to tell you how much I appreciate having your thoughts on the subject of compulsory swimming instruction in the Armed Forces.

I have inquired at the Marine Corps with regard to swimming instruction, and I am happy to report that all recruits are required to take at least 10 hours of training which is sufficient to teach all of them except those very few who are unable to qualify due to their great fear of the water.

My own mother and father were both good swimmers and taught me to swim at an early age. I have always enjoyed swimming as a form of recreation and upon occasion I have been able to use my knowledge of swimming to be very helpful to others.

The drownings in the Marine Corps recently were tragic, but I can report that steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK C. OSMERS, Jr.

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From the Englewood (N. J.) Press Journal of May 31, 1956

LEARN TO SWIM

In the Letters to the Editor colums in last week's Press-Journal Mrs. Mary Macfadden of Englewood, widow of the late Bernarr Macfadden, calls upon Congress through Representative FRANK C. OSMERS, JR., of this district to make it compulsory for children to learn to swim.

If there is any way in which this could be done it would mean the saving of thousands of lives and the wiping away of incalculable fears among men and women when they are in, on or over water.

Ability to swim should be as natural as ability to walk or run—unless one intends never to be near water during his life.

The newspapers are full of stories of water tragedies caused by inability to swim. Most colleges make swimming an integral part of the curriculum. Public schools do not because they lack facilities, but there again, we need more swimming pool facilities, not alone for recreational purposes but for this vital educational purpose.

And until something is done on a large public scale, it is the wise parent who insists upon his child learning to swim. This is the modern age in which you cannot stay away from the water.

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ENGLEWOOD, N. J., *June 7, 1956.*

FRANK C. OSMERS, Jr.,
*Congressman, Ninth District, New Jersey,*
*House of Representatives,*
*Washington, D. C.*

HONORABLE SIR: I greatly appreciate your letter to me of May 28 in answer to mine. Its contents interest me very much, and I would like to comment upon what you have written. In your first paragraph, "and I want to tell you how much I appreciate having your thoughts on the subject of compulsory swimming instruction in the Armed Forces," it is my opinion that compulsory swimming instructions should be put into effect long before a boy gets into the Armed Forces.

Your second paragraph—and I quote: "I have inquired at the Marine Corps with regard to swimming instruction, and I am happy to report that all recruits are required to take at least 10 hours of training, which is sufficient to teach all of them except those very few who are unable to qualify due to their great fear of the water." This is my answer to it: Let us assume that these boys had had compulsory swimming in their earlier years, then the 10 hours of training now given them should be used to teach them the art of lifesaving, the rescue, release, and resuscitation methods which are very necessary in some cases to save the lives of the distressed swimmer and himself. Without this knowledge, I could never have saved the life of Mr. Macfadden in the English Channel, of which I give an example in my book, Dumbbells and Carrot Strips.

Queen Elizabeth of England is the patron of the Royal Life Saving Society, in which I got my early training in the methods to save a drowning person. Never could I forget the slogan of this wonderful society. When I saw Mr. Macfadden in difficulty in the English Channel, my subconscious mind was repeating: "Whomsoever you see in distress, recognize in him a fellowman." Without this knowledge I had acquired from this society, he would never have lived. That was in 1913, and I was a bride of only months.

The third paragraph is most interesting—and I quote: "My own mother and father were both good swimmers and taught me to swim at an early age. I have always enjoyed swimming as a form of recreation, and upon occasion I have been able to use my knowledge of swimming to be very helpful to others." In my thinking it proves my contention, and I am happy that I presented my idea of compulsory swimming to you.

Apropos of what swimming can mean to one, I was saddened this week to learn of the death of my old friend, Sir Frank Beaurepaire, of Australia. His obituary told of his great success—financial and civic attainments. Sir Frank as a poor boy swam in 1 of the 15-mile swims through London in which I participated. After the Olympics in London in 1948, he told me this story: That he owed his great success to swimming. He said to me that after the First World War he was very badly hurt and that his doctor advised him to get into swimming again to get his health back. Not only did he get his health back, but he went into competition again, and it was only at 38 he retired from racing. I am enclosing his wonderful record for your perusal.

May I say that I feel perhaps some of your success may be due to the swimming your mother and father taught you at an early age. There is no doubt about it, if you learn to swim when you are young, you get a certain confidence that enables you to feel that you can master other pursuits and life's many challenges.

I am interested in what you say in the last paragraph: "The drownings in the Marine Corps recently were tragic, but I can report that steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence."

This long letter to you is written in the hope—and please excuse the length of it—that society is not too busy to do something to make some permanent achievement along the lines I have called to your attention.

I thank you for your kind interest.

Cordially yours,

MARY MACFADDEN
(Mrs. Mary Macfadden).

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# SENATE

## MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1956

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

O Lord, our God, who with each new dawn renewest our sight with the fresh gladness of the morning, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth. Through the changing pageant of nature, with form and color that thrill the senses, Thou makest Thyself known to us; for beauty is but Thy handwriting. Through shining lives of men and women that rise in moral splendor far above the sinking sands of self-seeking and expediency we glimpse the heights of Thy holiness.

We give Thee thanks for all interpreters of Thy mind who, with brush or pen or uttered word, bring to our perplexed day even one syllable of reality, one more gleam of the truth which makes men free. Give us, we pray Thee, inner greatness of spirit and clearness of vision to meet and match the large demands of this glorious yet demanding time, that we may keep step with the drumbeat of Thy truth which is marching on and against which the gates of hell cannot prevail. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 14, 1956, was dispensed with.

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### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

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

On June 7, 1956:

S. 767. An act for the relief of certain aliens;

S. 1111. An act to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and

S. 2822. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to School District No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz.

On June 13, 1956:

S. 3515. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in the provision of housing for essential civilian employees of the Armed Forces.

On June 18, 1956:

S. 1026. An act for the relief of certain aliens;

S. 1053. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands in the State of Montana to the Phillips County Post of the American Legion;

S. 1244. An act to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

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

S. 3332. An act to amend the Employment Act of 1946, as amended; and

S. 3920. An act to authorize the partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted lands in the Tulalip Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes.

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### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the subcommittee investigating television, of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Air Force Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

## OBJECTION TO MEETING OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TODAY AND TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to file my objection against the Committee on the Judiciary meeting today and tomorrow while the Senate is in session.

