation of, motor vehicles engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise makes or causes such property to be made unworkable, unusable, or hazardous to work or use; or

" 'Whoever, with like intent, willfully disables or incapacitates any drive or person employed in connection with the operation or maintenance of the motor vehicle, or in any way lessens the ability of such person to perform his duties as such; or

" 'Whoever willfully attempts to do any of the aforesaid acts—

shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

" ' § 34. Penalty when death results.

" 'Whoever is convicted of any crime contained in this chapter, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to imprisonment for life, if the jury shall in its discretion so direct, or, in the case of a plea of guilty, or a plea of not guilty where the defendant has waived a trial by jury, if the court in its discretion shall so order.

" ' § 35. Imparting or conveying false information.

" 'Whoever willfully imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be subject to criminal penalty under this chapter or under chapter 97 or chapter 111 of title 18, United States Code—

shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.'

"SEC. 2. The part analysis preceding chapter 1 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting between chapters 1 and 3 the following item:

" '§. Aircraft and motor vericles---- 31' "

Mr. WILLIS (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take 5 minutes. I think the whole matter has been explained.

According to the rule by which the measure is now before us, the offering of this amendment is in order. However, since there had appeared before the Rules Committee members of the Committee on the Judiciary and members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and they and the staffs of the two committees resolved their differences and worked out certain perfecting language to the substitute to the amendment of the Judiciary Committee which I have just offered. As it has been explained before, the gentleman from Tennessee, who is controlling the time, out of whose committee the Senate bill emanated, is to offer this perfecting language as a substitute to my substitute amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the Willis amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIS: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That title 18 of the United States is amended by inserting immediately after section 14 thereof the following new chapter:

" 'CHAPTER 2—AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

" 'Sec.
" '31. Definitions.
" '32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.
" '33. Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities.
" '34. Penalty when death results.
" '35. Imparting or conveying false information.

"'§ 31. Definitions.

"'When used in this chapter the term—

"'"Aircraft engine", "air navigation facility", "appliance", "civil aircraft", "foreign air commerce", "interstate air commerce", "landing area", "overseas air commerce", "propeller", and "spare part" shall have the meaning ascribed to those terms in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

"'"Motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, or passengers and property;

"'"Destructive substance" means any explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or radioactive device or matter of a combustible, contaminative, corrosive, or explosive nature; and

"'"Used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.

"'§ 32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.

"'Whoever willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any civil aircraft used, operated, or employed in interstate, overseas, or foreign air commerce; or

"'Whoever willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part with intent to damage, destroy, disable, or wreck any such aircraft; or

"'Whoever, with like intent, willfully places or causes to be placed any destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any such aircraft, or any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material used or intended to be used in connection with the operation of any such aircraft, or any cargo carried or intended to be carried on any such aircraft, or otherwise makes or causes to be made any such aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use; or

"'Whoever, with like intent, willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks, or places or causes to be placed any destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hangar, ramp, landing area, air navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus used or intended to be used in connection with the operation, loading, or unloading of any such aircraft or making any such aircraft ready for flight, or otherwise makes or causes to be made any such shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hanger, ramp, landing area, air navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use; or

"'Whoever, with like intent, willfully incapacitates any member of the crew of any such aircraft; or

"'Whoever willfully attempts to do any of the aforesaid acts or things—

"'shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.'

"'§ 33. Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities.

"'Whoever willfully, with intent to endanger the safety of any person on board or anyone who he believes will board the same, or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life, damages, disables, destroys, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to, any motor vehicle which is used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce, or its cargo or material used or intended to be used in connection with its operation; or

"'Whoever willfully, with like intent, damages, disables, destroys, sets fire to, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any garage, terminal, structure, supply, or facility used in the operation of, or in support of the operation of, motor vehicles engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise makes or causes such property to be made unworkable, unusable, or hazardous to work or use; or

"'Whoever, with like intent, willfully disables or incapacitates any driver or person employed in connection with the operation or maintenance of the motor vehicle, or in any way lessens the ability of such person to perform his duties as such; or

"'Whoever willfully attempts to do any of the aforesaid acts—

shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

"'§ 34. Penalty when death results

"'Whoever is convicted of any crime prohibited by this chapter, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to imprisonment for life, if the jury shall in its discretion so direct, or, in the case of a plea of guilty, or a plea of not guilty where the defendant has waived a trial by jury, if the court in its discretion shall so order.

"'§ 35. Imparting or conveying false information.

"'Whoever willfully imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 111 of this title—

shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.'

"SEC. 2. The part analysis preceding chapter 1 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting between chapters 1 and 3 the following item:

"'2. Aircraft and motor vehicles..... 31'

"Amend the title so as to read: 'An act to punish the willful destruction of aircraft or motor vehicles, and their facilities, and for other purposes.'"

Mr. HARRIS (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the substitute be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, it will not be necessary to take any further time as this entire matter has been explained already to the committee. I think it sufficient to say that in cooperation with my distinguished friend from Louisiana, chairman of the subcommittee of the judiciary, we devoted a great deal of thought and consideration to this problem. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], who introduced one of the bills, perhaps the first bill on the subject, and other members of that great committee, together with the staff of our committee and also the Judiciary Committee, and our legislative counsel, to whom we always look for technical advice and information, have worked out this bill to accomplish the objective sought.

It has been stated that the objective originally was to reach a problem in connection with air-carrier aircraft. At the insistence—I think I use the word advisedly—of our distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] and some other members of the committee, the language has been expanded to include not only air-carrier aircraft in interstate, overseas, and foreign air commerce, but business aircraft as well. As the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS] explained to the committee a few minutes ago, instead of making the legislation applicable to the Civil Aeronautics Act as an amendment to that act, it will become a part of the Criminal Code. This is in line with the recommendation of the Department of Justice.

It might also be kept in mind that this proposed substitute amendment provides technical definitions which we who have gone into the problems of civil aviation and who have given a lot of thought to these matters over the years think should be included. In other words, the matter is spelled out so clearly and so plainly in the substitute with the very fine cooperation of these two committees that there should be no difficulty whatsoever in the future in reaching tragedies or near tragedies like the recent one in Colorado.

Insofar as the extension of the legislation to motor bus transportation is concerned, as I said a moment ago, we felt we were not sufficiently advised as to the problem. We had not gone into it as a committee to the point where we could say whether it is better to include bus transportation or not. But having confidence in the Judiciary Committee, who had gone in that phase of it, our committee clearly and willingly accepted their recommendations. I think that the question as to just what interstate motor transportation it applies to is very well spelled out in the definitions. I will take a moment to read that paragraph because there has been some interest shown in it. The substitute provides under "Definitions" the following:

"Motor vehicle" means every desciption of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, or passengers and property.

In other words, according to this definition which is so clear and understandable, there should not be any fear on the part of anyone as to just what is intended. When you take that into consideration, that language, there is no doubt as to what the committee and this Congress intended to do.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas. Let me say at the outset that there has been no dispute between the Judiciary Committee and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as to the objectives of this legislation. The only disagreement was in selecting the means of best accomplishing the purpose of the bill. In this honest disagreement, I am certain that there was no pride of authorship nor any selfish motive to protect either committee's jurisdiction. I am happy to say that the disagreement has been ob-

viated by amicable negotiation between our two committees.

Since the 83d Congress I have sponsored legislation to provide that destruction of aircraft and the resulting injuries or death could be made punishable under our Federal criminal jurisdiction. That was the sole purpose in my reintroduction, in the 84th Congress, of the bill H. R. 319 which was the subject of hearings and lengthy deliberation by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary assumed jurisdiction of that bill since in form it amended our Federal penal law, title 18 of the United States Code.

The form of the legislation, namely, whether it should amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, which is within the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, or whether it should amend the Federal penal law—title 18—within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee, was one of the points in dispute. It has always been my contention, and I believe properly so, that the definition of a substantive crime properly belongs in title 18. The substitute offered provides for amending title 18 by the insertion of a new chapter dealing with aircraft and motor vehicles.

To further support the contention that this legislation should be part of the Federal penal law is the fact that the enforcement of our criminal law and the prosecution thereafter is the responsibility of the Attorney General. At this point it should be noted that the Attorney General advocaed that such legislation as this should be a part of our criminal law. He indicated that to leave it as an amendment to the Civil Aeronautics Act would merely complicate, confuse, and delay prosecutions by reason of the fact that it would be necessary to introduce into evidence various administrative rules, regulations, and actions of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In addition, as the recent example in Colorado proves, it is wise to incorporate this legislation in title 18 because the Federal Bureau of Investigation thereby enters such cases at the very outset. While it is true that the Civil Aeronautics Board does investigate aircraft accidents, its primary objective is the promotion of safety, whereas under this legislation we are dealing with a criminal prosecution. Thus the trained agents of the FBI, experienced in obtaining and preserving evidence to meet the subsequent legal rules for their introduction during the trial, would have the responsibility from the very start. The CAB has stated that it does not desire the responsibility of locating and apprehending violators of this proposed law.

Another point in dispute was the so-called coverage of the aircraft in question. Originally the bill S. 2792, was limited to the so-called "airline" aircraft, while the provisions of my bill encompassed so-called charter and company-owned aircraft. The provisions of the substitute, as I understand it, is broader than either of these two provisions, and for that reason I gladly accept it.

Another point in dispute was the so-called description of aircraft and aircraft parts and facilities. While the original bill as well as this version uses the specific enumerative method to describe these objects, my proposal used general descriptive phrases which the Attorney General approved. Since we are dealing with criminal law, there was the belief that general language avoided the possibility of an inadvertent omission, thereby creating a loophole through which the guilty might escape. However, since certain definitions of the Civil Aeronautics Act are incorporated into title 18, while I still prefer the general provision, I find the substitute proposal acceptable.

The substitute proposal has adopted in toto both as to form and language the provisions of H. R. 319 covering motor vehicles engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. The bill as reported from the other committee contained no such provision and it pleases me to see the scope of the legislation broadened to cover this phase of our commerce.

As I stated at the outset, everyone seems to support this legislation insofar as the objectives are concerned. Air transportation has become an everyday practice in the lives of the public. As such it should be protected by Federal legislation of the nature offered here today. The intricate difficulties and problems which perforce emerge from this type of transportation obviously cannot be the exclusive jurisdiction of local and State authorities. The recent trial in Colorado in a case of this nature is ample proof that we must act here and now to protect this mode of travel and transportation.

I believe that the same arguments support the inclusion of the provision governing interstate transportation by motor vehicle. Therefore I strongly recommend the adoption of the substitute amendment.

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

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I just want to say to the committee that I believe the gentleman from New York can take great satisfaction in the bill that is now pending, because most of the elements in the measure that he introduced are now included in the pending measure. The gentleman from New York originally introduced this legislation before the Committee on the Judiciary some years ago, I believe.

Mr. KEATING. Yes, that is true. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I did first introduce it after a similar episode in Canada several years ago. It seemed to me for some time there had been a lack of legislating in this field which was very necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is necessary to detain the committee further. I am very happy to support the substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS].

The substitute was agreed to.

The amendment as amended by the substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having assumed the Chair, Mr. RABAUT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2972) to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 472, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

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

The bill was passed.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS: Amend the title so as to read: "An act to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft or motor vehicles, and their facilities, and for other purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The bill H. R. 319 was laid on the table.

MARINE CORPS TRAINING CAMP AT PARRIS ISLAND

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on April 16 I asked that the Members of the House exercise great caution in passing judgment on the Marine Corps for the tragic accident at Parris Island. It appears to me that subsequent events have justified this advice. In this connection I would like to call attention to General Pate's forthright and decisive handling of a most difficult situation. I have studied the report rendered by General Pate to Mr. Vinson and the members of his committee. It is apparent that in reaching his decision and in making his report General Pate was guided by principles which we all admire and respect.

The report on the Parris Island tragedy reflects both wisdom and courage. In recognizing and admitting that the recruit-training program has deficiencies which need correcting and in outlining specific and positive steps which have been taken to reorganize the program, the Commandant has taken the best possible steps to strengthen the

public confidence in the Marines as a ready fighting force. General Pate has recognized the vital importance of dealing with Congress and the public on the basis of honesty and candor.

In characteristic fashion the Marines have met the situation directly and without excuse or subterfuge. We are assured that they will retain the hard core of doctrine which, for so long, has produced an elite fighting organization whose members possess an admirable loyalty and fierce pride which serves to strengthen their natural skills and ability. While retaining the essentials of the system which throughout our history has proven itself in the Nation's defense, we are told that every effort will be made to eliminate any form of treatment "incompatible with accepted American standards of human dignity."

This is indeed a worthy and proper objective which the Marine Corps should be allowed to pursue without interference. It seems to me that the reorganization which General Pate has outlined is well designed to cope with the problem of separating the good from the bad and eliminating the latter. It is certainly indicative of good faith and determination to carry out a constructive program.

I am confident that the Marines will attack this present problem with the same energy and resolution which have become their hallmark. I believe that General Pate deserves a great deal of credit for the manner in which he has reacted to a crisis which confronted him in the early days of his assignment as commandant.

I have noted with considerable interest the public reaction to the report which has been made to the House Armed Services Committee. The good sense demonstrated in this instance has been reflected in numerous editorials which have favorably commented on General Pate's decisive action. Among them is one which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on May 2.

As we have come to expect in the Monitor, this editorial is well written and goes to the heart of the matter. Since it is typical of the press comment on the subject, under unanimous consent I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks:

THE PARRIS ISLAND FINDINGS

Report of the special Marine Corps board investigating the recent Parris Island Recruit Depot tragedy reveals another tragedy hitherto mercifully and properly hidden by official secrecy: a noncommissioned officer with combat experience and excellent record betrayed by intoxicating liquor into trouble as deep as the tidal swamp into which he led his men.

The board of inquiry has found that Staff Sergeant McKeon, on the morning, afternoon, and evening prior to ordering his platoon on a disciplining march, "drank an unknown quantity of vodka * * * while on duty and in the presence of a recruit under his charge." Gen. Randolph M. Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that Sergeant McKeon be tried by general court-martial.

General Pate has gone further: He has ordered a thorough overhaul of the Marine Corps recruit training to be initiated by a depot commander other than Maj. Gen. Joseph Burger, who, in accord with military tradition, is held technically responsible for the errors of those under him and is being transferred to another command.

We would echo veteran Congressman DEWEY SHORT of the House Armed Services Committee and say it is to be hoped nothing will be done to decrease the efficiency and effectiveness of Marine Corps training. That training is, as we said at the time of the multiple tragedy, at once a "fearful and wonderful thing"—that its weakness lies not in its rigorousness but in the degree of authority it vests, as a matter of practice, in its drill sergeants and in its vulnerability to abuse.

General Pate has been energetic and skillful in his handling of the matter and frank in his reporting to Congress and the public. Direction of the promised changes seems in good hands.

LONE STAR STEEL CO., HEART OF INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE OF SOUTHWEST—ADDRESS BY E. B. GERMANY, PRESIDENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. E. B. Germany, president of the Lone Star Steel Co., made a very interesting and revealing address before the New York Society of Security Analysts in New York City, April 24, 1956.

The people of Texas, the Southwest, and the Nation are grateful to Mr. Germany for his success in developing the E. B. Germany Works, including Lone Star Steel Co. Forty-five hundred people have jobs by reason of Mr. Germany's successful efforts, and they are all receiving wages equal to wages received in other steel centers of the United States.

Were it not for this enormous plant and the employment opportunities it affords, that particular area of our country, I am afraid, would be a depressed area; but with so many people having good jobs that section of our country is not only enjoying a measure of prosperity at this time, but has economic security in the future.

The Lone Star Steel Co. is right in the middle of tremendous oil development and enormous oil fields. There is a great demand for the steel pipe that is now being manufactured by the Lone Star Steel Co. The plant, therefore, serves a good purpose for the entire Nation by supplying the vital oil industry with needed steel pipe.

Gene Germany, a petroleum engineer, a successful oil man, and one of Texas' finest and most outstanding public-spirited citizens, did not know much about the steel business before the organization of the Lone Star Steel Co. during the early part of World War II except he did know how to use oil field country pipe in his wildcatting operations. He was a director of the company from the beginning. When he was called upon to serve as president of Lone Star Steel, he turned his successful oil business over to his two sons and started out in the steel business with a determination to make the plant a success. At that time, dire predictions were made about its future. Under the guidance and constructive leadership of Gene Germany, along with his knowledge, sincerity and honesty of purpose, aggressiveness and genuine determination, the people of our section of the country can now point with pride to this huge industrial empire that has been built and is being successfully operated by him. It means much to our Nation and to our State. We, the people of this First Congressional District of Texas and their present Congressman in particular, shall never cease to be grateful to Gene Germany for making the dreams of our people since early pioneer days come true.

The address is as follows:

THE LONE STAR STORY

(An address by E. B. Germany, president Lone Star Steel Co., before the New York Society of Security Analysts, at Schwartz Restaurant, New York City, Tuesday, April 24, 1956)

No discussion of Lone Star Steel Co., or for that matter of the iron and steel industry in Texas, would be complete without something of a preface dealing with the earily history of the business in our State. It is a story packed with drama, and like almost everything that happens in Texas, it also has its humor. The struggle of this industry is as much a part of the thrilling "winning of the West" as were the thumb-busting six-shooters which, for a good many years, were the law both east and west of the Pecos River.

Not many people know that the iron industry in Texas is more than a hundred years old. Quite a number of blast furnaces had been in operation in Texas as much as 50 years before the first oil well in the State was discovered at Spindletop. This observation is important because it emphasizes the fact that Lone Star is not dealing with a quantity of raw material just recently discovered, but rather a deposit which has been thoroughly surveyed and explored on numerous occasions during the last century.

In brief, the iron and steel history in Texas divides itself into three important eras. The first began in the early 1850's and extended through the Civil War. During the war, several small blast furnaces were taken over by the Confederate government. After the war, the freeing of the slaves eliminated the labor supply to some extent, and as northern and eastern interests had no desire to continue operation of the furnaces, and as the southern economy could not support them, they were abandoned.

The second important era in our State's iron and steel history began about 1875 and extended until 1910. The operation of four very good furnaces highlighted this period. Lack of transportation and a pricing situation which found the Texas furnaces unable to compete with the eastern and northern mills caused their failure.

A discussion of the third important era in the history of Texas iron and steel is the reason for my presence here today.