## COMMITTEE SERVICE

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered,* That the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT] be excused from further service as a member of the Committee on Public Works and assigned to service on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be today the usual morning hour. I ask unanimous consent that statements made in connection with the business of the morning hour be limited to 2 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the United States Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1955, together with a report of annual inspection, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

INCREASED RETIREMENT ANNUITIES OF CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF NAVAL ACADEMY AND NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the retired annuities of the civilian members of the teaching staffs of the United States Naval Academy and the United States Naval Postgraduate School (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO BONDS OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 544 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the bonds of United States marshals (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WAR-RISK HAZARD AND DETENTION BENEFITS

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE FILED BY CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## THE LATE ALBEN W. BARKLEY—RESOLUTION OF PHILIPPINE SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following resolution adopted by the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table:

Whereas press dispatches have brought the shocking report of the sudden death of Senator Alben W. Barkley of the United States Congress; and

Whereas, as former Vice President and Senator before and at the time of his demise, Alben W. Barkley was a great friend of the Filipinos and contributed much to harmonious Philippine-American relations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* To request and authorize the President of the Senate of the Philippines to transmit a message of sincerest sympathy and condolence of this legislative body for the untimely death of Senator Alben W. Barkley to the Senate of the United States, as well as to his beloved family.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted at a mass meeting of Americans of Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian descent, at Racine, Wis., relating to the occupation of the Baltic States by Soviet Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the United American Indians, at Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against the O'Mahoney amendment to House bill 5566, relating to settlement of claims for lands, goods, and chattels taken from the Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted at a public meeting of citizens of Hawaii, at Honolulu, Hawaii, favoring an investigation of Hawaii's economy; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Resolutions adopted by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc., at Asheville, N. C., favoring the enactment of the bill (H. R. 175) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the claims of prisoners of war permanently disabled; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Josephine S. Hughes, of Sand Springs, Okla., relating to the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions adopted by the California Federation of Post Office Clerks, Huntington Park, Calif., protesting against the transfer of Government activities to private business, and so forth; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A telegram, in the nature of a petition, from the Kaweah River Property Owners Association, Three Rivers, Calif., signed by Darrell Hall, president, board of directors, relating to the construction of an upper watershed flood-control program on the Tule and Kaweah Rivers, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., favoring the immediate restoration of power facilities recently destroyed by a rockslide in the Niagara River; to the Committee on Public Works.

A telegram, in the nature of a petition, from the Ketchikan, Alaska, Chamber of Commerce, signed by W. K. Boardman, manager, favoring the inclusion of Alaska in the national highway bill; ordered to lie on the table.

## RELEASE BY RUSSIA OF TRADE UNIONISTS AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS—LETTER

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, 18 internationally known labor leaders have joined in petitioning Moscow for the release of "all trade unionists and democratic socialists imprisoned in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China."

Their petition was in the form of a letter to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The letter noted Nikita Khrushchev's "opposition to world labor's just demand," a reference to Khrushchev's antagonism expressed in London to British Labor's request for the release of the political prisoners.

The letter was made public by S. M. Levitas, of the Labor Committee, to release imprisoned trade unionists and democratic socialists.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

MAY 25, 1956.

PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE SOVIET UNION, *Moscow, U. S. S. R.*

SIRS: You will understand that the world labor movement can never rest until all trade unionists and democratic socialists imprisoned in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China have been released and until the memory of those who perished in free labor's cause has been cleared.

We are not discouraged by Mr. Khrushchev's opposition to world labor's just de-

mand. We are certain of the outcome because what we demand reflects the will of the workers of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China no less than that of their brothers in the entire world.

Please give this matter your immediate attention.

Bjarne Braatoy, Secretary, Socialist International, London, England; James B. Carey, President, International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers; M. J. Coldwell, M. P., National President, Lorne Ingle, National Secretary, Canadian Cooperative Commonwealth Federation; E. Lloyd Evans, Vice Chairman, Gambia Labor Union, British West Africa; William Farson, Executive Vice President, American Newspaper Guild; Adolph Held, Chairman, Jewish Labor Committee; Fotis Makris, Secretary General, Greek General Confederation of Labor; Emil Mazey, Secretary Treasurer, International Union United Auto Workers; David J. McDonald, President, United Steel Workers of America; Franz Neumann, Chairman, Berlin Social Democratic Party, Germany; T. Nishimaki, International Representative, All Japan Seamen's Union; Giulio Pastore, General Secretary, Confederazione Italiana dei Sindicati dei Lavoratori; A. Philip Randolph, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; W. J. Smith, National President, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Norman Thomas; Stefan Thomas, Chairman, Ostburo German Social Democratic Party; Italo Viglianesi, National Secretary, Unione Italiana del Lavoro.

## COMPULSORY POULTRY INSPECTION—LETTER

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has just written me in support of S. 3176, the so-called poultry inspection bill sponsored by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. I am delighted to be a cosponsor of this measure, and would like to bring the endorsement of the AFL-CIO to the attention of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Meany's letter be printed at this point in my remarks, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,
*Washington, D. C., May 31, 1956.*

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
*Senate Office Building,*
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is deeply concerned over legislation for mandatory poultry inspection. Both because we are consumers—our members and their families—and have in our ranks poultry workers, we want to see an effective poultry inspection law enacted by this Congress

S. 3176, the Murray bill, would truly provide consumer protection. It has the support of top health organizations including the State and Territorial Health Officers Association and the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, as well as women's groups, professional organizations, and some farm organizations.

Another bill, S. 3588, before the Agriculture Committee, does nothing to protect the consumer or poultry worker against the dangers of filthy or diseased poultry.

The AFL-CIO believes enactment of meaningful legislation is necessary to stop illness and death among consumers and poultry workers.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MEANY, *President.*

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BENDER, from the Committee on Government Operations, without amendment:

H. R. 9671. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the village of Carey, Ohio (Rept. No. 2238).

By Mr. McNAMARA, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, without amendment:

H. R. 10060. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended (Rept. No. 2240).

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

H. R. 101. A bill relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of section 9, subsection (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (Rept. No. 2241).

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, without amendment:

S. 3663. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the Columbia Historical Society in the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 2242);

S. 3838. A bill to provide for the maintenance and operation of the bridge to be constructed over the Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland (Rept. No. 2243);

H. R. 8493. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., in the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 2244); and

H. R. 10768. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An act for the retirement of public schoolteachers in the District of Columbia," as amended (Rept. No. 2245).

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment:

S. 2704. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2246); and

H. R. 11487. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937, as amended (Rept. No. 2247).

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments:

S. 2895. A bill to amend the acts of February 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, relating to the payment of the cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 2248); and

H. R. 7380. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities (Rept. No. 2249).

By Mr. BIBLE (for Mr. MORSE), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, without amendment:

S. 2896. A bill to amend the act relating to cemetery associations (Rept. No. 2250);

H. R. 9582. A bill to provide for the delayed reporting of births within the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 2251); and

H. R. 10374. A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 2252).

By Mr. BIBLE (for Mr. MORSE), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments:

S. 313. 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 (Rept. No. 2253);

H. R. 3693. A bill to amend title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended (Rept. No. 2255); and

H. R. 11320. A bill to effect the control of narcotics, barbiturates, and dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2254).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, without amendment:

S. 2429. 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 (Rept. No. 2256); and

H. R. 5790. 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 (Rept. No. 2257).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments:

S. 2523. A bill to amend section 212 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship for operation in foreign commerce of the United States, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, port facilities, planning, and operating and cargo handling on ships and at ports, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2258); and

S. 3821. A bill to authorize the construction of 2 prototype ships, and the conversion of 1 Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce (Rept. No. 2259).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H. R. 10986. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2260).

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

S. Res. 249. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; under the rule, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

S. 1708. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Kersh (Rept No. 2261).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1184. A bill for the relief of Frank R. Davis (Rept. No. 2262).

## REPORT ENTITLED "SWISS WATCHES—ADJUSTMENTS" (S. REPT. NO. 2239)

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, about a year ago it was alleged to the Permanent Investigating Subcommittee that a serious situation exists in the watch industry, because of the failure of the Treasury Department to collect certain tariffs on imported watches.

It was stated that this alleged enforcement failure entailed three unfortunate results:

First. The loss of revenue to the United States Government of at least $238 million since the act was passed.

Second. The placing of the United States watch-producing industry at a severe competitive disadvantage as compared to its counterpart abroad, particularly in Switzerland.

Third. The loss of skills developed in the production of watches which are applicable and necessary to defense industries.

The Permanent Investigating Subcommittee has conducted an inquiry into this subject matter, during the course of which it held hearings last summer and earlier this year. The subcommittee concluded that the situation is such that it requires early corrective action. However, this action does not lie within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, since to correct the existing condition would require either a court decision or clarifying tariff legislation.

Mr. President, on behalf of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, I submit a report of the committee, as made by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and ask that it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, it is our hope that the submission of this report today will stimulate corrective action by the committees having proper jurisdiction over the subject matter.

## EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

Willard Frank Libby, of Illinois, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 4064. A bill to authorize and direct the Administrator of General Services to donate to the Philippine Republic certain records captured from Insurectos during 1899–1903; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

S. 4065. A bill to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 4066. A bill for the relief of Bizar Gulian Nazarian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 4067. A bill to amend section 82 of title 28 of the United States Code in order to authorize holding terms of the United States District Court at Yuma, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENNINGS (by request):

S. 4068. A bill for the relief of the McGehee Co., Inc., Wallace L. McGehee, and Robert W. Bender; and

S. 4069. A bill for the relief of the Sanitary Equipment Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. FLANDERS):

S. 4070. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility in the State of Vermont; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. BENDER:

S. 4071. A bill for the relief of Joseph L. Barrow; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 4072. A bill for the relief of Gioachino Macchiarella; and

S. 4073. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Geordt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 4074. A bill for the relief of Santo Rea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine (for herself and Mr. COTTON) (by request):

S. 4075. A bill to provide for the appointment of certain officers in the grade of rear admiral in the Retired Reserve to the grade of vice admiral in the Retired Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 4076. A bill to provide for the appointment of the chief legal officers of certain departments in the executive branch by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROBERTSON (for himself and Mr. BYRD):

S. 4077. A bill to provide for the transfer to the Yorktown Battlefield Area, Colonial National Historical Park, Va., certain howitzers surrendered by the British at Yorktown; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. BENDER):

S. 4078. A bill to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) so as to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act or such part of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit; to the Committee on Labor and Public Affairs.

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

By Mr. SCHOEPPEL:

S. 4079. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Padbloc Co., Inc., and Harry G. Lankford, of Wichita, Kans.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

S. 4080. A bill to amend the act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U. S. C. 631 et seq.), so as to permit the Navaho Indian Tribe to lease tribal lands for residential and other purposes for a term of not to exceed 99 years; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. ANDERSON relating to the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

## RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were submitted and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. CAPEHART):

S. Res. 291. Resolution opposing Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1956; referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he submitted the above resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. Res. 292. Resolution favoring the retention of the name "Minneapolis" on the Navy's active ship roster and its subsequent assignment to a new Navy ship; referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he submitted the above resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

## DONATION OF CERTAIN CAPTURED RECORDS TO THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, July 4 is our Independence Day. It is also the day on which the Republic of the Philippines celebrates its independence.

As a gesture of friendliness toward our close friend and ally, the Philippines, it is appropriate at this time that authorization should be given to return to the Philippine Government historical records of the Philippine insurgent movement now in our possession. These papers were captured from the insurgents by the United States during the Philippine revolt of 1899–1903.

Before returning these records, which mean so much to the people of the Philippines, the National Archives wishes to have them microfilmed. It is estimated that this will cost $35,000.

In order to accomplish the return of these records and so that the National Archives may be provided with the necessary funds for microfilming, I introduce a bill which has the full support of our State Department, and I ask that the bill be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 4064) to authorize and direct the Administrator of General Services to donate to the Philippine Republic certain records captured from insurrectors during 1899–1903, introduced by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

## FEDERAL RECREATION SERVICE IN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A corresponding bill was introduced in the other House on June 4, by Representative FRANK THOMPSON, JR., of New Jersey, I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill, prepared by me, be printed in the RECORD, together with the text of the bill.

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

The bill (S. 4065) to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor

and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby created in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a service to be called the Federal Recreation Service, the Director of which shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Department.

SEC. 2. The functions of the Federal Recreation Service shall be to furnish consultant services with respect to recreational needs of youth, the aging, and the hospitalized and institutionalized; to conduct research, and to provide information to public agencies and nonprofit private agencies toward determining and meeting the expanding needs of the public for recreational services; to cooperate with other Federal agencies and with the States in planning for recreational services for the people of the United States; and to enter into agreements and contracts with Federal and State agencies and educational and research institutions for such services as, in the judgment of the Secretary, will promote the purposes of this act. The Service so established shall have the necessary general administrative powers to carry out its functions efficiently and in the public interest.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall establish a National Advisory Board on Recreation Services which shall consist of the Secretary of the Department, or his representative, who shall be Chairman of the Board, and such other members as the Secretary finds necessary, to be appointed by him without regard to the civil-service laws. The appointed members shall be selected from leaders of national standing in the fields of public recreation and in related fields and shall be broadly representative of the recreation interests of the Nation. Those members of the Board who are not officers or employees of the United States, while attending conferences or meetings of the Board, or while otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary of the Department in carrying out the purposes of this act, shall be entitled, while serving away from their places of residence, to actual and necessary traveling expenses and not more than $25 per day for subsistence expenses. The Board shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on matters relating to the administration of this act.