In discussing the Lone Star story, I'm going to omit any detailed reference to the physical plant. You know that it is a completely integrated steel mill. It was designed largely by a reputable engineering firm—A. J. Boynton & Co.—and the major portion of the mill was constructed by the highly regarded Brown & Root Co. Being a new mill, our equipment is of the latest possible design. I believe our 1955 annual statement best reflects the caliber of personnel operating the mill.

WHY LONE STAR?

In lieu of detailed information about the mill itself, I think you will be more interested in hearing something about the intangibles, and going back to the very start of our company, a pertinent question would be—Why Lone Star?

At the start of World War II, the Government foresaw a critical shortage of iron. As the result of the century-old history I have

recalled, the development of the northeast Texas resources seemed to provide at least partial relief, and in 1941, construction of the original facilities was started. These facilities included ore beneficiation plant, blast furnace, power plant, coke ovens and other related installations. Simultaneously, coal properties in nearby Oklahoma were purchased.

As the war wore on, the iron shortage did not develop to the extent anticipated, and as a result, the blast furnace was not blown in until late 1947. In the interim, ore and coke were sold to other plants. During this period, the facilities were operated for the Government by Lone Star under a management agreement.

When the war ended, the plant was turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal. Bids were sought on the various facilities, and the sum total of all bids amounted to only about $3 million.

Recognizing the need for an integrated mill in the area, and further recognizing the desirability from a national defense point of view of having such types of facilities located at some distance from the highly industrialized Pittsburgh and Chicago areas, officials of Lone Star purchased the plant along with the iron and coal reserves for the net sum of $6,300,000. This was approximately one-fifth of the original cost to the Government. As of January 1, 1948, title passed and we were in business for ourselves.

I think the answer to the question—Why Lone Star?—begins to unfold itself as of the date of our purchase.

Certainly, we felt Lone Star, as a merchant iron producer, would not be sufficient to guarantee its long-time survival, but at the moment, we were pressed for money with which to complete our deal with the Government. As this obligation was met, we took first things first as they fell within the limits of our credit. We built a cast-iron pressure pipe foundry, and as southwestern municipalities used up our capacity almost immediately, we turned to the next nearest and most attractive market—the oil country.

MARKET STUDIED

After exhaustive studies by competent oilfield consultants, we were convinced that electric weld steel pipe, manufactured and used in an area producing 75 percent of the Nation's crude, was the most salable end-use product for us. Further, we felt that the oil industry was a stable, progressive and financially sound wagon on which our star would look good.

From the outset, it was obvious that the kind of expansion we were thinking of did not then fit the pattern of normal financing procedures. Our bankers were enthusiastic about our plans, but we simply were talking about too many eggs in one basket for them. Of necessity, we turned to Uncle Sam, and after the most searching investigation imaginable, Federal officials agreed to lend us $87 million. With this sum, we built our steel mill.

With our mill in full operation, you may be wondering about our reserves of raw materials. With respect to iron ore, we are continually buying new ore rights. Our holdings now cover approximately 56,000 acres, all within the general vicinity of the plant. These ores occur on the crests of the east Texas hills, and are sufficient for 75 years of operations. They are recovered by conventional strip-mining practices.

Our coal mines are in Oklahoma, about 225 miles from the plant. We own 3 mines, 2 of which are being operated. Some coal is purchased to conserve our own supply which, it is estimated, is sufficient to meet our requirements for more than 90 years.

Other raw materials such as scrap metal, limestone, manganese, etc., are purchased from sources in the Southwest.

With respect to our markets, only one requires more than passing comment. For many months, demand for our cast-iron pressure pipe has exceeded our capacity. The same is true with slag and chemical by-products. Our one big market, however, which furnishes more than 85 percent of our revenue, is the oil country, and I think some comment should be made about it.

Like all companies offering for the first time a new product, we had the usual problems involving customer acceptance during the latter part of 1953 and the early part of 1954. As time went on, however, we were aided in our selling job by an oilfield market that was booming. This enabled us to establish our product much faster than would have been the case under more competitive conditions. As our line pipe, casing and tubing proved satisfactory, customer acceptance was quick and willing. The best indication of this trend is reflected in sales of $37,200,000 in 1954 as compared with $74,500,000 in 1955. The trend continues into 1956 with orders now being taken for third and fourth quarter delivery, and some even in 1957.

OUTLOOK PROMISING

A quick glance at the outlook for the petroleum business will clearly reveal the firm ground upon which we are building. For instance, in 1948, the oil and gas industry took about 4¼ million tons of pipe and tubing. The Bureau of Mines forecasts a 45-percent increase in petroleum production by 1967, which means there will be 70,000 wells a year instead of the present 50,000 to 55,000.

Closer home it is well to know that for the week ending April 2, 1956, there were 2,712 rigs running in the United States. Of these, 2,241 were drilling in Lone Star's 7-State trade area. Roughly, 83 percent of all wells drilling in the Nation were within an overnight haul from our plant. Omitting 4 of those States—New Mexico, Kansas, Arkansas, and Mississippi—and including only Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, there were 1,899 wells drilling. This is 70 percent of the Nation's total drilling wells—and they are in our backyard.

As a further indication of the aggressive manner in which Lone Star has moved into the oil country market, I point to several highlights contained in our first quarter report for the year 1956. In the first quarter of 1955, we had net sales and operating revenues of $14 million. In the first quarter of this year we increased this to $21,700,000. In the first quarter of 1955, we had a net income of $800,000. This year, our net income for the first quarter was $2,244,000 after provision for future income taxes. These marked increases are due to three main factors: (1) a booming oil business reflected in the drilling figures I gave you; (2) the sales effort we are putting forth; and (3) constantly increasing production levels in our mill. In short, we have a market, we are going after the business, and we are improving our ability to produce the goods.

SELLS SPECIALTY PRODUCT

At the risk of dampening any spark of interest I may have stimulated in you for our company, I think I should caution you that we are selling a specialty product to a specialty market. Any drastic change in that market unquestionably would be felt quickly by our company. However, during recent weeks, I have talked with leading executives in the automotive, steel, oil, and other industries, and it appears that there is small chance of any radical change in market demand for steel and steel tubular goods during the remainder of 1956. I have firsthand knowledge of conditions in the oil business, because I am an oil man with two sons who are now carrying on a rather ambitious drilling program of their own.

I hope that the information I have given you has provided you with a basis upon which to more properly evaluate the refinancing program we are now working on and which we feel confident will be completed by June 1, this year.

Anticipating that your primary interest in Lone Star Steel has to do with plans now being carried forward to refinance our long-term debt, I have prepared a summary of our current position. I am fortunate in having present at this meeting, a member of our board and finance committee, Mr. D. Gordon Rupe, whose firm, with the First Boston Corp., is developing the refinancing program. At the conclusion of my remarks, I am sure Mr. Rupe will provide able assistance to me in answering your questions on this subject.

You will recall that I mentioned we borrowed $87 million from the Government in 1951, and that this money was used to build our new steel division. Through April 1, 1956, our mortgage loan indebtedness had been reduced to $77,745,000, and it is this balance which we hope to place in the hands of private investors. We expect to accomplish this by selling first-mortgage bonds to cover a major part of the amount. Bank loans and other types of secondary securities will be used to cover that portion of the fund not raised through the sale of first-mortgage bonds.

In conclusion, I think it is appropriate to mention the precarious condition in which the steel industry generally finds itself today. In so doing, I am mindful of the fact that on a recent date you were addressed by Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corp. I have read a copy of Ernie's talk, and on the subject of earnings, pricing, depreciation, and other such factors as they relate to financing future expansion of the industry, I think he made a masterful presentation. None can say that the industry has a more emminently well qualified spokesman than Ernie Weir. I personally feel that his cost estimate of $300 per ton for new steel-making facilities is very conservative. His estimate, however, does emphasize the attractiveness of Lone Star's situation. Here we have a completely integrated steel mill, a major portion of which is hardly broken in. The older facilities are relatively new when viewed in the light of the life expectancy of similar installations. Yet, despite the fact everyone agrees that costs have skyrocketed, we are going to offer investors a package containing virtually new facilities, almost unlimited raw materials, a going business well established in a booming market for something less than $150 per ton of steel production.

PLANT COST DISCOUNTED

Of course, you realize this is possible only because we purchased our original plant at a tremendous discount, then built our steel division prior to certain substantial increases in the costs of labor, construction materials, and equipment.

Yes, I heartily concur with Mr. Weir in his estimate of new construction costs, and that no company starting entirely new could build a plant with any economic justification under the present earnings experience.

However bright our prospects for refinancing may appear, we, like all other steel companies, face the same problem outlined by Mr. Weir. We must have equitable price increases to provide an earnings history that will attract investors if we are to add the steel-making capacity our Nation demands.

This has been one of my more pleasant visits to New York because it has given me an opportunity to meet you who play an extremely vital part in our American business system. I appreciate the invitation to be here, and now, if there are questions from the floor, I will answer them to the best of my ability.

DECISION OF UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS REVEALS FEDERAL ANTITRUST AGENCIES TO BE WORKING FOR MONOPOLY AND FOR WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION TO SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Court has now ruled that big business can engage in discriminatory pricing practices to destroy small business, to substantially lessen competition and create monopoly. Such is a ruling made last Thursday, May 3, by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Standard Oil Company of Indiana against Federal Trade Commission. This ruling, which merely puts into effect a previous interpretation of the Robinson-Patman Act made by the Supreme Court, dramatizes in terms which the general public cannot misunderstand just how irresponsible the leadership of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice has been in their recent opposition to the Equality of Opportunity bill, H. R. 11. This bill was introduced for the clear and simple purpose of preventing discriminatory pricing practices which substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. Here is the sequence of events which makes passage of this bill necessary, and which now shows the opposition of these agencies to be lame excuses for favoring monopoly.

THE SUPREME COURT PREVIOUSLY MISINTERPRETED THE LAW

In 1951 the Supreme Court of the United States made an interpretation as to the meaning of the so-called good faith defense which may be offered as a justification for violating the Robinson-Patman Act. In a closely divided opinion the Court declared that no matter what the consequences, a seller is justified in carrying on a discriminatory pricing practice if the discrimination is made in good faith to retain a customer who would otherwise purchase supplies from some competing seller who offers, on a completely lawful basis, a price lower than the seller who discriminates in his prices. Specifically, the Court held that under these circumstances a violation of the law is legally justified, even though the effect of the violation is to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. This was the interpretation rendered in the famous case of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana against Federal Trade Commission.

Having made this general ruling, the Supreme Court in 1951 sent the Standard of Indiana case back with instructions that the Federal Trade Commission make a finding whether or not the factual situation presented in that case accorded with and satisfied the requirements of the good faith defense, as the Court had just interpreted these requirements to be. The FTC made such a finding, based upon its interpretation of the Supreme Court's interpretation. The FTC's interpretation was that the facts in the Standard case did not satisfy the requirements of the good faith defense and hence that its cease and desist order should go into force and effect. Standard appealed the Commission's finding to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. We now have the answer to that appeal. The court of appeals reversed the FTC, holding that Standard has justified its discriminatory pricing practice. Yet there is no question but that this discriminatory pricing practice will subsequently lessen competition in the marketing of gasoline and related products; there is no question but that this pricing practice has already substantially lessened competition in the marketing of these products. These are the findings which the FTC made initially—on a set of facts which allow no other conclusion—and these are the findings which the circuit court of appeals sustained. And these findings have not been further challenged.

Now where does this put the FTC in relation to the legislative problem before us?

H. R. 11 WAS INTRODUCED TO RETAIN MALL BUSINESS PROTECTION

On the opening day of the first session of this Congress I introduced a bill, H. R. 11, which will in large part correct the Supreme Court's 1951 interpretation of the Robinson-Patman Act. I introduced a similar bill in the 83d Congress. The reason for this bill is that I think beyond any doubt the Supreme Court misinterpreted the Robinson-Patman Act of 1951; but right or wrong the Court's interpretation has left us with a law which is grossly inadequate to protect the competitive processes and the competitive enterprise system, from the most deadly monopolistic practice yet invented. Consequently, H. R. 11 says simply this: Irrespective of the so-called "good faith" defense, a discriminatory pricing practice shall be illegal if the effect of that practice may be "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." These are old words in the Clayton Antitrust Act. They are the words which describe exclusive dealing contracts and tie-in sales which are declared to be illegal in section 3 of the Clayton Act. They are the words which describe a merger between corporations which is declared to be illegal under section 7 of the Clayton Act. Section 3 of the act does not excuse exclusive dealing contracts or tie-in sales which substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly, by reason of the fact that the contracts or the tie-in sales may be made in good faith. No question of a "good faith" defense arises under this section of the law at all. Nor is there any "good faith" defense for corporate mergers prohibited by section 7 of the law, the effect of which may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

Consequently, it seems inconceivable to me that anyone having a genuine desire to protect the competitive enterprise system from monopoly, and a genuine desire to protect small business from destruction through abuse of monopoly power could object to H. R. 11. Why should there be, and on what grounds could there be, any objection to a law which makes it absolutely clear that a seller is forbidden to engage in a discriminatory pricing practice which has the effect of substantially lessening competition or tending to create a monopoly?

FTC OFFERED UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION

A majority of 4 of the 5 Federal Trade Commissioners have objected to passage of a bill which would put the law in just these terms. On what grounds? On no other grounds than these: These 4 Commissioners wrote the Committee on the Judiciary that such a bill would be premature. They did not object to the bill on principle; they have not argued that the bill contains new and untried language; they have not argued that the bill would give small business and the competitive system too much protection. They have simply argued that the 1951 interpretation of the "good faith" defense has not hampered enforcement of the law, and in support of this argument these 4 Commissioners have reported that in no case since the 1951 interpretation had the Commission sustained a defendant's claim to the "good faith" defense. Furthermore, the report of these 4 Commissioners cited 7 cases which the Commission has brought under the Robinson-Patman Act since 1951, in which defendants have offered the "good faith" defense, and in which the Commission has ruled that the factual situations presented do not meet the requirements of the defense, as these requirements were interpreted by the 1951 decision. More than that, these 4 Commissioners said in their report to the Judiciary Committee that there has been no case in which a court of appeals has sustained a defendant's claim of the "good faith" defense.

The most astounding thing about this report of the 4 Federal Trade Commissioners to the Judiciary Committee is that the report neglected to state that there was also no case in which a Federal court had overruled a defendant's claim to the good faith defense, and that in no case had a Federal court sustained the Federal Trade Commission in its rulings against the 7 claims to the good faith defense. This amazing omission was made despite the fact that every one of the 7 cases was subject to appeal, and 4 of these cases had already been appealed, and no Federal court had acted on any case.

Such an amazing argument as these 4 FTC Commissioners made to a committee of Congress could easily give rise to a question whether the 4-man majority made a good faith report. But I will let that question pass. Clearly, however, the decision of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals last Thursday shows the Federal Trade Commission's argument to be levitated in midair without even the shadow of a leg to stand on, where any student of this legislation would recognize it has been all along.

Following a lead from the Federal Trade Commission, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice has likewise opposed passage of H. R. 11, though offering even less coherent reasoning than the Federal Trade Commission gave for its opposition.

FTC CANNOT NOW SAY THE BILL IS "PREMATURE"

We now have a decision from a Federal court on the "good faith" defense.

Allow me to read you 2 sentences from the court's opinion. The court said, and I quote:

> The Commission's decision on the "good faith" issue is the result of its process of reasoning, legal in nature, a portion of which, as we shall subsequently show, has been repudiated by the Supreme Court.

And finally the court said:

> In our judgment and we so hold, petitioner's "good faith" defense was firmly established, and the Commission's reasoning by which it reached a contrary conclusion is untenable and must be rejected.

Now what is the result of this decision? The result is precisely what the Federal Trade Commission stated in its brief to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals that the result would be. The Commission's brief stated, and I quote:

> A finding of good faith would make the Robinson-Patman Act meaningless.

Here we are then, with the Federal Trade Commission recognizing that an adverse decision by a Federal court in the first test case on the "good faith" issue would render the Robinson-Patman Act meaningless, yet at the same time opposing as premature a bill which would clarify this law and insure a meaningful law. This kind of position on the part of a supposedly responsible public body presents a mystery which I will leave to others to try to solve—it is a mystery much beyond my comprehension.

H. R. 11 MUST BE PASSED IMMEDIATELY

There is, however, no mystery about what Congress must do. We must pass H. R. 11 and pass it promptly. In short, we must restore meaning to the Robinson-Patman Act, in order to give small business some equality of opportunity to compete, and to continue to survive in this country, and to restore an antitrust law which is essential to any continuation of the competitive enterprise system.

BIG BUSINESS PROPAGANDA IN THE NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE] challenged the Democrats to take a position on what he called the legislative program of small business. Specifically, the gentleman from Maryland read a number of recommendations from a pamphlet circulated by an organization which calls itself the National Small Business Men's Association, and challenged Democrats to state whether they will support these recommendations.

These are indeed a strange set of recommendations. They do not relate to small business. They are much broader. Taken altogether, they are simply a massive collection of the ideas and emotions of a resurgent feudalism entering into a renewed power struggle with the central Government. In like vein, and for the same reason, they embrace proposals for destroying all other national organizations by which the popular will might challenge the feudal barons' supremacy over their respective economic domains. And in like vein, and for the same reason, they embrace proposals for destroying the organizations and instruments for international cooperation among governments, which organizations and instruments the authors look upon as having, if not a tendency toward a further centralization of government, then at least a dangerous tendency toward cooperation among peoples.

These are not the recommendations or even the ideas or desires of small business people. They are the unthinking and irresponsible ambitions of a few unreconstructed, extreme right-wing barons of big business.

Thus the so-called recommendations of the National Small Business Men's Association include two proposals for hamstringing the Federal Government by constitutional amendment. Recognizing the old-age truth that the core of the power to govern lies in the power to tax, there is a specific proposal for writing maximum tax rates into the Federal Constitution. Fearing also international cooperation among governments as a threat to private cartel organizations, there is a proposal for hamstringing, by constitutional limitation, the Federal Government's treaty-making powers and its effective participation in international organizations such as the U. N.

Then there are other proposals for destroying the general effectiveness of the Federal Government, and for rolling back specific programs by which the mass of the American people gain either enlightenment or a degree of economic security. Foremost among these is a proposal that we return to the gold standard, which is a jolly idea for destroying the Government's ability to manage intelligently both its domestic affairs and transactions abroad. Not to be overlooked is a proposal for eliminating Federal aid to education, and another for rolling back the social-security and unemployment-compensation programs.

Finally to avert the threat of any other organization of common people which might check the feudal power, there are recommendations for destroying the labor unions and cooperatives and for making it impossible for any such organizations to exist.

I am delighted that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE] has recognized that the Democratic Party is for small business. As he has put the challenge, Democrats are obligated to state how they stood on these proposals which he believes to be small-business proposals, while Republicans are not so obligated and should not be called upon. Nevertheless as one Democrat who is extremely sympathetic to the problems of small business, I am happy to acknowledge that the Democratic Party is the party of small business, as it is also the party of labor, the party of consumers, and in short the party of the great residuum of people who cannot be counted among the owners and managers of 200 or so top corporate empires.

As one Democrat who is interested in the welfare of small business, I am also happy to inform the gentleman from Maryland that I have reviewed the list of recommendations of the National Small Business Men's Association and my suspicions were immediately aroused.

These recommendations would substitute anarchy for order in our society. So I looked up the record and this is it.

During the 81st Congress the Small Business Committee made an investigation of the phony small-business organizations. It came to the committee's attention that certain neo-Fascist groups had organized the support of some of the top corporations of the country to form false-front organizations which would disseminate neo-Fascist propaganda in the name of small business.

The report on that investigation, House Report No. 1675, 81st Congress, 2d session, sets out the background of the National Small Business Men's Association. It was founded in 1937 by Mr. DeWitt Emery who was still its president in 1950. Mr. J. Raymond Tiffany, who had at that time law offices in New York, was designated as general counsel of the association, and the association claimed the New York law office of Mr. Tiffany as its headquarters.

These two gentlemen also founded and ran a companion organization, known as the Small Business Economic Foundation, Inc.

The character of these organizations can be succinctly indicated by a letter which appears in the report of the House Small Business Committee. This is a letter written by Mr. DeWitt Emery and circulated, in 1947, to solicit contributions from certain firms. In this letter to prospective contributors to his small business foundation, Mr. Emery stressed the importance of the prospective contributors knowing what he called the company we are keeping. And to show the company he was keeping there was attached a list of companies which he said had subscribed up to the acceptable $2,500 maximum. The names of 70 companies appear in this list, all of which would be described as big business by any reasonable definition. At that time 5 of these corporations had assets in excess of $1 billion. They are as follows: Standard Oil of New Jersey, United States Steel, Standard Oil of Indiana, Socony-Vacuum, the Texas Co.

Twelve additional ones had assets in excess of $100 million and they are as follows: Sears, Roebuck; Chrysler Corp.; Republic Steel; Goodyear Tire & Rubber; Firestone Tire & Rubber; American Rolling Mill; Inland Steel; B. F. Goodrich; Celanese Corp.; Hiram Walker; Borg-Warner; Marshall Field.

In addition to the above, the list includes such familiar names as the M. A. Hanna Co.; Lone Star Cement Corp.; Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.; Pure Oil Co.; Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.; Wheeling Steel Corp.; and others.

In summarizing its findings on the National Small Business Men's Association and the Small Business Economic Foundation, the report of the House Small Business Committee said:

> We therefore believe that we can give fully responsive answers to the two main questions stated at the beginning of this report:
>
> 1. Do these organizations claim to represent small business? The answer is "Yes."

2. If so, is the claim false or misleading? The answer is "Yes."

As to the Foundation, the evidence is conclusive. For an organization to pretend to be a "small business research foundation and to live upon, or to even hope to live upon, the dole of the biggest businesses in the country, may well be called an absolute fraud.

As to the association, the answer must be much the same.

Needless to say the recommendations which the gentleman from Maryland has mistakenly accepted as the recommendations of small business are not the recommendations of small business.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the long list of recommendations proposed in the pamphlet of the National Small Business Men's Association is so far removed from small business that this list neglects to touch upon any of the everyday, practical problems which small business people are very consciously, vitally and immediately interested in.

As a member of the Small Business Committee, I am and have been in communication with a great variety of small business people in all parts of the United States. When these people make recommendations for a legislative program they make the recommendations on the very real problems which are uppermost in their minds, not broad, sweeping philosophic recommendations for wrecking Government and redirecting the course of human affairs toward some medieval regime.

Small-business people would recommend, as they have in fact urgently recommended, a strengthening of the Robinson-Patman Act to protect them against unfair abuses of big business power in the competitive rivalry. In short, they have recommended the passage of H. R. 11.

Small-business people would recommend, as in fact they have urgently recommended, a strengthening of the antitrust laws to stop intimidation and coercive practices on the part of the corporate giants controlling essential supplies. In short, they have recommended the principles embodied in the bill I introduced, H. R. 8395.

Small-business people are also immediately and vitally interested in a more equitable tax structure; and they are immediately and vitally interested in access to investment funds with which to finance inventories, or expand facilities. These are the things on which small-business people have made recommendations. I hope that the Members on the other side of the aisle will lend their help and support in passing legislation on these things which will actually help small business.

CAPITAL TRANSIT LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, in obtaining this special order, it is my intention to place in the RECORD certain information which I believe to be pertinent to the problem which will face the House in the near future, dealing with the transit problem in the District of Columbia.

There is a bill reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, H. R. 8901. I have filed an alternative bill, H. R. 10871. The basic difference between the two bills is that H. R. 8901 would cancel the action which the House took last summer, unanimously so far as the record shows, when it repealed the charter and franchise of the Capital Transit Co. effective 1 year from the enactment of Public Law 389.

H. R. 10871 would provide for an interim authority to handle this problem.

I wish to reply emphatically now to a question that has been asked of me a number of times since I filed that bill, and that is "Are you in favor of public ownership?" My answer to that is "No, unless it becomes absolutely necessary."

The bill itself, H. R. 10871 specifically authorizes the Authority prior to August 15, 1959, to sell the properties to such competent private operators as can be located. This is found in title III, section 301. May I further call attention to section 305 of that title which requires the Board of Directors of the Interim Authority to report to Congress within 15 days of June 15, 1958,the steps taken to effectuate such a sale and the reasons for failure to make such a sale, if none is made by June 15, 1958.

I shall ask consent for several extensions, but because I see the majority leader on the floor I would like to take the liberty of addressing a question to him. It is my understanding that last Thursday, when the majority leader announced the program for this week, he stated that on Tuesday two bills would be considered, one being H. R. 2040, the library bill for rural areas, and the other H. R. 8901, which is one of the bills to which I have just referred. Later he said that on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday if necessary, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1957 would be called up and considered. Since that time I have understood it was felt desirable to schedule the Defense Department appropriation bill prior to any action on H. R. 8901. I would like to ask the gentleman, if I may, if I am correct in my understanding.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is correct. After the announcement of the program for this week on Thursday last, several Members interested in H. R. 8901 conferred with me and expressed the hope that the bill could come up at some day other than Tuesday. As a result of the conference with several Members, I agreed that H. R. 8901 would follow the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1957 this week, provided however that the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1957 is disposed of in the House early enough on Thursday to reach and consider and have the House pass upon H. R. 8901. Otherwise it would go over until next week. The Defense Department appropriation bill will not come up until Wednesday of this week.

Mr. HESELTON. I appreciate very much the information the majority leader has given in reply to my question. I know it will be of help to many Members who have inquired of me if I could tell them when this particular transit bill would come up.

Mr. McCORMACK. I admire my friend from Massachusetts very much, as the gentleman knows, and I hope I have answered my friend's question in a clear way. I am not saying the bill will come up this week; I just say it will follow the Defense Appropriation bill, and if that is disposed of in time to complete consideration of H. R. 8901, it will be called up; otherwise it will not be.

Mr. HESELTON. I understand and appreciate the majority leader's reply.

At this point, may I emphasize, by repeating, what I placed in the RECORD last Wednesday, when it was anticipated that H. R. 8901 would come before us soon, as follows:

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised by the House Parliamentarian that H. R. 10871, the legislation I filed last week, which would create an interim transit authority in the District of Columbia for a period of 3 years, cannot be offered as a substitute for the substitute recommended by the majority of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

However, if the committee substitute is rejected, I am advised it will be in order to offer H. R. 10871 as a substitute for the original bill, H. R. 8901. Of course, I urge that the committee substitute be rejected. If the House takes this action, I shall seek recognition to offer the interim authority bill as a substitute for H. R. 8901.

At that time, because of a portion of a news article in the Washington Star of the evening before, I added:

I think many of my colleagues may have read the article in last night's Washington Evening Star, from which I quote the following paragraph:

"One leading Member of the House, who did not want to be quoted, said: 'This is a serious proposition concerning the people of the District of Columbia. If there are those Members of the House who want to take an irresponsible position as to their responsibilities toward the riders of mass transportation in the District, that is up to their own conscience. Frankly, we do not know what will happen after next August 15 when, by act of Congress of last summer, in the closing days of that session, Congress decided to revoke the franchise and charter of the Capital Transit Co. next August'."

If this is a correct quotation, I hope it will be possible for the author to accept responsibility for it. I cannot believe that any one of our colleagues would be willing to attack anonymously the sincerity of those who believe an alternative to returning the franchise to the Wolfson group, largely upon their own terms, is both desirable and definitely in the public interest.

So far as I know the author of the alleged comment as to irresponsibility has not been identified. Therefore I hope and believe that no one will be charged again with irresponsibility who believes that the action of last August was based on compelling evidence and sound reasons and that Congress is not forced to accept a reversal of position in order to satisfy the demands of the Wolfson group at the expense of those who must use a mass-transportation system in the District and, incidentally, in the surrounding metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, I now would like to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the minority views to accompany H. R. 8901, which is Report

No. 2034, part 2, of this Congress filed April 27; also a copy of H. R. 10871 as it was filed, and a copy of the section-by-section analysis which accompanied the minority views.

I also ask unanimous consent to insert certain other material which I think is pertinent and which I believe will be helpful to the Members in the consideration of this important legislation.

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

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

MASS TRANSPORTATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MINORITY VIEWS (TO ACCOMPANY H. R. 8901)

Less than a year ago Congress passed what became Public Law 389, 84th Congress.

Among other things, this law repealed the charter and franchise of the Capital Transit Co., effective 1 year from the date of its enactment, August 14, 1955.

The record as to its passage is brief (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 101, pt. 10, pp. 12254–12270, 12694–12701, 12904–12905, 12985–13000, and 13068–13069). Congress adjourned on August 2, 1955.

Some differences of opinion were expressed as to the legislation but it seems clear that there was a definite conviction, which was shared widely, that this repeal of the franchise was justified fully in the public interest.

The problem confronting Congress then was not of recent origin. No useful purpose would be served by a detailed account here of the history of the Capital Transit Co. The report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia (No. 1274, 83d Cong., 2d sess., May 1, 1954) is available to those who are interested.

It is sufficient to say that from the time Louis E. Wolfson and his associates obtained control of the Capital Transit Co. in 1949 they adopted policies of managerial control which, in my opinion, were flagrantly contrary to the attitude which should be and generally is held by the operators of a public transportation company. I know of no convincing evidence that this attitude has changed since August of last year.

Therefore, I must assume that they would interpret the passage of H. R. 8901 as a complete reversal of the considered judgment of the House in adopting the conference report on August 2, 1955, which led to the passage of Public Law 389 of this Congress.

I have no doubt but that Wolfson and his associates would interpret such action also as an endorsement of the policy attributed to Wolfson in an article appearing in the Washington Sunday Star on March 28, 1954, in which he was quoted as saying:

"I have a responsibility to see that the stockholders of Capital Transit get a fair return. If there is no fair return, then I will have to take other action to protect their equity. If ncessary, I will even go so far as to liquidate the company. I'll protect the stockholders, within the limits of the law, in spite of anything—including Congress and the Public Utilities Commission. (Senate committee report, supra, at p. 55.)

Consideration should be given also to the record before the Public Utilities Commission of the District as to the Capital Transit Co.'s depreciation rates and depreciation reserves, its capital structure, the handling of its working capital, its dividend policies, its payments of salaries and fees, the controversial stock split, as well as other factors as to the management of the company, all of which were known to the Congress and to the public of the District in July and August of last year.

I am in complete agreement with the majority report as to the seriousness of the problem confronting Congress. But I cannot agree that passage of H. R. 8901 will solve that problem.

I have the greatest respect for the work done by the subcommittee, for the immense difficulty of their task, an for the complete sincerity and integrity of their recommendation. But I do not believe that the choice is between passage of H. R. 8901 or no legislation.

I have concluded, after careful consideration, that an attempt to offer amendments would be confusing, impractical, and futile.

Consequently I have introduced an alternative bill today which as been assigned the number H. R. 10871. If I am recognized for that purpose, I shall offer it as a substitute.

Fundamentally my primary purpose is to present to the membership of the House a means of establishing an interim Authority in place of authorizing the Capital Transit Co. to continue, after August 14, 1956, to operate its mass transportation system in the District of Columbia under its present charter and franchise with the modifications provided in the committee substitute.

It will be argued that those modifications represent far less than those desired by the Capital Transit Co. and are "in general the same as those which the Commissioners offered to other private applicants." But, in my opinion, if the Capital Transit Co. is granted these terms or conditions or concessions, however they may be described or defined, it will be a capitulation to that company and will amount to permitting them to dictate their own terms of continued operation.

I believe it would be more consistent with previous action by this Congress and much more in the interest of the public to provide for a public body corporate for an interim period of 3 years, which, beginning August 15, 1956, would render passenger transportation service in the District of Columbia to replace the service formerly provided by the Capital Transit Co., charged with the duty of sale of such transportation system to a private operator, if during this interim period a sound proposal is submitted to the Authority which would provide the residents of the Washington metropolitan area with an adequate and efficient transit service.

It should be added that, at the direction of Congress, a study is now being conducted of present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region by the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council. The results of that study should assist materially in achieving the objectives contained in H. R. 10871.

I regret that the element of time makes it impossible for me to prepare personally an analysis of H. R. 10871.

Because I believe Members of the House should have the benefit of an analysis, I am including one I believe to be accurate.

H. R. 10871

A bill to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Washington Metropolitan Transit Act."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sec. 1. Short title.

Title I—General provisions

Sec. 101. Declaration of purposes.
Sec. 102. Definitions.
Sec. 103. Act controlling.
Sec. 104. Separability.

Title II—Interim authority

Sec. 201. Creation of Authority.
Sec. 202. Power of Authority.
Sec. 203. Acquisition and use of property.
Sec. 204. Power of eminent domain.
Sec. 205. Control and use of public ways.
Sec. 206. Equipment trust certificates.
Sec. 207. Tax exemption and public services.
Sec. 208. Funds and financial transaction of the Authority.
Sec. 209. Services and rates.
Sec. 210. Personnel.
Sec. 211. Reports.
Sec. 212. Claims and suits.
Sec. 213. Vehicle regulations.
Sec. 214. Policing of Authority property.
Sec. 215. Investigations.
Sec. 216. Exclusive operating rights.
Sec. 217. Temporary financing.

Title III—Transfer of transportation system to private operation

Sec. 301. Sale of property.
Sec. 302. Franchise.
Sec. 303. Tax exemption.
Sec. 304. Termination of Authority.
Sec. 305. Commissioners' report to Congress.

Title IV—Authority made permanent

Sec. 401. Permanent authority.
Sec. 402. Power to issue bonds.
Sec. 403. Provision for securing bonds.
Sec. 404. Refunding bonds.
Sec. 405. Bonds to be obligations of Authority only.
Sec. 406. Legislation to constitute contract.
Sec. 407. Bonds legal investments.
Sec. 408. Remedies of bondholders.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Declaration of purposes

SEC. 101. It is hereby declared to be a matter of legislative determination that the Washington metropolitan area (as such term is hereinafter defined) is a community integrated economically and geographically with its center in the city of Washington, D. C., and that the District of Columbia is the seat of the Government of the United States which is the largest single employer of persons resident within said Washington metropolitan area; that an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems serving said Washington metropolitan area is essential to (1) the proper functioning of the Government of the United States, (2) commerce among the several States, and among such States and the District of Columbia, (3) the health, welfare, and safety of the public, including the civilian and military personnel and the Defense Establishment of the Government of the United States located in the District of Columbia and the Washington metropolitan area, and (4) the national defense; that operation of the Capital Transit Co., the operator of the principal transportation system located within the Washington metropolitan area, will cease August 14, 1956, consequent upon repeal of its franchise rights and charter by Public Law 389, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 724); that the Congress finds the establishment of an adequate transportation system to operate in the Washington metropolitan area, commencing August 15, 1956, as a replacement for Capital Transit Co., cannot be accomplished at the present time by the ordinary operations of private enterprise without public participation; that to these ends it is necessary to enact the provisions hereafter set forth (1) granting to a public body corporate consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for an interim period certain powers to acquire, extend, improve, and operate an adequate transportation system or systems in the Washington metropolitan area to provide service at reasonable rates for the residents of the Washington metropolitan area, (2) authorizing the transfer of such transportation system or systems to private ownership if during such interim period a sound

proposal for private ownership is submitted to such public body corporate and it finds that such proposal would result in providing the residents of the Washington metropolitan area with an adequate and efficient transportation system under private ownership, (3) providing that if during such interim period private interests do not acquire such transportation system, the existence of said public body corporate is continued; and (4) providing that such public body shall have the exclusive permission and franchise to operate a transportation system or systems within the District of Columbia, except for such permissions and franchises (other than those of Capital Transit Co.) as are in existence as of the date of enactment of this act; and that the acquisition, extension, improvement, and operation of a transportation system or systems by the public body corporate hereinafter created, all as provided in this act, is hereby declared to be a public use and purpose.

Definition

SEC. 102. The following terms whenever used or referred to in this act, shall, for the purposes of this act and unless a different intent clearly appears from the context, be construed as follows:

(a) "Authority" means the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority established by this act.

(b) "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Authority.

(c) "Transportation system" means all of the facilities, plants, equipment, real property, personal property, franchises and rights of whatever nature useful for the transportation of passengers for hire, except taxicabs and sightseeing buses and transportation facilities extending beyond the boundaries of the Washington metropolitan area, and railroad lines and terminal facilities used in connection therewith and includes, without limitation, street railways, elevated railroads, subways, underground railroads, motor vehicles, trolleys, trackless trolley buses, motor buses and any combination thereof, or any other form of mass passenger transportation.

(d) "Washington metropolitan area" means and embraces all of the territory in the District of Columbia, in the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church and the counties of Arlington and Fairfax in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and in the counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges in the State of Maryland.