SEC. 4. The Federal Recreation Service established pursuant to this act shall not duplicate any functions performed by the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation or by any other agency administering recreational facilities and services; and nothing contained in this act shall limit or impair the authority or responsibility of any other department or agency of the Federal Government under any other act. In carrying out the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall cooperate and receive the cooperation of other Federal departments and agencies which perform functions in the field of recreation services.

SEC. 5. As used in this act, the term "State" includes the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The statement presented by Mr. NEUBERGER is as follows:

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

Briefly, this bill would permit the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to act as an advisor and consultant to public and nonprofit private agencies on any matter regarding the planning and operation of recreation facilities. This would include services to recreation for youth, the aged, and the hospitalized, and the otherwise institutionalized.

There are a number of reasons why I believe that a Federal Recreation Service could provide valuable services to local agencies in this field.

Today it is widely recognized that recreation is an integral part of our daily lives. Healthy individuals require not only food and sleep but play, as well. Recreation is a basic factor in the general well-being of society, not only because it contributes to the physical and mental health, morals, education and culture of people, but also because it can materially help curb crime and delinquency, encourage good citizenship, and enhance family and community relationships.

The relationship of recreation services in the community to the other social services is a direct and close one. Recreation should logically be a part of the field of activities of the United States agency concerned with the health, education, and welfare of this Nation. There are a great many ways in which such a service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare could effectively promote the general welfare. This was well pointed out in the report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which reported out favorably a similar bill to this one in 1946. In that report, for example, the president of the Society of Recreation Workers of America, Mr. Milo Christiansen, was quoted as follows:

"Thousands of communities throughout this great country of ours are anxious for advice, guidance, and counseling on how they can best meet their responsibilities for providing recreational facilities and opportunities. Many are anxious to adjust and correct these deficiencies."

He goes on to point out:

"Lack of knowledge as to how best this can be done is due to the comparative newness of recreation as a community responsibility. These communities are anxious and eager to learn about statutory and legislative requirements and limitations. They want to know the most effective procedures for community organization; they want to know the best methods for utilizing the community resources including municipal, park, school, and housing properties."

Local communities need to know about the best methods of financing vital recreation services. They need to know what standards they should use in employing personnel and how they can integrate new programs with existing facilities. Through proper counseling and guidance, communities can benefit from the experience of others already engaged in providing recreation programs.

As I have pointed out, this proposal is not a new one. In 1946 and in each following Congress a bill similar to the one I am introducing today was submitted. A large number of prominent public organizations have long supported such legislation. They include the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, various State organizations of the American Legion, the American Association of Group Workers, the AFL and CIO, the Cooperative League of the United States of America, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Association for Family Living, the American Recreation Society, and an overwhelming number of local and State recreation societies and commissions as well as State welfare organizations.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that this bill does not call for the creation of a new agency or the setting up of extensive new machinery. The purposes of this bill can easily be carried out within the existing framework of organization. The costs of a Federal Recreation Service would not be great. The benefits would be enormous, both to other Federal agencies directly concerned with the welfare of American citizens and to the many public and private agencies striving to improve the recreation activities so important to our lives.

## AMENDMENT OF VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1952 AND VETERANS REGULATION NO. 1 (A), RELATING TO FILING OF NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVITS

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER], all of the members of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend Public Law 346, 78th Congress, and Public Law 550, 82d Congress, which laws grant, among other things, educational benefits to World War II and Korean war veterans.

In essence, the bill would require private schools below the college level which are training veterans or seeking approval to train veterans to submit to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs affidavits signed by the owner or owners and by the members of the governing body that he is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party or any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by illegal or unconstitutional methods. In the event a school fails to file an affidavit, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will not approve the enrollment of veterans in such school. An individual who has been a member of the Communist Party in the past can comply with provisions of the proposed legislation if he files an affidavit that he has terminated his membership and since such termination, is opposed to the doctrines, program, principles, and ideology of such organizations.

This bill is being introduced with a view to correcting deficiencies in Public Laws 346 and 550. During hearings held by the subcommittee earlier this year on Communist ownership of GI schools, it was developed that under the existing provisions of these laws, the Veterans' Administration has been and is required to expend Federal funds for tuition of veterans attending schools which are Communist owned. Over three million dollars was paid by the Veterans' Administration to four schools which were the subject of the subcommittee hearings, and which, because of Communist connection, should be ineligible to participate in the veterans' training program.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 4078) to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) so as to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act or such part of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit, introduced by Mr. MCCLELLAN (for himself

and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

## REHABILITATION OF NAVAHO AND HOPI TRIBES OF INDIANS

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, earlier this afternoon, I introduced, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to promote the rehabilitation of Navaho and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of resources of the Navaho and Hopi Indian Reservations and for other purposes," approved April 19, 1950. The bill would amend section 5 of the act in two respects:

First. It would authorize long-term leases for residential purposes in addition to the purposes for which leases may now be made, and

Second. It would authorize the Navaho Tribe to lease tribal lands for a term of not more than 99 years.

If the bill is enacted, section 5 of the act, with the proposed amendments shown in quotation marks, would read as follows:

SEC. 5. Any restricted Indian lands owned by the Navaho Tribe, members thereof, or associations of such members, or by the Hopi Tribe, members thereof, or associations of such members, may be leased by the Indian owners, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for public, religious, educational, recreational, "residential," or business purposes, including the development or utilization of natural resources in connection with operations under such leases. All leases so granted shall be for a term of not to exceed 25 years, but may include provisions authorizing their renewal for an additional term of not to exceed 25 years, and shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary. *Provided, however,* "That leases of Navaho tribal land may be for a term of not to exceed 99 years." Restricted allotments of deceased Indians may be leased under this section, for the benefit of their heirs or devisees, in the circumstances and by the persons prescribed in the act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 745; 25 U. S. C. 1946 ed., sec. 380). Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to repeal or affect any authority to lease restricted Indian lands conferred by or pursuant to any other provision of law.