(e) "Bonds" means any bonds, interim certificates, certificates of indebtedness, equipment obligations, notes, debentures or other obligations of the Authority issued pursuant to the provisions of this act.

(f) "Revenues" means all fares, tolls, rates, rentals, fees, charges and other income from the operation of a transportation system by the Authority.

(g) "Real property" includes lands, structures, and any and all easements, franchises and incorporeal hereditaments, and every estate and right therein, legal or equitable, including terms for years, chattels real, and liens by way of judgments, mortgages or otherwise.

(h) "Obligee of the Authority" or "obligee" includes any bondholder, trustee, or trustees for any bondholders, any lessor demising to the Authority property used in connection with a transportation system, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof when it is a party to any contract with the Authority.

Act controlling

SEC. 103. Insofar as the provisions of any other law are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the provisions of this act shall be controlling.

Separability

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other evidences of the intention of Congress, it is hereby declared to be the controlling intent of Congress that if any provisions of this act, or the application thereof to any persons or circumstances, shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act or its applications to other persons and circumstances, but shall be confined in its operation to the provisions of this act or the application thereof to the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

TITLE II—INTERIM AUTHORITY

Creation of Authority

SEC. 201. There is hereby created a public body corporate to be known as the "Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority," which shall be an agency and instrumentality of the District of Columbia. The term of the existence of said Authority shall expire on the 15th day of August 1959 except as hereinafter set forth in titles III and IV hereof. The powers of the Authority shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, two of said Commissioners constituting a quorum. The Commissioners shall select from among their number a chairman and a vice chairman of the Board. The Authority may delegate to one or more of its directors, officers, agents, or employees such powers or duties as it may deem proper.

Powers of Authority

SEC. 202. The Authority shall constitute a public body corporate, exercising public and essential governmental functions, and shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this act, and such other powers as are or may be authorized by appropriate authority of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any governmental body exercising jurisdiction in any portion of the Washington metropolitan area without regard to any other provisions of law except as otherwise provided in this act, including the following powers in addition to others herein granted:

(a) To sue and be sued, to compromise and settle suits and claims of or against it, to complain and defend in its own name in any court of competent jurisdiction, State, Federal, or municipal, but execution shall not in any case issue against any property of the Authority;

(b) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed;

(c) To adopt, prescribe, amend, repeal, and enforce bylaws, rules, and regulations for the exercise of its powers under this act or governing the manner in which its business may be conducted and the powers granted to it by this act may be exercised and enjoyed, including the selection of its officers and provision for such committees and the functions thereof as it may deem necessary;

(d) To make, deliver, and receive contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments and to acquire and take title to real and other property in its own name;

(e) To maintain a principal office in the District of Columbia and suboffices at such place or places within the Washington metropolitan area as it may designate;

(f) To acquire, construct, own, operate, and maintain for public service a transportation system or systems in the Washington metropolitan area and to exercise all powers necessary or convenient in connection therewith;

(g) To borrow money and make and issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness or obligations for any of its corporate purposes, and to provide for the rights of the holders thereof as authorized by this act;

(h) To fix and revise from time to time and charge and collect fares, tolls, rates, rentals, fees, and charges for the use of a transportation system and the services and facilities furnished thereby or by any part thereof;

(i) To appoint and employ such officers, agents, employees, consulting engineers, attorneys, accountants, appraisers, construction and financial experts and consultants, and such other experts, consultants, and agents for such periods as may be necessary in its judgment, to fix their compensation, and to determine the services to be performed by them on behalf of the Authority and the manner in which such services are to be performed;

(j) To receive and accept from the United States of America, any Federal instrumentality or agency thereof, the District of Columbia, or any State or political subdivision thereof, grants and contributions for or in aid of the acquisition, construction, ownership, operation, or maintenance of any transportation system, and to receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of either money, property, labor, or other things of value, to be held, used, or applied only for the purposes for which such grants and contributions may be made;

(k) To apply for, receive, and accept franchises, licenses, grants, permits, and other rights to operate a transportation system, or part thereof, in the Washington metropolitan area beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, from any State, municipalities, or other political subdivision thereof, or from any agency, instrumentality, board, commission, or officer of any such State, municipality, or other political subdivision, and to comply with the terms and conditions of any such franchise, license, grant, or permit;

(l) To enter into contracts and agreements with the operators of one or more transportation systems within the Washington metropolitan area to provide for the transportation of passengers for hire, and, within the District of Columbia and such other area or areas wherein consent therefor shall be given, to determine all fares, schedules, routings, and changes therein, and conditions of service of any such transportation system;

(m) To procure and enter into contracts for any type of insurance and indemnity against loss or damage to property from any cause, including loss of use or occupancy, against death or injury of any person, against employers' liability, against any act of any director, officer, or employee of the Board or of the Authority in the performance of the duties of his office or employment or any other insurable risk;

(n) To enter into contracts and agreements with any persons, firms, or corporations providing for the operation and maintenance of all or any part of any transportation system of the authority and to prescribe the terms and conditions of such contracts and agreements with respect to such operation and maintenance;

(o) To do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly granted by this act.

Acquisition and use of property

SEC. 203. (a) The Authority shall have power to acquire in its own name, by purchase, lease, gift, or otherwise, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper, or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain to the extent authorized by this act or the law of any State, with like exception as in section 204 (a) of this act, all or any part of the facilities, plant, equipment, property, rights in property, reserve funds, employees' pension or retirement funds, special funds, franchises, licenses,

patents, permits, papers, documents, and records of any transportation system within the Washington metropolitan area. The Authority shall also have power to acquire in its own name, by purchase, lease, gift or otherwise, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper, or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain to the extent authorized by this act or the law of any State, any property and rights useful for its purposes, and to sell, lease, transfer or convey any property or rights when no longer useful or exchange the same for other property or rights which are useful for its purposes.

(b) In exercising the aforesaid powers to acquire a transportation system the Authority is hereby authorized to acquire the capital stock of the corporation owning such transportation system and the board and the officers and agents of the Authority are hereby authorized to act as the officers and board of directors thereof for the purpose of transferring the property and assets of such corporation to the Authority and for the purpose of liquidating the liabilities thereof and dissolving the same.

(c) The Authority shall also have power to enter into contracts and agreements for the joint use of any property and rights by the Authority and any public utility, including railroads operating within the Washington metropolitan area; to enter into contracts and agreements with the operator of any transportation system either within or without the Washington metropolitan area for the use or the joint use of any property of the Authority or of such transportation system, or for the establishment of through routes, joint fares and transfer of passengers upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Authority and such operator of the transportation system.

Power of eminent domain

SEC. 204. (a) Subject to and in accordance with the procedures, conditions, limitations, and other provisions of this act, the Authority is hereby granted and shall have the power to acquire by eminent domain real property or personal property, tangible or intangible, situated or having a legal situs in the District of Columbia or any interest therein. Such power and right shall exist with respect to private property devoted to any private or public use which is necessary for the purposes of the Authority, except property of a railroad, terminal, or public utility primarily operating or engaged in terminal business incident to the operation of transportation facilities extending beyond the boundaries of the Washington metropolitan area which property is used or useful in the transportation or terminal business of such railroad, terminal, or public utility.

(b) Proceedings for the acquisition of real and personal property or any interest therein, brought pursuant to this section, shall be brought in the name of the Authority by counsel for the Authority. Title to such property shall be taken by and in the name of such Authority.

(c) Except as herein otherwise provided, condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of such real or personal property or any interest therein, shall be instituted and conducted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which court shall have jurisdiction of such proceedings and such proceedings shall be prosecuted in accordance with the procedure in proceedings instituted and conducted in the name of the United States.

(d) (1) In any such proceeding brought pursuant to this section, the Authority may file with the complaint, or at any time before judgment, a declaration of taking signed by the chairman or vice chairman of the Board declaring that such real or personal property or any interest therein, described in the complaint, is thereby taken for the use of the Authority. Said declaration of taking shall contain or have annexed thereto—

(a) a statement of the public purpose for which such property or any interest therein is taken;

(b) a description of the property, or any interest therein taken, sufficient for identification thereof;

(c) a statement of the estate or interest in said property taken for said public use;

(d) a plan showing the lands, if any, taken; and

(e) a statement of the sum estimated by the Authority to be just compensation for the property or interest therein taken.

(2) The Authority shall specify in such declaration of taking the date when title to such property shall vest in the Authority and the date or dates when possession of such property shall be surrendered to the Authority.

(3) The Authority shall, prior to or on the date specified in the declaration for the vesting of title to such property in the Authority, deposit in the registry of the court, to the use of the persons entitled thereto, the amount of the estimated compensation stated in said declaration, and title to said real or personal property in fee simple absolute, or such less estate or interest therein as is specified in said declaration, shall vest in the Authority upon the date specified in said declaration and said real and personal property shall be deemed to be condemned and taken for the use of the Authority, and the right to just compensation for the same shall vest in the persons entitled thereto; and said compensation shall be ascertained and awarded in said proceedings and established by judgment therein, and the said judgment shall include, as part of the just compensation awarded, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum on the amount finally awarded as the value of the property as of the date of taking, from said date to the date of payment; but interest shall not be allowed on so much thereof as shall have been paid into the registry. No sum so paid into the registry shall be charged with commissions or poundage.

(4) Upon the application of the party or parties in interest, the court may order that the money deposited in the registry of the court, or any part thereof, be paid forthwith for or on account of the just compensation to be awarded in said proceedings. If the compensation finally awarded in respect of such property or any part thereof shall exceed the amount of the money so deposited, the court shall enter judgment against the Authority for the amount of the deficiency. If the compensation finally awarded in respect of such property or any part thereof, shall be less than the amount of money so deposited, the court shall have the power to enter judgment against the party or parties entitled to receive the money so deposited for the amount representing the difference between the amount deposited and the amount awarded by the jury as just compensation, and writs of execution may be issued thereon within the same time and have the same effect as liens, and shall be executed and returned in the same manner as if issued upon a common-law judgment.

(5) The court shall order possession of such property to be surrendered to the Authority at the time or times specified by the Authority in such declaration and shall enter any and all orders and take other necessary action to carry out the intent and purposes of this act.

Control and use of public ways

SEC. 205. The Authority shall have the power where necessary in the construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement, operation, or maintenance of any transportation system, to require persons, firms, or corporations owning or operating public utility structures, facilities or appliances in, upon, under, over, across, or along the public roads, streets, or other public ways in the District of Columbia in which the Authority has the right to own, construct, operate, or maintain transportation facilities, to remove or relocate such public utility structures, facilities and appliances. The cost of the required removal or relocation of such public utility structures, facilities and appliances shall be paid by the Authority: *Provided*, That no payment by the Authority shall be required for any improvement or increase in capacity made in such public utility structures, facilities or appliances as an incident or result of the relocation or removal. The amount of any such improvement or increase in capacity shall be determined by agreement between the Authority and the utility affected. In default of agreement between the Authority and the utility affected, the removal and relocation shall be on such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the utility at the site of the removal or relocation. If any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating public utility structures, facilities, and appliances fails to refuses so to remove or relocate them, the Authority may remove or relocate them and the cost thereof shall be determined as above provided. This subsection shall not apply to or affect the rights, duties, obligations, or liabilities of Capital Transit Co. or its successors or assigns. The Authority shall have the right, but not exclusive of the public right, to use any public road, street, highway or other public way in the District of Columbia for the transportation of passengers, and to establish, maintain, and operate a transportation system, in, upon, under, over, across or along any such public road, street, highway or other public way.

Equipment trust certificates

SEC. 206. (a) The Authority shall have power to execute agreements, leases, and equipment trust certificates with respect to the purchase of facilities or equipment such as cars, trolley buses and motor buses, in the form customarily used in such cases and appropriate to effect such purchase, and may dispose of such equipment trust certificates in such manner as it may determine to be for the best interests of the Authority. All moneys required to be paid by the Authority under the provisions of such agreements, leases and equipment trust certificates shall be payable solely from the revenue to be derived from the operation of the transportation system or from such grants and loans as may be available to the Authority under the provisions of this act. Payment for such facilities or equipment, or rentals thereof, may be made in installments, and the deferred installments may be evidenced by equipment trust certificates as aforesaid, and title to such facilities or equipment may not vest in the Authority until the equipment trust certificates are paid.

(b) The agreement to purchase facilities or equipment by the Authority may direct the vendor to sell and assign the equipment to a bank or trust company, duly authorized to transact business in the District of Columbia, or a national banking association organized under the laws of the United States of America and located within or without the District of Columbia, as trustee, for the benefit and security of the equipment trust certificates and may direct the trustee to deliver the facilities and equipment to one or more designated officers of the Authority and may authorize the trustee simultaneously therewith to execute and deliver a lease of the facilities or equipment to the Authority.

(c) The agreements and leases shall be duly acknowledged before some person authorized by law to take acknowledgement of deeds and in the form required for acknowledgement of deeds and such agreements,

leases, and equipment trust certificates shall be authorized by resolution of the Board and shall contain such covenants, conditions and provisions as may be deemed necessary or appropriate to insure the payment of the equipment trust certificates from the revenues to be derived from the operation of the transportation system and other funds.

(d) The covenants, conditions, and provisions of the agreements, leases, and equipment trust certificates shall not conflict with any of the provisions of any resolution or trust agreement securing the payment of bonds or other obligations of the Authority then outstanding or conflict with or be in derogation of the rights of the holders of any such bonds or other obligations.

(e) An executed copy of each such agreement and lease shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia who shall be entitled to receive $1 for each such copy filed with him and which filing shall constitute notice to any subsequent judgment creditor or any subsequent purchaser. Each vehicle so purchased and leased shall have the name of the owner and lessor plainly marked upon both sides thereof, followed by the words "owner and lessor."

Tax exemption and public services

SEC. 207. (a) The Authority, including but not limited to its franchise, reserve, surplus, loans, income, assets and property of any kind and nature, shall be exempt from all taxes, special assessments, fees and licenses now or hereafter imposed by the United States of America or by the District of Columbia, except taxes imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, chapter 23), and under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, chapter 21); and contributions imposed on employers under the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended (title 46, chapter 3, D. C. Code, 1951, edition). In lieu of taxes on motor vehicle fuel now or hereafter imposed for the benefit of the District of Columbia, the Authority shall pay to such District annually an amount of money equal to the taxes on motor vehicle fuel which would be payable by the Authority during the annual period if it were not exempted from such taxes: *Provided,* That such payment shall be made only to the extent that the revenues in each fiscal year shall be sufficient to make such payment in whole or in part after payment or provision has been made for all operating and maintenance expenses, taxes, if any, interest and principal and sinking fund payments on all fixed interest obligations, adequate provision for depreciation, and provision for such other payments and the establishment of such reserves as are required under any resolution of the Board authorizing the issuance of bonds or trust agreement securing the same, or contract of the Authority.

(b) Obligations, including interest thereon, issued by the Authority shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States or the District of Columbia, with the exception of estate, inheritance, and gift taxes. Such obligations shall also be exempt from taxation by any State, Territory, or possession, or by any county, municipality or other municipal subdivision or taxing authority of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States.

(c) In connection with any transportation system located wholly or partly within the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia may contract with the Authority and the Authority may agree to pay to the District of Columbia for special services, facilities and improvements to be furnished by the District of Columbia for the benefit of the Authority such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Authority and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. For the purpose of aiding and cooperating in the planning, undertaking, construction, reconstruction, extension, or improvement, maintenance, or operation of any transportation system, or any part thereof, located wholly or partly within the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia may, upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine, do any and all things, necessary or convenient to aid and cooperate in the planning, undertaking, construction, reconstruction, extension, or improvement, maintenance, or operation of such transportation system. The exercise by the District of Columbia of the powers herein granted may be authorized by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Funds and financial transactions of the Authority

SEC. 208. (a) All moneys received pursuant to the authority of this act, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds, or as revenues, or otherwise, shall be deemed to be trust funds, to be held and applied solely as provided in this act. The resolution authorizing the issuance of any bonds or the trust agreement securing such bonds shall provide that any officer with whom, or any bank or trust company with which, such moneys shall be deposited shall act as trustees of such moneys and shall hold and apply the same for the purposes thereof subject to such regulations as this act and such resolution or trust agreement may provide.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834), the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 597), as amended, or any other provision of law, the Authority shall not be subject to any audit or review by the Comptroller General of the United States, but in lieu thereof the Authority shall employ a certified public accountant or accountants to establish an accounting system appropriate to the Authority's operation, to perform such audits as are required for the orderly prosecution of the Authority's business and operations, to prepare an annual fiscal report to be incorporated in the Authority's annual report to the Congress, and to perform such other audits as the Board may deem necessary for the orderly prosecution of the business of the Authority: *Provided,* That during such period or periods of time as the Authority is indebted to the District of Columbia for moneys advanced to it by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from the proceeds of the sale of obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to section 217 of this title, in addition to the auditing and other functions to be performed by the certified public accountant or accountants employed by the Authority, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make such review of the financial operations of the Authority as he deems necessary.

Services and rates

SEC. 209. (a) This act, without regard to any other law of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia, shall constitute full authority for the Authority to make all rules and regulations necessary for the governing of the operation of transportation systems of the Authority, and the Authority shall have full power to determine all schedules, routings, and changes therein and conditions of service, except as provided in section 213 hereof. This act, without regard to any other law of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia, shall also constitute full authority for the fixing, altering, charging, and collection by the Authority of fares, tolls, rates, rentals, fees, and other charges for the use of any transportation system of the Authority and the services and facilities furnished thereby, or by any part thereof, and such fares, tolls, rates, rentals, fees, and charges shall be determined exclusively by the Authority, and the Authority shall have power and authority to fix, alter, charge, and collect such fares, tolls, rates, rentals, fees, and other charges for the use of a transportation system and the services and facilities furnished thereby, or by any part thereof, without obtaining the consent or approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, or any other deparment, division, commission, board, bureau, agency or officer of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia.

(b) The Authority may provide free transportation within any municipality or county in the Washington metropolitan area or in the District of Columbia to firemen and policemen employed therein, when in uniform and in performance of their duties and for employees of the Authority when in uniform or upon presentation of identification of such employees, and may enter into agreements with the United States Post Office Department for the transportation of mail or parcel post, and for the payment of compensation to the Authority in lieu of fares or charges for the transportation of letter carriers, when in uniform. No other free transportation or services shall be allowed or permitted by the Authority except in compliance with a grant, license, franchise, or permit authorizing or permitting the Authority to operate in areas within the Washington metropolitan area but without the District of Columbia.