This will conform the Navaho-Hopi Act with Public Law 255 of the 84th Congress, 1st session (69 Stat. 539; 25 U. S. C. 415) which includes "residential" among the purposes for which general leasing authority is conferred upon tribes.

The proposed proviso authorizes the Navaho Tribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to lease tribal lands for terms up to 99 years. At the present time the maximum term for which Navaho lands may be leased is 25 years, with an option to renew the lease for 1 additional term of not to exceed 25 years. By resolution No. CJ-12-56 adopted on January 23, 1956, the Navaho Tribal Council specifically requested authority from the Congress of the United States to make leases for terms of 99 years. There are two reasons why it is believed desirable that the Navaho Tribal Council have authority to grant 99-year leases. The first is, that for extensive industrial developments which require great investment in plant, the present limit of 25 years, subject to a 25-year renewal, does not provide an adequate amortization period. I am advised that lack of authority of the tribal council to grant 99-year leases is delaying progress in plans of the Utah Construction Co. to build a thermal electric plant on tribal land near Shiprock, N. Mex., to utilize the huge low-cost strip coal reserves of the eastern Navaho Reservation. Tribal officials have informed me that a representative of this company has stated that there is a sufficient supply of low-cost coal in this area to fuel a million kilowatt powerplant for 100 years. The company hesitates to build such a plant, however, not because of its own land-tenure problem, since it would hold under a mineral lease, which continues in effect so long as mineral is produced in paying quantities, but because of the reluctance of the industries that would be its customers to locate on Navaho tribal lands the plants to utilize Utah Construction Co. power.

The dire necessity for large-scale industrial development in the Navaho Reservation is shown by the chronic underemployment existent there. The Krug report of March 1948, states that the Navaho Reservation is capable of supporting only 35,000 people at a minimum subsistence level. Yet today there are 80,000 Navahos. The authors of the Krug report were speaking only of livestock and agriculture as population supporting resources. It is obvious that these became inadequate for the increasing Navaho population many years ago. Relocation has proved inadequate to the problem and exceedingly expensive to the Government. Industrialization of the type contemplated by the Utah Construction Co. can do the job without cost to the taxpayers—provided outmoded legal barriers are removed, as the Navaho Tribal Council proposes in seeking revision of the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act.

The second reason for requesting 99-year-lease authority is that lending agencies are reluctant to grant home building or business loans for construction on lands held under lease for a shorter term. This has resulted in the fact that Navaho veterans have been unable to take advantage of their rights to G. I. loans. It is believed that 99-year leases will provide sufficiently secure land tenance to satisfy the lending agencies, and at the same time avoid any outright sales of Navaho Indian land.

Mr. President, in connection with this proposed amendment, I request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Mr. Scott Preston, Acting Chairman of the Navaho Tribal Council, and a copy of the resolution CJ-12-56 referred to above.

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

THE NAVAHO TRIBE,
*Window Rock, Ariz., June 15, 1956.*

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
*Senator From New Mexico, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: The purpose of this letter is to express very strong support on behalf of the Navaho Tribe for legislation to permit our tribal council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to issue 99-year leases of Navaho tribal lands. Enclosed is a resolution of the Navaho Tribal Council, passed on January 23 of this year, by which the tribe has declared itself in favor of 99-year leases.

While the following is by no means the only reason why we believe it essential for us to have authority to grant 99-year leases, it is the most urgent reason, and the reason we are presuming to ask Congress to act on the subject so late in the present session: We have granted Utah Construction Co. an option to take a mineral lease on a large coal deposit in district 13 of our reservation in San Juan County, N. Mex. This option expires January 1, 1957. Representatives of the Utah Construction Co. have told us that our coal, which is very close to the surface and can be strip mined at exceptionally low cost, offers one of the greatest thermal energy potentials in the United States for generations of electricity. They have told us we have enough coal available in the area to run a 750,000-kilowatt powerplant for at least 50 years, and probably much longer. They have compared the power project they are contemplating to Grand Coulee and Bonneville.

Naturally we expect such an abundant source of low-cost power to cause tremendous industrial development in San Juan County, which we hope will go a very long way toward solving our chronic Navaho unemployment problem. However, we are informed that corporations interested in putting up the large-scale plants that can utilize the Utah Construction Co.'s electricity must have greater security for their investment than we can offer with 25-year or 50-year leases, which are the longest term leases we are presently authorized to grant.

We are very much afraid that if we do not promptly get authority to grant 99-year leases, these large-scale industrial operations will locate north of the San Juan River, off our reservation, where they can buy land, and we will lose much of the employment opportunities we need so desperately for our people.

The foregoing is the reason we are presuming to ask the Congress to take action at this session on a bill to authorize us to grant 99-year leases of tribal lands.

Please let me thank you for any support you can give to legislation to give us authority to grant 99-year leases.

Sincerely yours,

SCOTT PRESTON,
*Acting Chairman, Navaho Tribal Council.*

RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAHO TRIBAL COUNCIL REQUESTING LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE 99-YEAR LEASES ON NAVAHO TRIBAL LANDS

"Whereas

"1. Present law permits the leasing of areas of tribal land for a period of 25 years with option to renew;

"2. The 25-year lease is not sufficient to meet the requirements of industrial and community development; and

"3. It is to the best interest of the Navaho Tribe to request action by Congress to amend the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act to permit, under such terms and conditions as the Navaho Tribal Council may specify, the execution of 99-year leases when, in the opinion of the Navaho Tribal Council, circumstances so warrant in specific instances: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That:

"1. The chairman of the Navaho Tribal Council, by and with the aid of the Advisory Committee, and the tribal attorneys be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare for submission to the Congress appropriate legislation to permit the granting, by the tribal council, of 99-year leases on tribal lands."

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navaho

Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Ariz., at which a quorum was present, and that same was approved by a vote of 48 in favor, and 21 opposed, this 23d day of January 1956.

J. MAURICE MCCABE,
*Secretary-Treasurer.*
For PAUL JONES,
*Chairman, Navaho Tribal Council.*

## DISAPPROVAL OF REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1956

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], I submit a resolution opposing Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1956. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on the resolution for not more than 5 minutes, to explain its purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the Senator from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

The resolution (S. Res. 291) was referred to the Committee on Government Operations, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Senate does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1956 transmitted to Congress by the President on May 17, 1956.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I have just submitted a resolution of disapproval with respect to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1956, submitted to the Congress on May 17, 1956. Joining with me in the sponsorship of the resolution are the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, Senator FULBRIGHT, and the ranking minority member of the committee, Senator CAPEHART.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 would separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and establish it as an independent agency. This is a major organizational change, vitally affecting the savings and loan associations of the Nation which are currently supplying approximately 37 percent of all home financing. Such a major change should be undertaken only after a most thorough and careful study and with full examination into the possible consequences of dividing the responsibility for authority and control in this important financial field.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has processed a great deal of legislation affecting these Government agencies, and over the past year has heard testimony from scores of experts from the industry and the affected agencies. None of these experts has ever suggested to the committee the desirability of a basic change in the organization structure. The committee has always been open minded to suggestions for improvement; and it would, I am sure, hold hearings on, and give careful consideration to, this or any other suggested changes in the system. Pending a careful and thorough study of the matter it seems imperative that Reorganization Plan No. 2 be rejected.

Briefly, the objections to Reorganization Plan No. 2 may be stated as follows:

First. The plan would be disadvantageous to the savings and loan associations, which would be under the direction of two separate agencies, with duplicating, overlapping, and possibly contradictory powers over the associations. The associations are strongly opposed to the plan, and appear not to have been consulted in advance of the plan's submission. These institutions provide all of the capital for the Federal Home Loan Banks, pay all of the costs of the affected agencies, and should have some reasonable voice in this matter.

Second. The plan does not effect any economies or reduce the number of agencies; but, on the contrary, it would provide 2 agencies, where now there is 1, and would increase substantially the cost of operating these agencies.

Third. The plan appears to have some technical defects, in that it fails to provide for any term of office for the trustees, and fails to provide for bipartisanship on the board of trustees. From the time when it was established in 1932, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has by law been a bipartisan Board.

Fourth. The plan is contrary to recommendations of the Task Force on Lending Agencies of the Hoover Commission; is contrary to the views stated by the affected agencies in official communications dated September 13, 1955, and is contrary to the views of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, as set forth in an official communication of May 23, 1955.

In view of these apparent disadvantages of the plan to the public, to the Congress, and to the associations, the plan should be rejected, and I urge the Members of the Senate to support the resolution of disapproval.

## THE U. S. S. "MINNEAPOLIS"

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, one of the proud names in the long history of the Navy's fighting ships has been that of the cruiser, U. S. S. *Minneapolis.*

The *Minneapolis* fought through 24 engagements during World War II—from the Solomons campaign through Okinawa—accounting for 15 enemy aircraft and 4 enemy warships. She was hit seriously in 1942 during the bitter campaign at Guadalcanal, but was repaired and returned to the war to serve well under a succession of fine commanding officers.

All during the war, the exploits of the *Minneapolis* cheered the people of Minnesota, who were also heartened by the records of the cruisers *St. Paul* and *Duluth* during both World War II and the Korean conflict.

Since February 10, 1947, the *Minneapolis* has been in mothballs. In the past few days, I have learned that she is to be included among the more than 100 ships which the Navy now proposes to scrap.

Mr. President, I fully recognize that the Navy has a continuing program to modernize our fleet and to keep abreast of the newest developments in tactics and weapons, and that in this process, many grand old ships must go into the discard.

But I did not want to let the *Minneapolis* go to the scrap heap without calling to the Nation's attention her splendid record.

Furthermore, Mr. President, the Navy will be building new ships; and one of the finest traditions of the United States Navy is its long record of naming new ships after old—to maintain the name and the honor of the great fighting ships which have defended the Nation on the seas of the world.

It would seem to me eminently fitting that the name of the cruiser *Minneapolis* be retained on the Navy's active roster of ships, and I therefore wish to submit a resolution which would indicate the interest of the Congress in perpetuating the name of the *Minneapolis* by assigning it to one of the Navy's new ships.

Mr. President, I submit the resolution, for referral to the appropriate committee.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, at this point, a pamphlet sent me by the Navy Department entitled "Battle Record of the *Minneapolis.*"

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the pamphlet will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 292) was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

Whereas the cruiser U. S. S. *Minneapolis* has long been a proud name in the long history of the United States Navy's fighting ships; and

Whereas during World War II, the U. S. S. *Minneapolis* fought through 24 engagements, accounted for 15 enemy aircraft and 4 enemy warships, was hit seriously during the bitter campaign at Guadalcanal but was repaired and returned to the war to serve well under a succession of fine commanding officers; and

Whereas it is understood that the U. S. S. *Minneapolis* is to be scrapped by the United States Navy due to a continuing program to modernize and to keep abreast of the newest developments in tactics and weapons; and

Whereas it has long been one of the finest traditions of the United States Navy to name new ships after old ones thus maintaining the name and the honor of the great fighting ships which have defended the Nation on the seas of the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy is requested to retain the name *"Minneapolis"* on the United States Navy's active roster of ships and, as soon as practicable, to assign such name to a new Navy ship of comparable size to the present cruiser which bears such name.

The pamphlet presented by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

BATTLE RECORD OF THE "MINNEAPOLIS"

December 7, 1941: Returning from gunnery practice at the time of the Japanese attack. Joined in pursuit of the enemy forces.

February 20, 1942: Participated in Battle of Bougainville, Solomon Islands.

March 10, 1942: Participated in the Battle of Salamaua, New Guinea.

May 6–8, 1942: Participated in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

June 4–6, 1942: Participated in Battle of Midway.

August 7–30, 1942: Participated in expedition for the occupation of the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area, Solomon Islands.

September 14–21, 1942: Participated in expedition for the reinforcement of Guadalcanal.

October 1–4, 1942: Participated in expedition for the occupation of Funafuti, Ellice Islands.

Night of November 30–December 1, 1942: Participated in the Battle of Tassafaronga, receiving damage from two torpedo hits.

October 5, 1943: Participated in the bombardment of Wake Island.

October 20–24, 1943: Participated in the assault and capture of Makin Island, Gilbert Islands Group.

December 4–5, 1943: Participated in assault on Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands.

January 30, 1944: Participated in bombardment of Taroa Island, Maleolap Group, Marshall Islands.

January 31–February 5, 1944: Participated in bombardment and capture of Kwajalein Group, Marshall Islands.

February 16–17, 1944: Participated in air assault on Truk Group, Caroline Islands. Assisted in sinking 1 light cruiser and 1 destroyer in a surface action.

February 21–22, 1944: Air assault on Saipan and Tinian, Marianas Islands.

March 30–April 1, 1944: Participated in air assault on Palau, Yap, and Woleai, Caroline Islands.

April 21–28, 1944: Air assault and suppport for landings in northwest New Guinea, Hollandia area.