Personnel

SEC. 210. (a) The Board shall establish a system of organization to fix responsibility and promote efficiency; establish such positions as may be necessary to perform the business of the Authority; define the duties of such positions; fix the rates of pay therefor; make appointments thereto; and require bonds to be given by the incumbents of such of the said positions as the Board, in its discretion, may determine, and the Board may make provision for the payment by the Authority of the premiums for such bonds for such periods as the Board may consider desirable. The Board shall establish a personnel system independent of the Federal Civil Service System and the personnel systems governing employment in the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

The Authority shall have the power to bargain collectively with and enter into written contracts with the employees of the Authority through accredited representatives of such employees or representatives of any labor organization authorized to act for such employees concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions, health and welfare, insurance and pension or retirement provisions: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall be construed to permit hours of labor in excess of those provided by law or to permit working conditions, health and welfare, in case of dispute over wages, salaries, hours, working conditions, health and welfare, insurance or pension or retirement provisions where collective bargaining and mediation do not result in agreement, the Authority may agree to submit such dispute to a tripartite board of arbitration and shall agree with such accredited representatives or labor organization that the decision of a majority of any such arbitration board shall be final and binding. Each party shall agree in advance to pay half of the expense of such arbitration.

(b) If the Authority acquires a transportation system in operation by a public utility, all of the employees in the operating and maintenance divisions of such transit utility and all other employees except corporate officers shall be offered transfer and appointment as employees of the Authority up to the maximum number of employees required, subject to the provision that such employees as may not be absorbed at time of transfer shall retain their employment status and employment rights, subject to all rights

and benefits of this act, and these employees shall be given seniority credit in accordance with the records and labor agreements of the transit utility. Employees who left the employ of such a transit utility to enter the military service of the United States shall have the same rights as to the Authority under the provisions of the "Universal Military Training and Service Act," as amended, as they would have had thereunder as to such transit utility. Members and beneficiaries of any pension or retirement system or other benefits established by that transit utility shall continue to have the rights, privileges, benefits, obligations, and status with respect to such established system. There shall be established and maintained by the Authority a sound pension and retirement system adequate to provide for all payments when due under such established system or as it may be modified from time to time by agreement or arbitration. The Authority and the employees through their representatives for collective bargaining purposes shall take whatever action may be necessary to have the pension trust funds, presently under the joint control of the transit utility and the participating employees through their representatives, transferred to the trust fund to be established, maintained, and administered jointly by the Authority and the participating employees through their representatives. Provision shall be made by the Authority for all officers and employees of the Authority appointed pursuant to this act to become, subject to reasonable rules and regulations, members or beneficiaries of the pension or retirement system with uniform rights, privileges, obligations, and status as to the class in which such officers and employees belong. The terms, conditions, and provisions of any pension or retirement system or of any amendment or modification thereof affecting employees who are members of any labor organization may be established, amended, or modified by agreement or arbitration with such labor organization.

(c) The employees of the Authority shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be subject to the following laws and parts of laws:

(1) Section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 451 and the following), and related statutes affecting the reemployment rights of persons entering the Armed Forces of the United States;

(2) Title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the related provisions of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, ch. 21), as amended;

(3) Section 6 of the act approved May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 66, 120), as amended (5 U. S. C., secs. 58 and 59), relating to double salaries;

(4) Section 212 of the act approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended (5 U. S. C., sec. 59a), relating to the retired pay of members of the Armed Forces;

(5) The second sentence of section 2 of the act approved July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C., sec. 62), relating to dual employment;

(6) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424), as amended and extended (33 U. S. C., secs. 901–945, 947–950; title 36, chapter 5, D. C. Code, 1951 edition);

(7) The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act (49 Stat. 946), as amended;

(8) The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, chapter 23), as amended.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the employees of the Authority shall not be subject to the following laws:

(1) The Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403), as amended;

(2) The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 736), as amended;

(3) The Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), as amended;

(4) The Classification Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 954), as amended;

(5) The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 295), as amended;

(6) The Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 679), as amended;

(7) The act entitled "An act to provide certain employment benefits for employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes", approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1105), as amended;

(8) The Performance Rating Act of 1950, approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1098);

(9) The Veterans Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387), as amended.

(e) (1) Subparagraph 1 (b) (5) (E) of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act (49 Stat. 946), as amended (section 46–301, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended by inserting immediately before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: *"And provided further,* That this subparagraph (E) shall not apply to the employees of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, which for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be a covered employer".

(2) Section 3306 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, chapter 23) as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection "(o)" reading as follows:

"(o) Employees of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority: For the purposes of this chapter, and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (7) of subsection (c) hereof, the term 'employment' shall include service in the employ of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, and the Board of Directors of such Authority, as the employer of individuals whose service constitutes employment by reason of this subsection, is authorized and directed to comply with the provisions of this chapter 23."

(f) The Authority is authorized to borrow, and the United States Government or any department or agency thereof and the municipal government of the District of Columbia are authorized to lend to the Authority, the services of United States or District of Columbia employees. The Authority shall reimburse the United States or the District of Columbia for such services. Any such reimbursement shall be credited to the appropriation from which is paid the compensation of any person whose services may be borrowed by the Authority.

(g) As used in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, the word "employees" includes officers, but does not include members of the Board of Directors.

Reports

SEC. 211. (a) The Authority shall file with the Congress annually, within six months after the close of its fiscal year, a report of the operations and business of the Authority during its preceding fiscal year.

(b) The Authority shall, within six months after the close of each fiscal year, publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia an income statement covering its operations for such fiscal year and a balance sheet showing its condition at the end of such fiscal year.

Claims and suits

SEC. 212. (a) The Authority shall not defend in any suit, action or proceeding brought against it on the ground of governmental immunity, but no suit, action or proceeding shall be maintained against the Authority for unliquidated damages to person or property unless, within six months after the injury or damage was sustained, the claimant, his agent or attorney gave notice in writing to the Board of the appropriate time, place, cause, and circumstances of such injury or damage.

(b) No action shall be maintained against the United States or the District of Columbia on any claim arising out of the activities of the Authority, including its acts of commission or omission, and no liability shall accrue against the United States or the District of Columbia because of such activities.

(c) The members of the Board shall not be personally liable in damages for any official action of the said Board performed in good faith in which the said members participate, nor shall any member of the said Board be liable for any costs that may be taxed against them, the Board, or the Authority on account of any such official action by them as members of the said Board; but such costs shall be charged to the Authority and paid as other costs are paid in suits brought against the Authority; nor shall the said Board or any of its members, or the said Authority, be required to give any supersedeas bond or security for costs or damages on any appeal whatever.

Vehicle regulations

SEC. 213. All of the powers authorized by this act to be exercised by the Authority shall be subject to all statutes and rules and regulations promulgated by proper authority relating to the regulation and control of traffic and the operation and safety of vehicles.

Policing of Authority property

SEC. 214. (a) The provisions of the second paragraph under the caption "For Metropolitan Police" in the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422; sec. 4–115, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint special policemen for duty in connection with the property of corporations and individuals shall be applicable with respect to the property of the Authority in the District of Columbia.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Authority is hereby authorized and empowered to make, modify and enforce all such usual and reasonable regulations as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of passengers and the protection of the property of the Authority, and to prescribe reasonable penalties of fine not to exceed $300 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 days, in lieu of or in addition to any fine for the violation of any of the regulations of the Authority. Said penalties may be enforced in the municipal court for the District of Columbia, and in the United States district court for the district embracing that part of the Washington metropolitan area beyond the District of Columbia in which such violation was committed. Prosecutions for violation of the regulations of the Authority shall be conducted in the name of the United States and by the attorney of the United States for the district in which such violation is committed.

(c) The regulations authorized by this section shall, when adopted, be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia of general circulation in the Washington metropolitan area; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of such regulations shall be enforced until 30 days after such publication.

Investigations

SEC. 215. The Authority, without regard to the provisions of any other law and the procedures established thereby, may investigate all matters relating to public transportation and the management thereof

within the District of Columbia, the enforcement of its resolutions, rules, and regulations, and the action, conduct, and efficiency of its officers, agents, and employees. In the conduct of any such investigation, the Board may hold public hearings on its own motion. Said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to summon by subpena any person, except officers, employees and representatives of existing transportation companies within the Washington metropolitan area, before it or before a hearing officer designated by it to give testimony on oath or affirmation, or to produce all books, records, papers, documents, or other legal evidence as to any matter affecting the Authority, and any member of said Board and any hearing officer designated by it shall have the power to administer all oaths and affirmations for the purpose of the administration of this act. Such subpena may be served by any member of the Metropolitan Police force. If any witness having been personally summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey the subpena issued as herein provided, then and in that event any member of the Board or the hearing officer designated by it may report that fact to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or one of the judges thereof, and said court or any judge thereof hereby is empowered to compel obedience to said subpena to the same extent as witnesses may be compelled to obey the subpenas of that court. Witnesses, other than those employed by the Governments of the District of Columbia or the United States, summoned to appear before said Board, shall be entitled to the same fees as are paid witnesses for attendance before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, but said fees need not be paid said witnesses in advance of their appearing and testifying, or producing books, records, papers, documents, or other legal evidence before said Board or before said hearing officer. Any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any proceeding, matter, or hearing before said Board or any hearing officer designated by said Board to hear testimony and receive evidence in any such proceeding, matter or hearing, shall be guilty of perjury. Said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to designate one or more hearing officers to take testimony and receive evidence in connection with any matter affecting the Authority.

Exclusive operating rights

SEC. 216. (a) The right and power of the Authority to operate a transportation system or systems within the District of Columbia shall be exclusive, except that such right and power shall not affect nor impair the existing operating rights of any carrier lawfully operating such a system at the date of enactment of this act, or its successors or assigns.

(b) The Authority may operate a transportation system or systems within the Washington metropolitan area without securing any further franchises, rights, or permits under any other law or laws of the United States of America or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Authority shall not commence nor conduct operations in interstate commerce in competition with the then existing operations of any other transportation system, except such operations as are so conducted by Capital Transit Co. at the date of enactment of this act. The Authority shall not commence further operations in interstate commerce until it has obtained the certificate of the Interstate Commerce Commission that such operations are not in competition with the then existing operations of any other transportation system.

Interim financing

SEC. 217. (a) It is the intent of Congress that in exercising the borrowing authority in this section, transportation charges shall be fixed as though private financing only were involved, and shall cover all costs of operating and maintaining such system, including depreciation, payment of interest, and reasonable provision for amortization, without regard to the period of maturity provided for in subsection (c) of this section.

(b) To finance the acquisition of a transportation system or systems, to pay the fees and expenses of consulting engineers, financial consultants, attorneys, and other services deemed necessary to plan, acquire, construct, organize, and operate such system or systems, and to determine the feasibility thereof from an economic and financial standpoint, and to provide adequate working capital, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury for interim financing, pending the sale by the Authority of its property to a qualified purchaser or of its obligations to the public. To provide this interim financing the Board of Commissioners is authorized at any time prior to July 1, 1960, to issue obligations of the District of Columbia for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not exceeding $20,000,000, and to advance the proceeds thereof to the Authority for these purposes. These advances shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Commissioners, and shall bear interest at a rate which is not less than the rate upon obligations of the District of Columbia issued under this section. It is the intent of Congress that these allowances shall be repaid at the earliest practicable time, and in any event before any securities, other than obligations under section 206, subsequently issued by the Authority are repaid.

The sums advanced to the Authority by the Commissioners pursuant to this subsection shall be immediately available to the Authority for the purpose of taking such steps as the Authority deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this act including, without limitation, the authority to make purchases and contracts.

(c) Obligations issued by the Board of Commissioners under this section shall be in such forms and denominations, shall mature at such times prior to July 1, 1960, shall have such provisions for payment, and shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Commissioners with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(d) Each obligation issued under this section shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury by estimating the average yield to maturity, on the basis of daily market bid quotations of prices during the month preceding the calendar quarter in which the obligation is issued, on all outstanding taxable marketable obligations of the United States having comparable periods of time to run to maturity, and by adjusting such estimated average yield to the nearest one-eighth of 1 percent, plus one-half of 1 percent.

(e) Upon request of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any obligations of the District of Columbia issued under this section and for such purposes is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds of the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that act are extended to include purchases of the obligations issued under this section.

(f) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as limiting the amount of equipment trust certificates which may be issued by the Authority pursuant to section 206 of this act, or the amount of bonds or other obligations which the Authority may issue, assume, or enter into under any provision of this act other than this section 217.

TITLE III—TRANSFER OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TO PRIVATE OPERATION

Sale of property

SEC. 301. (a) The Authority is empowered to sell prior to August 15, 1959, the property which it has acquired pursuant to title II of this act which is useful in the operation of a transportation system to any purchaser eligible to receive a certificate of authority pursuant to this title and which has financial and management qualifications sufficient in the judgment of the Authority, to provide adequate passenger transportation service in the Washington metropolitan area. The Authority is empowered to dispose of any other property belonging to it under such terms and conditions as it deems necessary.

(b) The proceeds of any such sale shall be used to repay obligations of the authority owing to the District of Columbia by reason of advances made to the authority pursuant to section 217 of this act.

Franchise

SEC. 302. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby empowered to grant to any private corporation organized with the corporate right to operate in the District of Columbia as a common carrier, a certificate of authority to operate, as a common carrier of persons for hire, a mass transportation system or systems within the District of Columbia, subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, and all laws applicable to such a common carrier, except as otherwise provided in this title.

Tax exemption

SEC. 303. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby empowered, to exempt, under such terms and conditions as they deem to be in the public interest, any such corporation which acquires such a certificate of authority from liability to pay any District of Columbia taxes, in whole or in part.

Termination of existence of authority

SEC. 304. In the event the authority effectuates the sale of its property as authorized by this title, the existence of the authority as a body corporate, shall continue only for the purposes of liquidation. The authority shall close out its affairs as expeditiously as possible.

Commissioners' report to Congress

SEC. 305. If the authority has not sold its property to a qualified purchaser, as provided by this title, prior to June 15, 1958, the board of directors of the authority shall within 15 days after such date report to Congress as to steps which the authority has taken to effectuate such a sale and the reasons why, in the opinion of such Board, such a sale has not been effectuated.

TITLE IV—AUTHORITY MADE PERMANENT

SEC. 401. (a) If, prior to August 15, 1959, the Authority has not sold its property in accordance with the provisions of title III of this act, the duration of the Authority shall, after August 15, 1959 be perpetual and the provisions of this title shall then be in effect, in addition to the provisions of titles I and II of this act.

(b) On and after October 1, 1959, the board of directors of the Authority shall consist of five members, who shall be residents of the Washington metropolitan area, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That until such time as three of the appointed members of the board of directors shall have qualified, the Commissioners shall constitute such board. Such appointed members shall hold office as hereinafter provided, unless sooner removed by the said Commissioners. Not more than three members of the board shall belong to

the same political party. The members of the first board so appointed by the Commissioners shall be appointed for terms expiring on the 30th day of September 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964, respectively. The said Commissioners may remove any director of the Authority in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or conviction of a crime. All successors shall be appointed for and hold office for the term of 5 years beginning on the first day of October of the year in which they are appointed, except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy where the appointment shall be made for the unexpired term. Each such director shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. Each such director shall receive compensation, as may be fixed by the board, for attendance at each meeting of the board, but shall not receive more than $3,600 in any one year of service measured from the date of appointment. A director shall be entitled to reimbursement for all necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the discharge of his duties. No director, officer, or employee of the Authority shall have any private financial interest in any contract, work, or business of the Authority, nor in the transfer of any property or rights in property to or from the Authority.

(c) (1) The members of the Board of Directors of the Authority appointed by the Commissioners shall be subject to the following laws:

(a) Title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the related provisions of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, chapter 21), as amended;

(b) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424), as amended and extended (33 U. S. C., secs. 901–945, 947–950; title 36, chapter 5, D. C. Code, 1951 edition).

(2) The members of the board of directors of the Authority appointed by the Commissioners shall not be subject to the following laws:

(a) Section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 451 and the following), and related statutes affecting the reemployment rights of persons entering the Armed Forces of the United States;

(b) Section 6 of the act approved May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 66, 120), as amended (5 U. S. C., secs. 58 and 59), relating to double salaries;

(c) Section 212 of the act approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended (5 U. S. C., sec. 59a), relating to the retired pay of members of the Armed Forces;

(d) The second sentence of section 2 of the act approved July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C., sec. 62), relating to dual employment;

(e) The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act (49 Stat. 946), as amended;

(f) The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Internal Revenue Code of 1954, ch. 23), as amended;

(g) The Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403), as amended;

(h) The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 736), as amended;

(i) The Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), as amended;

(j) The Classification Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 954), as amended;

(k) The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 295), as amended;

(l) The Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 679), as amended;

(m) The act entitled "An act to provide certain employment benefits for employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes," approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1105), as amended;

(n) The Performance Rating Act of 1950, approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1098);

(o) The Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387), as amended.

(d) Three of such Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the Authority upon a vote of a majority of the Directors present, unless the bylaws of the Authority shall require a larger number. As soon as possible after the appointment by the Commissioners of the Directors, the Board shall meet and organize for the transaction of business, select a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its own number and adopt bylaws, rules, and regulations to govern its proceedings. Thereafter, the Board shall at least biennially elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman. The Authority may delegate to one or more of its Directors, officers, agents or employees such powers or duties as it may deem proper. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held at least once in each calendar month, the time and place for such meetings to be fixed by the Board. All resolutions and proceedings of the Authority and all documents and records in its possession shall be public records and open to public inspection, except such documents and records as shall be kept or prepared by the Authority for use in negotiations, actions or proceedings to which the Authority is a party. Any Director may resign from his office, to take effect when his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

(e) The Authority and the Board shall be obligated to and bound by all actions, proceedings, and contracts taken, authorized or entered into by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia while functioning as such Board.