April 29, 1944: Air assault on Truk, Caroline Islands.

April 30, 1944: Bombardment of Satawan Island, Nomoi group, Caroline Islands.

June 14–15, 1944: Bombardment and air assault on Tinian and support for landings on Saipan, Marianas Islands; under enemy air attack off Tinian.

June 16, 1944: Participated in bombardment of Guam Island.

June 17–20, 1944: Attached to Task Force 58 during first battle of the Philippine Sea. Under enemy air attack off the Marianas Islands by a Japanese carrier force.

July 18–20, 1944: Participated in bombardment of Guam Island.

July 21–August 9, 1944: Participated in support for landings, bombardment and capture of Guam.

July 26, and August 8, 1944: Bombarded Rota Island, Marianas group.

September 12–21, 1944: Bombardment and fire support for landings and capture of Angaur, Ngesebus, and Peleliu Islands, Palau group.

October 17–29, 1944: Bombardment and fire support for landings on Leyte Island, Philippine Islands.

October 24–25, 1944: Participated in the Battle of Surigao Straits, Leyte Gulf, Philippine Islands, while attached to Task Force 77.2. Night surface engagement against elements of the Japanese Fleet.

November 5–16, 1944: Engaged as screening force attached to Task Group 38.4 during air strikes on enemy shipping in Manila Bay and enemy airfields on Luzon, Philippine Islands.

November 17–December 26, 1944: Defending force in Leyte Gulf, attached to Task Group 77.14, Philippine Islands.

December 27–28, 1944: Defending force for beachhead on southwest Mindoro, Philippines, attached to Task Group 77.14.

January 6–February 10, 1945: Bombardment and fire support for landings and capture of Lingayen Gulf, Luzon Island, Philippines.

February 11–15, 1945: Defending force in Lingayen Gulf, attached to Task Unit 77.3.5.

February 16, 1945: Bombardment and support for capture of Corregidor Island, Philippines.

February 17–26, 1945: Defending force in Lingayen Gulf, Philippines, attached to Task Unit 77.3.5.

March 31–April 12: Participated in the bombardment of, assault, and capture of the Kerama Retto group, and the bombardment of, assault, and landings on Okinawa Shima, Ryukyu Islands.

August 15, 1945: At Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, when first word of the Japanese capitulation was received.

September 2, 1945: Flagship of the 7th Fleet on patrol in the Yellow Sea when the Japanese surrender was signed in the Bay of Tokyo.

September 8, 1945: Participated in support for initial landings for occupation of Korea, at Jinsen Harbor, Korea; attached to Task Force 71.

September 30, 1945: Participated in support for landings at Taku, China; attached to Task Unit 71.1.5.

October 3, 1945: Participated in support for landing party at Chinwangtao, China; attached to Task Unit 71.1.55.

October 7, 1945: Ship's landing force investigated conditions and established cordial, unofficial contact with elements of the Chinese 8th Route Army at Wei Hai Wei, China; attached to Task Unit 71.6.45.

October 30, 1945: Participated in support for landing of the Chinese 13th Army at Chinwangtao, China; attached to Task Unit 71.6.45.

WARTIME COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP MINNEAPOLIS

Capt. F. J. Lowry, United States Navy, October 2, 1940–September 8, 1942.

Capt. C. E. Rosendahl, United States Navy, September 8, 1942–April 7, 1943.

Comdr. R. G. McCool, United States Navy, April 7, 1943–July 19, 1943.

Capt. R. W. Bates, United States Navy, July 19, 1943–May 29, 1944.

Capt. H. B. Slocum, United States Navy, May 29, 1944–June 16, 1945.

Capt. R. C. Hudson, United States Navy, June 16, 1945, to date.

## SUSPENSION OF DUTIES AND IMPORT TAXES ON METAL SCRAP—AMENDMENT

Mr. KNOWLAND submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 8636) to continue until the close of June 30, 1957, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

## NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON VARIOUS CIVIL-RIGHTS PROPOSALS BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that the committee will resume hearings on the various civil-rights proposals beginning at 2:30 p. m., Monday, June 25, 1956, Tuesday, June 26, 1956, Wednesday, June 27, 1956, and Thursday, June 28, 1956, in the committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building.

## NOTICE OF CONSIDERATION OF A NOMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As a Senator, and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Chair desires to announce that the Senate received today the nomination of Frederick Blake Payne, of New York, to be Director, Office of Economic Affairs, United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations.

Notice is given that this nomination will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce that following consideration of H. R. 11473, Calendar No. 2258, the legislative appropriation bill, which will take precedence, we expect to consider:

Calendar No. 2169, Senate bill 3982, the mining bill;

Calendar No. 2039, Senate bill 3449, the Air Lines reinvestment bill;

Calendar No. 2155, H. R. 7763, to amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act;

Calendar No. 2063, Senate bill 3365, to amend section 410 of the Interstate Commerce Act, and

Calendar No. 2222, H. R. 7855, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

If those bills are not called up today, we shall proceed to their consideration tomorrow.

I should also like to call to the attention of the Senate, and particularly to my distinguished friend, the minority leader, that H. R. 9852, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, is on the calendar as Calendar No. 2259.

I should like him to approve the request for the consideration of Calendar No. 2095, Senate bill 3879, the so-called dealers' day in court bill. We should like to schedule the bill for early action perhaps tomorrow, if that is agreeable. I should like to have the distinguished minority leader advise me if that is not agreeable. Calendar No. 2175, Senate bill 2572, the Agriculture-Defense lands exchange bill, is also scheduled for consideration.

Those are all bills which may possibly be considered during the week.

Of course, we are hopeful that we shall be able to consider at an early date the Defense Department appropriation bill, which is being marked up in committee today, and the foreign aid authorization bill, which we expect the Foreign Relations Committee to report at an early date.

It is anticipated that a conference report on the road bill will be submitted sometime during the week, as well as a conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill.

As soon as we take action on the legislative appropriation bill and the Defense Department appropriation bill, which is being marked up today, we shall have only two appropriation bills to be considered, namely, the foreign aid appropriation bill, which must wait on action on the authorization bill, and the supplemental appropriation bill.

Action is being taken in the Armed Services Committee to expedite the bill on the so-called military public works construction bill, and the supplemental appropriation bill will be held up until action can be taken on the military public works construction measure, because there are some items in that bill which the department wants to have included in the supplemental appropriation bill.

I make this announcement so all Senators may be aware of the hopes and plans of the leadership.

If no Senator desires to address the Senate at this time, Mr. President, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Texas suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I withhold that request.