Power to issue bonds

SEC. 402. (a) The Authority shall be empowered and is hereby authorized from time to time to issue its negotiable bonds for any of its corporate purposes including the payment of the cost of acquiring any transportation system (including any cash funds, or investments thereof, of such system maintained by the owner or operator thereof in connection with such ownership or the operation, maintenance, depreciation or replacement of such transportation system) and for acquiring necessary cash working funds, or for acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, extending or improving a transportation system, or any part thereof, and for acquiring any property and equipment useful for the construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement or operation of a transportation system, or any part thereof. The Authority shall also have power from time to time whenever it deems refunding expedient, to refund any bonds by the issuance of new bonds, whether the bonds to be refunded shall have or have not matured, and may issue bonds partly to refund bonds outstanding and partly for any of its corporate purposes.

(b) The principal and interest on such bonds shall be payable out of any moneys or revenues of the Authority available under the provisions of this act, subject only to any agreements with the holders of particular bonds pledging any particular moneys or revenues.

(c) All bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the negotiable instruments law of the District of Columbia.

(d) Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the Authority may issue its temporary or interim bonds or receipts, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds shall have been executed and are available for delivery.

(e) Bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the Authority and shall bear such dates, mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates not exceeding 6 percent per annum, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such registration and reconversion privileges, be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places and be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, as such resolution or resolutions may provide.

(f) All bonds shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Board by their facsimile signatures, and the official seal of the Authority shall be affixed thereto and attested by such officer of the Authority as the Board shall designate, and any coupons attached thereto shall bear the facsimile signature of the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Board. In case any officer whose signature or facsimile of whose signature shall appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of such bonds, such signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery.

(g) The Authority may sell any such bonds in such manner and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interest of the Authority.

(h) Any resolution of the Authority authorizing the issuance of bonds may appoint a trustee of trustees, a paying agent or paying agents, or such other fiduciaries as the Authority may deem necessary. Any trustee, paying agent, or other fiduciary so appointed may be any trust company or bank having trust powers within or without the District of Columbia, and the Authority shall have power to determine and contract with respect to the powers, functions, duties, and compensation of any such trustee, paying agent, or other fiduciary, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

Provision for securing bonds

SEC. 403. (a) In order to secure the payment of its bonds, the Authority shall have power in the resolution authorizing the issuance thereof, or in the trust agreement securing such bonds (which shall constitute a contract with the holders thereof)—

(1) to pledge all or any part of its revenues to which its right then exists or may thereafter come into existence, and the moneys derived therefrom and the proceeds of bonds and any other moneys available to the Authority under the provisions of this act, with the exception of moneys advanced by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia;

(2) to covenant against pledging all or any part of its revenues, or against mortgaging all or any part of its real or personal property then owned or thereafter acquired, or against permitting or suffering any lien on such revenues or property; to covenant with respect to limitations on any right to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any transportation system or any part thereof, or any property of any kind;

(3) to covenant as to the bonds to be issued and the limitations thereon and the terms and conditions thereof and as to the custody, application, investment, and disposition of the proceeds thereof, and to covenant as to the issuance of additional bonds or as to limitations on the issuance of additional bonds and on the incurring of other debts by it;

(4) to covenant as to the payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds, or any other obligations, as to the sources and method of such payment, as to the rank or priority of any such bonds or other obligations with respect to any lien or security or as to the acceleration of the maturity of any such bonds or other obligations;

(5) to provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds;

(6) to covenant against extending of time for the payment of bonds or the interest thereon;

(7) to covenant as to the redemption of bonds and the privileges of exchange thereof for other bonds of the Authority;

(8) to covenant as to the rates of tolls and other charges to be established and charged, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by fares, tolls, rates, rentals, fees, or other charges, and as to the use and disposition to be made thereof; to create or authorize the creation of special funds or moneys to be held in pledge or otherwise for construction, operating expenses, depreciation, payment, or redemption of bonds, reserves, or other purposes and to covenant as to the use, investment, and disposition of the moneys held in such funds;

(9) to establish the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract or covenant with or for the benefit of the holders of bonds may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given;

(10) to covenant as to the maintenance of its real and personal property, the replacement thereof, the insurance to be carried thereon, and use and disposition of insurance money;

(11) to provide for the rights and liabilities, powers, and duties arising upon the breach of any covenant, condition or obligation; to prescribe the events of default and the terms and conditions upon which any or all of the bonds shall become due or may be declared due and payable before maturity and the terms and conditions upon which any such declaration and its consequences may be waived;

(12) to vest in a trustee or trustees such property, rights, powers and duties in trust for the holders of bonds as the Authority may determine; to limit or abrogate the rights of the holders of such bonds to appoint such trustee, or to limit the rights, duties, and powers of such trustee;

(13) to limit the rights of holders of bonds to enforce any pledge or covenant securing the bonds; and

(14) to make covenants other than, or in addition to, the covenants herein expressly authorized and of like or different character and to make such covenants to do such acts and things as may be necessary, convenient, or desirable in order to better secure the bonds, or which, in the discretion of the Authority, will tend to make the bonds more marketable, notwithstanding that such covenants, acts or things may not be enumerated herein.

(b) Any pledge of revenues or moneys made by the Authority shall be valid and binding from the time when the pledge is made, and the revenues or other moneys so pledged and thereafter received by the Authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. Neither the resolution nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created need be filed or recorded, unless specifically required by the provisions of this act, except in the records of the Authority.

(c) Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this act by the Authority without obtaining the consent of any department, division, commission, board, bureau, agency, or officer of the District of Columbia or of the United States of America, and without any other proceeding or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this act.

(d) Moneys of the Authority or moneys held in pledge or otherwise for the payment of the bonds or in any way to secure bonds and deposits of such moneys may be secured in such manner as the Authority may require and it shall be lawful for all banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of the United States of America which may act as depositary of any such funds to furnish such indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the Authority; and the Authority shall not be required to maintain any of its moneys or funds in or with, or deposit the same in, the Treasury of the United States.

(e) Neither the directors of the Authority nor any person executing bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the execution or issuance thereof.

(f) The Authority shall have power to purchase bonds out of any funds available therefor. The Authority may hold, cancel, or resell such bonds subject to and in accordance with agreements with holders of its bonds.

(g) In order to secure the payment of its bonds or other obligations, the Authority may mortgage or pledge all or any part of its real or personal property then owned or thereafter acquired in such manner as in its absolute discretion it shall provide.

Refunding bonds

SEC. 404. (a) The Authority is hereby authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of refunding bonds of the Authority for the purpose of refunding any bonds or other obligations then outstanding which shall have been issued under the provisions of this act, including the payment of necessary expenses incurred in the refunding, any redemption premium thereon, and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of such bonds, and, if deemed advisable by the Authority, for the additional purpose of paying the cost of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, extending, or improving its transportation system, or any part thereof, in connection with which the bonds to be refunded shall have been issued.

(b) The Authority is further authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of its bonds for the combined purpose of (1) refunding any bonds or other obligations then outstanding which shall have been issued under the provisions of this act, including the payment of necessary expenses incurred in the refunding, any redemption premium thereon, and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of such bonds, and (2) paying all or any part of the cost of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, extending, or improving any transportation system. The issuance of such refunding bonds, and the details thereof, and the rights, duties, and obligations of the Authority in respect to the same shall be governed by the provisions of this act relating to the issuance and securing of original bonds insofar as the same shall be applicable.

Bonds to be obligations of authority only

SEC. 405. Bonds issued under the provisions of this title shall not constitute a debt or liability of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia or of any political subdivision of or municipality within the Washington metropolitan area, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia or of any political subdivision of or municipality within the Washington metropolitan area, but such bonds, unless refunded by bonds of the Authority, shall be payable solely from the funds pledged or available for their payment as authorized herein. All such bonds shall contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that the Authority alone is obligated to pay the same and the interest thereon and that neither the United States of America nor the District of Columbia nor any political subdivision of or municipality within the Washington metropolitan area is obligated to pay the same or the interest thereon and that neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the United States of America or the District of Columbia or any political subdivision of or municipality within the Washington metropolitan area is pledged to the payment of the principal of or interest on such bonds. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the Authority to incur any indebtedness or liability on behalf of, or payable by the United States of America or the District of Columbia.

Legislation to constitute contract

SEC. 406. The United States of America pledges to and agrees with the holders of the bonds issued pursuant to the authority contained in this title that the Congress of the United States will not limit, alter, or restrict, the right hereby vested in the Authority to plan, acquire, construct, reconstruct, extend, or improve maintain, manage, and operate its transportation system or systems within the Washington metropolitan area and to establish, fix, and collect such fares, tolls, fees, rentals, and other charges for use of and transit on such transportation system or systems, or portions thereof, so as to impair the obligation of the Authority to fulfill the terms of any agreements made with the holders of the bonds; nor will the Congress of the United States in any way impair the rights, exemptions, or remedies of the holders of the bonds until the bonds, together with interest thereon, and with interest on any unpaid installment of interest and all cost and expenses in connection with any action or proceedings by or on behalf of the holders of the bonds, are fully paid and discharged.

Bonds legal investments

SEC. 407. Notwithstanding any restrictions on investment contained in any other laws, all domestic insurance companies, and domestic insurance associations, and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries within the District of Columbia, may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued pursuant to this title, it being the purpose of this section to authorize the investment in such bonds or other obligations of all sinking, insurance, retirement, compensation, pension, and trust funds: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as relieving any person, firm, or corporation from any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities for purchase or investment.

Remedies of bondholders

SEC. 408. (a) Any holder of bonds issued under the provisions of this title, or of any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee under any trust agreement, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or by trust agreement, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus or other proceedings, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of the United States of America or of the District of Columbia or granted hereunder or under the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or such trust agreement, and may enforce and compel the performance of all of such duties required by this act or by such resolution or trust agreement to be performed by the Authority or by any officer thereof, including the fixing, charging, and collecting of fares, tolls, fees, rentals, and other charges.

(b) Any trustee under any trust agreement, and whether or not all bonds have been declared due and payable, shall be entitled as of right, in the event of default by the Authority in the terms, covenants, and conditions contained in a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or a trust agreement, to the appointment of a receiver, who may enter and take possession of the transportation system or systems of the Authority, or any part or parts thereof, the revenues or moneys from which are or may be applicable to the payment of the bonds, and operate and maintain the same, and collect and receive all revenues and other moneys thereafter arising therefrom in the same

manner as the Authority or the Board might do, and shall deposit, disburse, and apply the same in the manner required by the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or the trust agreement securing the same. In any suit, action, or proceeding by the trustee under a trust agreement, securing bonds, the fees, counsel fees, and expenses of such trustee, and of the receiver, if any, and all costs and disbursements allowed by the court shall be a first charge on any revenues of the Authority pledged under such trust agreement.

(c) Nothing in this section or any other provision of this act shall authorize any receiver appointed pursuant to this act to sell, assign, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any assets of any transportation system of the Authority, except in the manner and to the extent permitted or allowed under the trust agreement relating to such transportation system. It is the intention of this act to limit the powers of such receiver to the operation and maintenance of any transportation system of the Authority as the court shall direct and no holder of bonds of the Authority nor any trustee shall ever have the right in any suit, action, or proceedings at law, or in equity, to compel a receiver, nor shall any receiver ever be authorized or any court be empowered to direct the receiver to sell, assign, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any assets of a transportation system of the Authority except in the manner and to the extent permitted or offered under the trust agreement relating to such transportation system.

(d) The United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of any suit, action, or proceeding by any trustee under a trust agreement, or other obligee of the Authority, in which an appointment of a receiver is requested.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Declaration of purposes

Section 101: This section declares it to be a matter of legislative determination that the Washington metropolitan area, a community with its center in the city of Washington, the seat of government of the United States, which is the largest single employer of residents of the area, requires that an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems serving such area is essential to—

(1) The proper functioning of the United States Government.

(2) Commerce among the States and the District of Columbia;

(3) The health, welfare, and safety of the public including civilian and military personnel and the Defense Establishment of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia and the metropolitan area; and

(4) The national defense.

It is also declared that by reason of Public Law 389 of the 84th Congress the Capital Transit Co. will not continue its operations after August 14, 1956; that the establishment of an adequate transportation system for the metropolitan area as a replacement for Capital Transit Co. cannot be accomplished at the present time by ordinary operations of private enterprise without public participation; that it therefore becomes necessary—

(1) To create a public body corporate for an interim period with powers to acquire, extend, improve, and operate an adequate transportation system or systems in the metropolitan area;

(2) To authorize the transfer of such transportation system or systems to private ownership if during such iterim period a sound proposal for private ownership is submitted to such public body corporate;

(3) To provide that if, during such interim period, private interests do not acquire such transportation system the said public body corporate is continued; and

(4) To provide that such public body corporate shall have the exclusive franchise to operate a transportation system within the District of Columbia except for such operations as are lawfully in existence as of the date of enactment of this act, and that the acquisition, extension, improvement, and operation of a transportation system or systems by such public body corporate is declared to be a public use and purpose.

Definitions

Section 102: This section defines terms used in the act, including the following:

(1) "Transportation system" means all of the facilities, plants, equipment, real property, personal property, franchises, and rights of whatever nature useful for the transportation of passengers for hire, except taxicabs and sightseeing buses and transportation facilities extending beyond the boundaries of the Washington metropolitan area, and railroad lines and terminal facilities used in connection therewith and includes, without limitation, street railways, elevated railroads, subways, underground railroads, motor vehicles, trolleys, trackless trolley buses, motor buses, and any combination thereof, or any other form of mass passenger transportation.

(2) "Washington metropolitan area" means and embraces all of the territory in the District of Columbia, in the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church, and Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia, and in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland.

Act controlling

Section 103: This section provides that the act shall be controlling insofar as the provisions of any other law are inconsistent therewith.

Separability

Section 104: This section contains a separability clause.

TITLE II—INTERIM AUTHORITY

Creation of authority

Section 201: This section creates the "Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority," a public body corporate, as an agency and instrumentality of the District of Columbia, whose existence shall expire on August 15, 1959. The powers of the Authority would be vested in a board of directors, consisting of the District Commissioners.

Powers of authority

Section 202: This section grants to the Authority all the powers necessary to effectuate the purposes of the act, including powers:

(a) To sue and be sued in any appropriate Federal, State, or municipal court but precludes execution against any property of the Authority.

(b) To create and use a corporate seal.

(c) To promulgate and enforce bylaws, rules, and regulations.

(d) To make, deliver, and receive legal instruments and to take title to property in its own name.

(e) To maintain a principal office in the District, and suboffices in the Washington metropolitan area.

(f) To acquire and operate a transportation system or systems in the Washington metropolitan area.

(g) To borrow money and issue bonds and other evidences of obligations.

(h) To establish and regulate charges for its services.

(i) To employ personnel and fix their compensation and duties.

(j) To receive and accept from any public or private source grants and contributions.

(k) To receive authorization from any State, municipality, or other political subdivision of the Washington metropolitan area to operate a transportation system therein.

(l) To enter into contracts with the operators of other transportation systems within the Washington metropolitan area and to provide for transportation of passengers for hire.

(m) To obtain all types of insurance.

(n) To contract with others for the operation and maintenance of its transportation system or part thereof.

Acquisition and use of property

Section 203: (a) This subsection empowers the Authority to acquire by purchase, lease, gift, or otherwise, or by eminent domain, all or any part of the property of any transportation system within the Washington metropolitan area, and to acquire in like manner any property and rights useful for its purposes, subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act. The eminent domain power could be exercised within a State only if authorized by the State.

(b) This subsection empowers the Authority to acquire the capital stock of a corporation owning such a transportation system.

(c) This subsection empowers the Authority to contract for the joint use of any property by the Authority and any public utility operating within the Washington metropolitan area, as well as to enter into contracts with any transportation system within or without such area for the use or joint use of such property, for the establishment of through routes, joint fares, and transfer of passengers.

Power of eminent domain

Section 204: (a) This subsection empowers the Authority to acquire by eminent domain any real or personal property, tangible or intangible, situated or having a legal situs in the District of Columbia, which is necessary for the purposes of the Authority. The Authority would not be authorized to acquire property "of a railroad, terminal, or public utility primarily operating or engaged in terminal business incident to the operation of transportation facilities extending beyond the boundaries of the Washington Metropolitan Area which is used or useful in the transportation or terminal business of such railroad, terminal, or public utility."

(b) This subsection requires that such proceedings be brought in the name of the Authority and that property be taken in its name.

(c) This subsection vests jurisdiction of such condemnation proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(d) This subsection authorizes the taking before trial, of property and provides for deposit of estimated compensation into court registry.

Control and use of public ways

Section 205: This section empowers the Authority to require operators of other public utilities to remove or relocate their facilities when necessary for Authority purposes, the cost to be paid by the Authority, except that the Authority would not bear cost of increasing capacities of such facilities incidental to relocation or removal. Rights, duties, obligations, and liabilities of the Capital Transit Co. are not affected by this section.

Equipment trust certificates

Section 206:

(a) This subsection empowers the Authority to execute agreements, leases, and equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of facilities and equipment. All moneys which the Authority is required to pay under such leases, agreements, and equipment trust certificates must be paid solely from revenue from operation of transportation system, or from grants and loans available to the Authority.

(b) This subsection authorizes the Authority to include in purchase agreements provision whereby title to property is held by trustee for benefit and security of equipment trust certificates.

(c) This subsection requires such agreements and leases to be acknowledged before a proper person, provides that they be authorized by the Board and shall contain covenants to insure their payment.

(d) This subsection provides that such covenants shall not conflict with the provisions of bonds or other obligations of the Authority or be in derogation of the rights of holders thereof.

(e) This subsection requires that a copy of each such agreement and lease be filed in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds; and provides for a filing fee; also that the owner and lessor's name shall be placed on each vehicle so purchased and leased.

TAX EXEMPTION AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Section 207:

(a) This subsection makes the Authority and its property exempt from taxation by the United States of America, by the District of Columbia, except taxes imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act. The Authority would be required to pay, in lieu of taxes on motor vehicle fuel imposed by the District of Columbia, an amount equal to taxes on such fuel which would be payable if it were not exempt, but such payment would be made only to the extent that revenues in each fiscal year are sufficient to make such payment in whole or in part after payment or provision has been made for all operating and maintenance expenses, taxes, if any, interest and principal and sinking fund payments on fixed interest obligations, depreciation, and such other payments and reserves as may be required under resolution of the Board of the Authority authorizing issuance of bonds or trust agreements or contracts of the Authority.

(b) This subsection provides that obligations and interest thereon issued by the Authority shall be exempt from all Federal and District taxation except estate, inheritance, and gift taxes and shall also be exempt from taxation by any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision or taxing authority thereof.

(c) This subsection empowers the Authority to contract with the District of Columbia for special services, facilities, and improvements to be furnished by the District in connection with any transportation system located therein and authorizes the District, in the discretion of the Commissioners, to do any and all things necessary or convenient to aid in planning, undertaking, construction, and operation of such transportation system, with or without consideration.

Funds and financial transaction of the Authority

Section 208: (a) This subsection provides that all moneys received pursuant to the act, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds, revenues, or otherwise, shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in the act.

(b) This subsection requires the Authority to employ certified public accountants to establish an accounting system, perform appropriate audits, and to prepare an annual fiscal report, in lieu of audit or review by the Comptroller General. In addition to the services performed by the certified public accountants, the Comptroller General would make such review of financial operations of the Authority as he deems necessary during any period while the Authority is indebted to the District for moneys loaned which the District obtained by the sale of obligations to the United States Treasury under section 217.

Services and rates

Section 209:

(a) This subsection empowers the Authority to make rules and regulations necessary for the operation of the transportation systems of the Authority, and empowers the Authority to determine schedules and routings, subject to regulations of appropriate authority for the regulation and control of traffic and operation and safety of vehicles. The Authority is empowered to fix fares, tolls, rates, fees, etc., for the use of its property without obtaining consent of the Interstate Commerce or Public Utilities Commissions or other agency of the United States or the Ditrict of Columbia.

(b) This subsection empowers the Authority to provide free transportation to firemen and policemen in uniform and in performance of their duties; also to make contracts with the Post Office Department for carrying mail, parcel post, and letter carriers.

Personnel

Section 210:

(a) This subsection empowers the Board of the Authority to establish a personnel system independent of any existing system; to fix rates of pay for its employees and require bonds of such employees as the Authority deems appropriate, and to pay premiums for such bonds.

The Authority is empowered to bargain collectively and to enter into written contracts with employees through their accredited representatives or any authorized labor organization concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions, health and welfare, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, and in case of dispute over such matters, the Authority may agree to submit the dispute to a tripartite board of arbitration and shall agree that the decision of a majority of such arbitration board be final and binding; each party to pay one-half of the expenses of arbitration.

(h) This subsection requires the Authority to offer employment to all employees of any transportation system in operation by a public utility which the Authority may acquire, except corporate officers, such employees to be given seniority credit in accordance with the records and labor agreements of the transportation utility. Employees of such utility who left to enter military service of the United States would have the same rights in relation to the Authority, under the Universal Military Training and Services Act, as they would have had in relation to the transportation utility.

Members and beneficiaries of any pension or retirement system established by such transportation utility would continue to have the same rights, benefits, obligations, and status. The Authority is required to establish and maintain a sound pension and retirement system. The Authority together with its employees, acting through their representatives for collective bargaining, shall take necessary action to have pension trust funds presently under joint control of transit utility and participating employees transferred to a trust fund to be established, maintained, and administered jointly by the Authority and participating employees through their representatives. All officers and employees appointed by the Authority shall be allowed to become members or beneficiaries of the pension or retirement system established by the Authority with uniform rights, privileges, obligations, and status as to the class in which they belong. The terms and provisions of any pension or retirement system affecting employees who are members of any labor organization may be established or modified by agreement or arbitration with such labor organization.

(c) This subsection provides the employees of the Authority are, notwithstanding any other law, subject to the following laws:

(1) Section 9, Universal Military Training and Services Act, and related statutes affecting reemployment rights of persons entering the Armed Forces of the United States;

(2) Title II of the Social Security Act and related provisions of the Federal Insurance Contribution Act;

(3) Section 6 of the act approved May 10, 1916, relating to double salaries:

(4) Section 212 of the act approved June 30, 1932, relating to the retired pay of members of the Armed Forces;

(5) The act approved July 31, 1894, relating to dual employment;

(6) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act;

(7) The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act;

(8) The Federal Uneployment Tax Act.

(d) This subsection provides that the employees of the Authority shall not be subject to the following:

(1) The Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883;

(2) Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act;

(3) The Civil Service Retirement Act;

(4) The Classification Act of 1949;

(5) The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945;

(6) The Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951;

(7) The act of September 1, 1954, relating to certain fringe benefits for Federal employees;

(8) The Performance Rating Act of 1950;

(9) The Veterans Preference Act of 1944.

(e) This subsection amends the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to conform with other provisions of the section.

(f) This subsection authorizes the Authority to borrow, from the United States or the District governments, services of their employees on a reimbursable basis.

(g) This subsection defines the word "employee" as used in subsections (c) and (d) so as to include officers but exclude members of the Board of Directors of the Authority.

Reports

Section 211: (a) This subsection requires the Authority to file an annual report with the Congress.

(b) This subsection requires the Authority to publish, in a newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia, an annual income statement and a balance sheet showing its condition at the end of each fiscal year.

Claims and suits

Section 212: (a) This subsection prohibits the Authority from defending any suit on the ground of governmental immunity, but requires any person claiming damage to person or property to give written notice to the Authority within 6 months after the injury or damage was sustained.

(b) This subsection provides that neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be liable for any act of the Authority.

(c) This subsection provides that the members of the Board of Directors of the Authority shall not be personally liable in damages for their official actions performed in good faith.

Vehicle regulations

Section 213: This section provides that the power of the Authority shall be exercised subject to laws and regulations promulgated by the proper agencies relating to the regulation and control of traffic.

Policing of Authority property

Section 214: (a) This subsection authorizes the District Commissioners to appoint special policemen for duty in connection with the property of the Authority.

(b) This subsection authorizes the Board of Directors of the Authority to make and enforce reasonable regulations for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of passengers and the protection of the property of the Authority.

(c) This subsection requires that regulations promulgated by the Authority shall be printed in newspapers of general circulation published in the District of Columbia.

Investigations

Section 215:

This section authorizes the Authority to investigate any matter relating to public transportation within the District of Columbia, the enforcement of its rules, and the conduct and efficiency of its officers, agents, and employees. The Board is empowered to subpena witnesses and to administer oaths to such witnesses. False testimony before the Board would be perjury.

Exclusive operating rights

Section 216:

(a) This subsection gives the Authority the exclusive right to operate a transportation system or systems in the District of Columbia except for such transportation systems lawfully operating at the date of the enactment of this act.

(b) This subsection authorizes the Authority to operate a transportation system or systems in the Washington metropolitan area, but it may not commence nor conduct such operations in interstate commerce in competition with the then existing operations of any other system, except such operations as are so conducted by Capital Transit Co. at date of enactment of act. No further operations in interstate commerce may be commenced without certification by Interstate Commerce Commission that such operations are not in competition with the then existing operations of any other transportation system.

Temporary financing

Section 217:

(a) This subsection provides that in exercising borrowing authority under the interim financing provisions, the transportation charges be fixed as though private financing only were involved, and shall cover all costs of operation and maintenance, including depreciation, interest, and reasonable amortization.

(b) This subsection provides for the financing of the acquisition of a transportation system or systems, to pay the fees and expenses of consulting engineers, financial consultants, attorneys, and other services necessary to plan, acquire, construct, organize, and operate such system or systems, to determine the feasibility thereof from an economic and financial standpoint, and to provide adequate working capital by authorizing the District Commissioners to arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury for interim financing, pending the sale by the Authority of its property to a qualified purchaser, or pending the sale of obligations of the Authority to the public. In order to provide this interim financing the District Commissioners are authorized, at any time prior to July 1, 1960, to issue District of Columbia obligations for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not exceeding $20 million and to advance the proceeds thereof to the Authority for the aforementioned purposes.

Advances made to the Authority shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Commissioners may prescribe and shall bear interest at a rate not less than the rate upon obligations of the District purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under this section. Such advance made to the Authority shall be repaid at the earliest practicable time, and in any event before any securities, other than equipment trust or other obligations issued under section 206 subsequently issued by the Authority, are repaid.

The sums advanced to the Authority pursuant to this subsection shall become immediately available for carrying out the purposes of the act including, without limitation, authority to make purchases and contracts.

(c) This subsection authorizes the District Commissioners, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide what shall be the denominations, form, maturity (prior to July 1, 1960), and repayment of obligations purchased by the Treasury to provide interim financing.

(d) This subsection provides that the interest rate for all such obligations shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury by estimating average yield to maturity, on the basis of daily market bid quotations or prices during the month preceding the calendar quarter in which the obligation is issued, on all outstanding taxable marketable obligations of the United States having comparable maturity, and by adjusting such estimated yield to the nearest one-eighth of 1 percent, plus one-half of 1 percent.

(e) This subsection directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase District of Columbia obligations issued under this section.

(f) This subsection provides that section 217 relating to interim financing shall not be construed as limiting the amounts of equipment trust certificates, bonds, or other obligations which the Authority may issue under other provisions of the act.

TITLE III—TRANSFER OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TO PRIVATE OPERATION

Sale of property

Section 301:

(a) This subsection authorizes the Authority to sell, prior to August 15, 1959, the property which it has acquired which is useful in the operation of a transportation system, to any purchaser eligible to receive a certificate of authority and which in the judgment of the Authority can provide adequate transportation service in the Washington metropolitan area.

(b) This subsection directs that the proceeds of any such sale shall be used to repay obligations of the Authority owing to the District of Columbia.

Franchise

Section 302: This section empowers the District Commissioners to grant a certificate of authority to operate as a common carrier of persons for hire, to any private corporations organized with the corporate right to operate in the District as a common carrier. Such operations would be subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission and to laws usually applicable to such carrier.

Tax exemption

Section 303: This section empowers the District Commissioners, in the public interests, to exempt any such corporation from liability to pay any District of Columbia taxes, in whole or in part.

Termination of authority

Section 304: This section terminates the existence of the Authority upon a sale of its property, but continues its existence for purposes of liquidation and closing out of its affairs. The Authority is required to close out its affairs as expeditiously as possible.

Commissioner's report to Congress

Section 305: This section requires the Commissioners to report to Congress what steps have been taken to effectuate a sale of the property, and if not sold by June 15, 1958, to report within 15 days why, in their opinion, the sale has not been effectuated.

TITLE IV—AUTHORITY MADE PERMANENT

Permanent authority

Section 401: (a) This subsection makes the Authority perpetual on and after August 15, 1959, if prior to such date it has not sold its property. In such event the provisions of title IV of the act come into effect. These provisions would be in addition to the provisions contained in title II, which provisions are continued in effect.

(b) This subsection provides that beginning October 1, 1959, the Board of Directors of the Authority shall consist of five residents of the Washington metropolitan area appointed by the Commissioners, with staggered 5-year terms and with compensation not exceeding $3,600 in any one year. Not more than three Board members shall be of the same political party. Until three of such appointed members qualify, the Commissioners shall constitute such Board. The Commissioners may remove any Board member for incompetency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or conviction of a crime.

(c) (1) This subsection provides that the members of the Board of Directors of the Authority appointed by the Commissioners shall be subject to the following laws:

(a) Title II of the Social Security Act and related provisions of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

(b) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

(2) The members of the Board appointed by the Commissioners shall not be subject to the following laws:

(a) Section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Services Act and related statutes affecting reemployment rights of persons entering the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) Section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, relating to double salaries.

(c) Section 212 of the act approved June 30, 1932, relating to the retired pay of members of the Armed Forces.

(d) Section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, relating to dual employment.

(e) The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

(f) The Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

(g) The Civil Service Act of 1883.

(h) Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act.

(i) The Civil Service Retirement Act.

(j) The Classification Act of 1949.

(k) The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.

(l) The Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951.

(m) The Federal Employees Fringe Benefit Act of September 1, 1954.

(n) The Performance Rating Act of 1950.

(o) The Veterans Preference Act of 1944.

(d) This subsection provides that three directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board; that the Authority may act upon a vote of the majority of the Directors present unless a larger number is required by the bylaws of the Authority; that the Board shall at least biennially elect a chairman and vice chairman; that the Authority may delegate to any director, officer, agent, or employee, such powers or duties as it deems proper; board meetings shall be held at least once each month; and that all documents and records of the Authority shall be open to public inspection except such as shall be kept or prepared by the Authority for use in negotiations, actions, or procedures to which the Authority is a party.

(e) This subsection provides that the Authority and the Board of Directors shall be bound by all actions, proceedings, and contracts taken, authorized, or entered into by the District Commissioners while functioning as the Board of the Authority.

Power to issue bonds

Section 402:

(a) This subsection empowers the Authority to issue its negotiable bonds for any of its corporate purposes, including the power to refund any such bonds and to issue new bonds.

(b) This subsection provides that principal and interest on such bonds shall be payable from moneys or revenues of the Authority subject only to agreements with holders of particular bonds pledging any particular moneys or revenues.

(c) This subsection provides that such bonds shall be negotiable instruments.

(d) This subsection authorizes the Authority to issue temporary bonds or receipts prior to the preparation of definitive bonds.

(e) This subsection empowers the Authority to authorize by resolution such bonds, containing such provisions as the Authority determines, except that the interest rate shall not exceed 6 percent per annum.

(f) This subsection provides that such bonds be signed by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Board or by their facsimile signatures.

(g) This subsection empowers the Authority to sell such bonds in such manner and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interest of the Authority.

(h) This subsection empowers the Authority to appoint such trustees, paying agents, or other fiduciaries as it may deem necessary.

Provision for securing bonds

Section 403:

(a) This subsection empowers the Authority, in order to secure such bonds, to (1) pledge all or part of its revenues, and any other moneys available to it, except moneys advanced by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; (2) covenant against pledging all or part of its revenues or mortgaging its property or permitting a lien thereon; covenant with respect to limitations on the disposition of any transportation system or part thereof or property of any kind; (3) covenant as to the bonds to be issued, and all incidents thereof, and disposition of the proceeds thereof and as to the issuance of additional bonds or limitations on the issuance of additional bonds, and on the incurring of other debts; (4) covenant as to the payment of principal or interest on such bonds or other obligations, and priority with respect to any lien or security or as to the acceleration of maturity of any such bonds or other obligations; (5) provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds; (6) covenant against extending time for payment of bonds or interest; (7) covenant as to the redemption of bonds; (8) covenant as to the rate of tolls and other charges to be established and charged, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by fares, tolls, rates, etc., and as to the use and disposition to be made thereof; create special funds for construction, operating expenses, depreciation, payment of bonds, reserves, or other purposes; (9) establish procedure by which terms of any contract or covenant with or for benefit of bondholders may be amended or abrogated; (10) covenant as to the maintenance of property, its replacement, and insurance to be carried thereon; (11) provide for rights, liabilities, powers, and duties arising from breach of any covenant, condition, or obligation; and prescribe terms and conditions upon which bonds shall become due and payable before maturity; (12) vest in trustee such property, rights, powers, and duties in trust for bondholders as the Authority may determine; (13) limit rights of bondholders to enforce any pledge or covenant securing bonds; and (14) make other covenants as may be necessary or desirable in order to better secure the bonds or make them marketable.

(b) This subsection provides that any pledge of revenues or moneys made by the Authority shall be binding from the time when the pledge is made and revenues or moneys so pledged and thereafter received by the Authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery thereof or further act.

(c) This subsection provides that the Authority may issue bonds under the provisions of the act without the consent of any department, agency, or officer of the District of Columbia or the United States and without any other proceeding or condition except as may be required specifically by the act.

(d) This subsection provides that moneys of the Authority or moneys held in pledge or otherwise for the payment of bonds may be secured in such manner as the Authority may require and makes it lawful for banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of the United States which may act as depositary of any such funds to furnish such indemnification as the Authority may require. The subsection also provides that the Authority shall not be required to maintain any of its funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States.

(e) This subsection provides that neither the Directors of the Authority nor any person executing bonds shall be liable personally thereon by reason of such execution.

(f) This subsection provides the Authority may purchase bonds out of any available funds and cancel or resell such bonds, subject to agreements with bondholders.

(g) This subsection authorizes the Authority to mortgage or pledge all or any part of its real or personal property in order to secure the payment of its bonds or other obligations.

Refunding bonds

Section 404: This section authorizes the Authority to provide by resolution for the issuance of refunding bonds.

Bonds to be obligations of authority only

Section 405: This section provides that such bonds shall not constitute a debt or liability of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any political subdivision or any municipality within the Washington metropolitan area, or a pledge of the faith and credit thereof but shall, unless refunded by bonds of the Authority, be payable solely from the funds pledged or available for their payment. The bonds shall contain on their face a statement that the Authority alone is obligated to pay the same and the interest and that neither the United States, the District of Columbia, nor any political subdivision or municipality in the metropolitan area is obligated to pay the same, or the interest thereon, and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the United States of America or the District of Columbia or any political subdivision or municipality in the metropolitan area is pledged to pay principal or interest on such bonds.

Legislation to constitute contract

Section 406: This action is an agreement with the bondholders that the Congress of the United States will take no action to impair the rights of the bondholders.

Bonds legal investments

Section 407: This section declares these bonds to be legal investments so that sinking, insurance, retirement, compensation, pension, and trust funds may be invested therein regardless of restrictions on investments contained in any other laws.

Remedies of bondholders

Section 408:

(a) This subsection provides that any bondholder may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus, or other proceeding, protect and enforce his rights and compel the performance by the Authority of its duties.

(b) This subsection authorizes any trustee under any trust agreement to have a receiver appointed in the event of default by the authority on its bonds and authorizes the receiver to act in the same manner as the Authority might do and it further authorizes that the costs of the receivership shall be a first charge on any revenues of the Authority pledged under such trust agreement.

(c) This subsection provides that nothing in the act shall authorize any receiver to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of assets of the Authority, except as permitted under the trust agreement. The receiver's powers are limited to operation and maintenance of the transportation system of the Authority under the court's direction.

(d) This subsection vests exclusive jurisdiction in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia of any proceeding by any trustee of the Authority in which the appointment of a receiver is requested.

JOHN W. HESELTON.

I realize fully the difficulty and complexity of the problem before us. I know of the many other pressing demands upon the time and efforts of all my colleagues. I have disagreed with the recommendation of the great majority of my committee reluctantly and only because I believe firmly that there should be and is a reasonable alternative to a return of the repealed charter and franchise of the Capital Transit Co., which I am certain Congress canceled last August, with the approval of the President, because the facts clearly justified that action. Therefore, I want to place the essential basis for this dissenting point of view in the RECORD at this time so that it will be available readily to all who may be interested. I hope also that this will be a means of reducing as much of the time as I can when the legislation is before us, if it becomes possible to offer H. R. 10871 as a substitute for the original bill before the committee, H. R. 8901.

Finally, I include an editorial in this morning's Post and Times Herald dealing with the problem which will confront us shortly, as follows:

TRANSIT ON A PLATTER

The House bill to restore the franchise of the Capital Transit Co., it is said, would extend only those concessions which the Commissioners would have granted in substance to another private operator. Nonsense. It is true that the gross receipts tax probably would have been remitted for any private operator designated to take over transit service here. But neither the Commissioners nor the Public Utilities Commission nor anyone else in authority ever intimated that a new transit firm would be virtually exempt from regulation and would be permitted to write its own ticket.

In effect the Harris bill would leave all but the most cursory regulatory functions to the mercy of Capital Transit. It would permit the company to propose and place in effect its own fare structure without affirmative PUC approval; and PUC efforts to revise fares could be complicated by litigation. It would accept the company's own valuation figures—many millions of dollars higher than the reported price at which the company has been offered for sale—as the permanent rate base It would fix 6½ percent as a fair return, leaving no flexibility for new circumstances, and it would remit gasoline taxes in the event such a return was not earned. No wonder the Wolfson interests are anxious to retain their grip on Washington. They never had it so good.

Congress last summer determined, reluctanly but nonetheless firmly, that Capital Transit's demonstrated irresponsibility as a public utility was so flagrant as to demand cancellation of its franchise. President Eisenhower came to the same conclusion, signed the bill and joined in the criticism. Nothing in the meantime has made Capital Transit any more attractive as a transit operator; its greed, judging from the Harris bill, seems to have increased.

It is not necessary to pass the Harris bill in order to assure continued transit service in Washington. The Senate bill for an interim public authority (and the Heselton bill in the House) would protect the public interest while affording more time to work out a permanent solution. The Capital Transit management has indicated on many occasions that it was working toward a public authority when the time for sale was ripe by its standards. The choice thus is not between a return to Capital Transit and no solution at all. It is between an interim public authority which admittedly is imperfect, and a cringing surrender to a company which Congress itself has said was unfit to serve the public and which itself has broached the public authority concept. A vote to restore Capital Transit would let Congress down, it would let President Eisenhower down, and it would let the citizens of Washington down worst of all.

THE BRADLEY REPORT AND THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly the Members have read the report of the Bradley Commission which was made to the President as an advisory matter, and I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, that the President in his wisdom will not follow many of those recommendations. If he does, to my mind, it will dig out the foundation the Veterans' Administration and wreck the structure that General Bradley himself helped build when he was the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

There was one recommendation that I liked very much and favored, and I know other Members of the House have introduced somewhat similar bills, and that is the recommendaiton which would create a Cabinet post for the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Unfortunately, General Bradley recommends that it be sort of a subcabinet post and subservient to all of the other Cabinet members, all of the other Cabinet departments. It should be a full-fledged department with its Secretary, a Cabinet member with all the powers of other Cabinet member Secretaries. The Veterans' Administration has six great business activities to cope with; and, frankly, I think, Mr. Speaker, this habit of creating first one commission and then another to criticize and scrap the Veterans' Administration is very bad and unfair. To my mind these commissions have never built up.

I do like also in the Bradley report the suggestion that the compensation for the badly disabled should be increased; I heartily favor that, and members of our committee know full well it has been difficult at times to get adequate compensation for service-connected cases.

I think General Bradley's suggestion of taking away compensation for those who have 10 or 20 percent disability is very bad. I do not like to say it is cruel, but it seems to me in effect it is a very cruel provision and a good many men would lose their jobs perhaps as a result of that because they would have no disability and they would lose their preference in civil service, and many other advantages and even small amounts help pay bills.

There are many other things I do not like about the report; I have mentioned two things I do like. I sincerely hope, as I have said before, that the President will not suggest to the Congress that we pass the provisions of the Bradley report.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is performing a great service to the House when she directs attention to some of the provisions and recommendations of this report. I wonder if the gentlewoman will also comment on the recommendation in the report that the presumption of service connection be terminated with regard to a number of diseases on which today the law fixes a presumption? For example, tuberculosis, tropical diseases and mental illnesses?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I heartily agree with the gentleman. I know it is his opinion that it is very unjust and again I say a cruel suggestion. Medicine is not an exact science. But when this presumptive legislation was passed it was carefully considered and backed up by some good medical opinion.

I know what the gentleman has done in connection with legislation in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and how hard he fought and how hard he worked to keep on the statute books some of the so-called pension laws. I introduced a bill which is like the Dorn bill to grant so-called pensions to certain cases. I earnestly hope that the Dorn bill will pass before we adjourn. I shall do everything in my power to help secure its passage.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I want to heartily commend and congratulate the gentlewoman from Massachusetts on what I think is a very important and a very timely observation. I know that my mail has been completely filled with letters not only protesting but so many of them in dread of what would happen to them if these recommendations were put into effect. I hope the President will not recommend these things to the Congress. Also I think it would be very helpful if at the earliest opportunity the gentlewoman would indicate her disagreement in order that the affairs of many veterans affected may be relieved at the earliest possible time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have personally sent word to the White House how much I disapprove of a great deal of the report. In my opinion, it is unfair to say that it is the President's report because so far as I can tell I do not believe the President knows what is in it.

May I tell the gentleman from California that I was waiting for a train in New York yesterday afternoon. A man who was pushing one of the baggage trucks came up to me and spoke of the gentleman's father, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and told me how much he had done for the people of the country. I think it is nice for the gentleman to hear that. He often hears those things, but because of great devotion to his father, and his father to him, I think it is nice to convey those words to him.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentlewoman very much.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield again?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Is the gentlewoman also aware of the implied recommendations appearing in the report of the Bradley Commission on page 224 to the effect that the GI life insurance which has been made available throughout the years to veterans of world wars should also be terminated or that consideration be given to its termination at an early date?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is another stone out of the structure of the Veterans' Administration and I think unwise. General Bradley said at the hearing that he was not considering cost. Apparently it is not a measure of economy. He spoke of it as a new philosophy. It seemed to me he was paying more attention to the so-called regular servicemen than to the veterans.

It is so easy to push them out of our minds, perhaps, and not talk about them as we did in the past. I know that statements about the veterans some years ago, even some 5 years ago, often made headlines in the press. Today statements about what should be done for the veterans never make the headlines at all and never make the papers.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield further?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I stated when General Bradley was before our committee that I felt this report was the opening of the door to the termination of non-service-connected benefits for veterans. I think when we review it and review it carefully and read between many of the lines where things are merely suggested or insinuated, that it very definitely is that, and if the spirit of this report is injected into our thinking, we will end all non-service-connected benefits for veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; I agree with the gentleman. General Bradley, when he was the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and when I happened to be chairman of the committee part of the time, was very helpful in securing beneficial legislation at that time. He was very helpful in securing a good hospital program and medical and nursing service. I cannot follow his thinking in his report and I doubt if he

had any GI's on his Commission, otherwise this report could not have come out. Veterans all over the United States regard with the greatest alarm the proposed destruction of their present rights. They do not want the GI bill of rights to become a mere scrap of paper.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois, today, for 15 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia, for 30 minutes on Thursday, May 10.

Mr. SHEEHAN, for 10 minutes, tomorrow.

Mr. RIEHLMAN (at the request of Mr. LOVRE), for 30 minutes on Wednesday next.

Mr. HESELTON, for 30 minutes, today.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MULTER and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of California and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REUSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROOSEVELT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCDONOUGH in two instances.

Mr. RABAUT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HILLINGS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include an explanation of H. R. 10875 that passed the House last week.

Mr. SAYLOR (at the request of Mr. KEATING) and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SADLAK (at the request of Mr. MARTIN), for 1 week, on account of a death in his family.

Mr. HINSHAW (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for 2 days, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 8, 1956, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1811. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1957 involving an increase of $1,527,875 for the Senate and $144,200,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission (H. Doc. No. 393); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1812. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report relating to a technical violation in connection with the obligation of funds in excess of amounts allotted from one of the appropriations of this Department, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1813. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the Sacramento Canals Unit, Sacramento River Division, and the Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means or irrigation, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1814. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1815. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report covering personal property made available for distribution to educational public health institutions covering the calendar quarter January 1 through March 31, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 61, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1816. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession permit with W. H. Mann which, when executed by the superintendent, Everglades National Park, Fla., will authorize him to provide charter boat service for sport fishing in Everglades National Park for a period of 6 months beginning July 1, 1956, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1817. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession permit with Walter F. Mann which, when executed by the superintendent, Everglades National Park, will authorize him to provide charter boat service for sport fishing in Everglades National Park, Fla., for a period of 6 months beginning July 1, 1956, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1818. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed extension of concession contract No. I-lp-17915 which will, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service on behalf of the Government, extend for 1 year from January 1, 1956, the authorization under which Harry S. Schoeffel and Jeannette Schoeffel provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at Olympic Hot Springs in Olympic National Park, Wash., pursuant to the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1819. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1820. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting an explanatory statement and an estimate of the annual cost of certain recommendations transmitted in a letter dated April 26, 1956, which set forth the Department's recommendation for its consideration by the Congress, a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the establishment of 35 positions for specially qualified scientific and professional personnel in the Department of Commerce with rates of compensation at rates not to exceed the maximum rate payable under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended and supplemented"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1821. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated February 24, 1955, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on north branch of the Susquehanna River and tributaries, New York and Pennsylvania, submitted in response to nine congressional authorizations listed in the report. It is also in final response to the authority for a preliminary examination and survey of the Susquehanna River in the vicinity of Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal, N. Y., contained in the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 394); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

1822. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 12, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of cooperative beach erosion control study of the shoreline of the State of Connecticut, area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor, prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 395); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with 11 illustrations.

1823. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 2, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustration, on a review of report on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on June 21, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 396); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 7804. A bill to provide that the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 2111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3015. A bill to establish workmen's compensation for the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 2112). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 11021. A bill to create a Commission on Human Resettlement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H. R. 11022. A bill to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood, urine, or breath of persons tried in the District of Columbia for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 11023. A bill to authorize the conveyance of homestead allotments to Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos in Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11024. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act relating to the compensation of Commissioners for the Territory of Alaska, approved March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 80) as amended by the act of July 12, 1952 (66 Stat. 592, 48 U. S. C. 116a); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11025. A bill to grant school lands in Alaska to the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11026. A bill to provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas under section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. R. 11027. A bill to amend title VII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 11028. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for filing vessel utilization and performance reports by operators of vessels in the foreign commerce of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 11029. A bill to amend section 212 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning, and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 11030. A bill to provide assistance in soil and water conservation and the establishment of proper land use to farm owners and operators who convert small tracts of crop or other land to woodland and to cooperate and assist the States in carrying out such development; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H. R. 11031. A bill authorizing construction of a reservoir on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. KNUTSON:

H. R. 11032. A bill to strengthen the Nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve the family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of the Act of April 6, 1949 and of August 31, 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 11033. A bill relating to the management of the Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. R. 11034. A bill to preserve the Menominee tribal forests during the formulation by the Menominee Indian Tribe of its plans for future control of the tribal property; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 11035. A bill to provide for the duty-free entry of mosaics designed for the use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 11036. A bill to amend the act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11037. A bill to strengthen the Nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve the family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations-credit programs by amendment of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of the acts of April 6, 1949, as amended, and of August 31, 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MURRAY of Illinois:

H. R. 11038. A bill to amend the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions, and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 11039. A bill to amend chapter 51 of title 18 of the United States Code to make certain homicides punishable as Federal offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 11040. A bill to advance the scientific and professional research and development programs of the Departments of Defense, the Interior, and Commerce, to improve the management and administration of certain departmental activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York (by request):

H. R. 11041. A bill to provide that the people of Guam be represented by a Delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11042. A bill to provide for an elective Governor and an elective Lieutenant Governor of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 11043. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the exclusion of crafts, trades, and labor positions therefrom; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 11044. A bill to provide that the people of Guam be represented by a Delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11045. A bill to provide for an elective governor and an elective lieutenant governor of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11046. A bill to provide that the people of the Virgin Islands be represented by a Delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 11047. A bill to provide for an elective governor and an elective lieutenant governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 11048. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for the Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers by the construction of a dam at Chain of Rocks; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 11049. A bill to amend section 602 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under the control of executive agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 11050. A bill to facilitate the transfer of storage facilities between the military departments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 11051. A bill to repeal section 638 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1956; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 11052. A bill to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 11053. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Historical Park in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 11054. A bill to amend section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 11055. A bill to remove inequities created by and to avoid discrimination resulting from administrative practices and enforcement of the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 11056. A bill to increase the pension payable to widows and minor children of World War I veterans who at the time of their deaths have service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. R. 11057. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, to conduct surveys of the hurricane-damaged coastal and tidal areas of North Carolina, and to make reports thereon; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 11058. A bill to repeal section 12 of the act of June 26, 1884, prohibiting a charge or collection of fees by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 11059. A bill to extend for an additional 6 years the authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H. R. 11060. A bill to extend for an additional 6 years the authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHER:

H. R. 11061. A bill to extend for an additional 6 years the authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 11062. A bill to extend for an additional 6 years the authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 11063. A bill to extend for an additional 6 years the authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 11064. A bill to provide for the temporary free entry of religious sceneramas and

other articles imported for exhibition by religious societies or institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEADER:

H. R. 11065. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. J. Res. 613. Joint resolution to authorize the vessel operations revolving fund of the Department of Commerce to be used for expenses in connection with the chartering of merchant ships under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. J. Res. 614. Joint resolution to authorize the construction of 2 prototype ships, and the conversion of 1 Liberty ship, by the Maritime administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. Con. Res. 237. Concurrent resolution to provide that the United States delegation in the United Nations request free elections in the Slovak Nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DONDERO:

H. Res. 499. Resolution requesting the President to forward the evidence and findings of the Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Facts, Evidence, and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre to the United States Mission to the United Nations for appropriate action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 11066. A bill for the relief of Comdr. William Crane Cantrell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 11067. A bill for the relief of Mariko Nakashima; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOVRE:

H. R. 11068. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Cacavas (Elisavet Ioannou Kakava); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 11069. A bill for the relief of Phyllis L. Ware; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H. R. 11070. A bill for the relief of Donato Severino Spensieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 11071. A bill for the relief of Raymond Perez Boullon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 11072. A bill for the relief of Antonie Hagenaars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 11073. A bill for the relief of Roland W. McQuagge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUMULTY:

H. R. 11074. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Stuart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 615. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 616. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 617. Joint resolution to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 618. Joint resolution to waive the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

997. By Mr. BOW: Petition of Fred Maurer and others of Stark County, Ohio, for a separate pension program for World War I veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

998. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of C. V. Barbour and 77 other residents of Liberty and Tioga County, Pa., urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for Veterans of World War I, their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

999. By Mr. DAGUE: Petition of Margaret M. Bonsall and 44 other members of Veterans of Foreign Wars Swayne-Campbell-Testa Post 5467 Auxiliary, Kennett Square, Pa., urging the enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1000. By Mr. ELLSWORTH: Petition of 20 members of the Ladies Auxiliary to Steelhead Post, No. 6881, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Shady Cove, Oreg., urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1001. By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas: Petition of Comdr. Charles A. Smith, American Legion Post No. 305, Little Rock, Ark., urging speedy passage of war veterans security bill (H. R. 7886) and expressing opposition to any legislation that affects veterans of World War II and Korea in the reduction of any rights or benefits that is now a law; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1002. By Mr. HORAN: Petition of Amos Lehinger and 174 other veterans of Spokane County, Wash., urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1003. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the board of directors of The United Givers Fund of Beloit, Inc., of Beloit, Wis., in support of H. R. 7910, a bill to permit transfer of series E savings bonds to tax-exempt charitable organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1004. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Lois J. Dunne and others, Salt Lake City, Utah, requesting that Congress rescind the appropriation of funds for the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, etc.; to the Committee on Rules.

1005. Also, petition of B. E. Freeman and others, Fitzhugh, Okla., requesting passage of some good national old-age pension bill such as H. R. 446 and H. R. 7981; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1006. Also, petition of the executive secretary the American Tariff League, Inc., New York, N. Y., submitting petitions signed by officials of more than 500 companies and agricultural groups throughout the United States, as well as labor unions and employees in some industries, pertaining to the subject of H. R. 5550; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Problems Faced by America's Reserve Forces

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 7, 1956

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on Saturday evening, May 5, I addressed the convention of the Reserve Officers' Association of Wisconsin, pointing up the problems faced by America's Reserve forces.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this address be printed in the RECORD.

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

I'm happy to be with you tonight.

I salute you, as alert members of the Reserve, vigilant night and day in fulfilling a citizen-soldier's responsibilities of national defense.

As you so well know, the safeguarding of the future of our Nation can no longer be left in the hands of the Armed Forces Regulars alone.

Defense has become everybody's business, everybody's responsibility—yours and mine and everyone else's.

AMERICA—A PEACE-LOVING NATION

America remains, of course, a peace-loving Nation. We Americans are, by tradition, a peaceful, nonaggressive, easygoing people.

Cherishing our freedom, however, we have always been solicitous of the rights of others to freedom. We remember how other peoples have lost their freedom—with 900 million people now behind the Iron Curtain.

Moreover, we remember how, in the past, war has come to our people by surprise attack—by a blitz against our unsuspecting Nation—in April 1917, in December 1941, then again in June 1950.

DANGER OF A NUCLEAR PEARL HARBOR

We are determined that never again shall we be unalert, unprepared, undefended. Never again will we risk another Pearl Harbor.

We shall not be lulled to sleep by Comrades Khrushchev's and Bulganin's sirupy words. We will not be deceived by the phony dissolution of the Red International Cominform.

Aware of what war could mean, we will, of course, do our utmost to explore avenues of peace. But we will never again be asleep at the switch—unprepared for modern, high-speed war in the atomic age.

Today, already, our best jet plane can fly at 1,500 miles per hour. Development of guided missiles of 10,000 miles per hour is reportedly on their way. We dare not therefore, coast on our laurels, as the race for technical supremacy intensifies, for the Reds are rapidly moving ahead on their own.

COLD WAR CONTINUES

Meanwhile, on every continent, the cold war rages: In Asia, Africa, South America, Europe and elsewhere; the war of propaganda by radio, press, TV, motion pictures, newspapers, pamphlets; of Soviet trade offensive, cultural offensive, yes, even athletic offen-