## DANGERS OF ADMINISTRATION VIEWPOINT

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have on many occasions spoken on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere of the unfortunate and highly dangerous impression that is being created by the administration and some of its officials that "all was well in the world" and that efforts to secure a peaceful and secure world had met with success—all this in spite of the tragic tensions and problems that exist in Cyprus, in the Near East, in Israel and the Arab States, in Formosa and the offshore islands, in North Africa, in Asia, and in other critical areas. My colleagues, things are far from well in the world. We are hypnotizing ourselves into a trance of self-contentment and complacency. We are lulling ourselves into an utterly false sense of security which may destroy us.

On June 12, the New York Times carried a most interesting article by a well-known author, columnist, and reporter, entitled "Serendipity in Capital—A Critique on New Administration Mood of Finding Everything But Soviet Good." This article is so true and contains so much food for thought and for deep concern that I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in my remarks in the body of the RECORD. I hope that it will be widely read by Members of the Congress and by the American public generally.

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

SERENDIPITY IN CAPITAL—A CRITIQUE ON NEW ADMINISTRATION MOOD OF FINDING EVERYTHING BUT SOVIET GOOD

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The administration has found a cureall. It is a rare tonic called serendipity, originally discovered by the English writer, Horace Walpole.

The word was coined by Mr. Walpole in allusion to a fairy tale, "The Three Princes of Serendip," who were never dismayed by misfortune, but always managed to discover, by chance or sagacity, wonderful things they had not sought.

This is what is happening here now. Others may be gloomy about the illness of the President, the state of the Atlantic Alliance, or the future of Germany, but the administration, like the Three Princes of Serendip, always finds something valuable or agreeable to say about everything, except, of course, the Soviet leaders.

Secretary of State Dulles was in a particularly serendipic mood today. He downgraded the President's illness to an indisposition. He saw no reason why this indisposition should hamper the efforts of the administration to restore the $1,100,000,000 cut in the foreign-aid appropriation. And he was full of bounce and optimism about many other things.

REMARKS ON NEUTRALS CITED

He was questioned closely, for example, about the President's recent sympathetic remarks about the reasons why some states preferred to remain neutral in the world struggle, and about his own references last Saturday to the immorality of neutrality.

But he saw no difference between them on this subject. "I had a long discussion with him [the President] in the course of other matters on Thursday afternoon, and I can assure you that there is no difference whatever in our points of view," he said.

Similarly, the Secretary of State was asked about the criticisms in Asia, about the weakness of the southeast Asian alliance, but he said he was not aware of any "general rising criticism in Asia."

Also, he was pleased with the progress that was being made in strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance and he denied that the disarmament talks with the Soviet Union were in a state of stalemate.

This was Mr. Dulles in his most optimistic mood. When he was asked about the forthcoming visit of Dimitri T. Shepilov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to Egypt, his only comment was that Mr. Shepilov seemed to be following the Dulles habit of relying on personal diplomacy rather than on written communications through the embassies.

And his main point about the recent speech by Nikita S. Khrushchev on the wickedness of Stalin was that he, Mr. Dulles, had known about this all along and had written about it in his book, War or Peace.

Like Mark Tapley in The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit ("my constitution is to be jolly and my weakness is to wish to find a credit in it"), Mr. Dulles is always full of hopeful visions, especially when things are going badly. And the habit seems to be spreading.

A conscious effort is now being made to give the impression that the President already is back in command of the administration, 5 days after an emergency operation.

Though the administration originally had the Pentagon deal with the Soviet invitation to Gen. Nathan F. Twining—so as not to give that invitation too much importance—the White House made a special point yesterday of having the President personally take charge of the decision to reject the additional Soviet suggestion that the rest of the Joint Chiefs of Staff accompany the Air Force Chief of Staff to Moscow.

ASSURANCES ON PRESIDENT

Similarly, though nobody, so far as can be learned, has talked with the President since his illness about his campaign plans, his Cabinet members are asserting to all comers that the President will certainly run and that his convalescence will be brief and successful.

Coming on top of the President's recent statement that United States prestige in the world was greater today than at any time since World War II, and his other statement that "European union * * * seems nearer today than at any time in centuries," all this suggests to observers here a calculated effort to encourage the popular belief that everything is going well.

It is only fair to say, however, that this theme, while useful politically, is widely regarded as highly fanciful. The President's illness, has occurred at a critical time in the legislative program. It has occurred, too, during a period when the whole policy of the Western World toward the Communists is in transition.

This is why Lestor B. Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, was here yesterday, why Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is here today, and why Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, have planned visits to the Capital in the forthcoming few weeks.

For the time being, however, "serendipity" is the word, and since this coincides with the mood of the country, it seems to be a valuable addition to the administration's political arsenal.

## WHY THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BAR RED CHINA

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a most cogent article entitled "Why the United Nations Should Bar Red China," by the distinguished and able senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. The article was published in the June 11, 1956, issue of the New Leader magazine.

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

WHY THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BAR RED CHINA

(By PAUL H. DOUGLAS)

One of the major diplomatic aims of international communism is the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. The greatest obstacle to this effort has been the strong opposition of the United States. The Communists have done everything in their power to discredit our stand on this question. They have tried to foster the belief that all those in the United States who oppose admitting Communist China to the U. N. and who favor strengthening our Nationalist Chinese allies, are lunatic-fringe reactionaries, conservatives, or members of the nebulous China lobby and represent a tiny minority of American opinion. Unfortunately, many people among our allies and in our own country have fallen for this line.

For this reason among others, I became a member of the Committee of One Million and am honored to serve on its steering committee. This group was organized to mobilize American public opinion against the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. It is unique in that its membership represents not only both major political parties, but also a wide divergence of opinion within each party which has come together on this one issue. It includes 24 Senators of both parties, 97 Congressmen of both parties, 9 governors of both parties, 8 former ambassadors, and 1 former Secretary of State (Gen. George C. Marshall). Over 1,037,000 Americans signed the committee's petition against admitting Red China. In addition, every major national labor, fraternal, veterans and civic organization has endorsed the petition or its purpose. This is hardly a tiny minority of American public opinion.

To further give the lie to Communist propaganda, I would like to recall that the Congress of the United States has passed four unanimous resolutions opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. One need only consult back newspaper files to find categorical statements to the same effect by virtually every American leader, including Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. I stress these points because I feel it important that our allies should realize that opposition to the Peking regime is the considered opinion of the great majority of all Americans. It is based on realism plus morality rather than mere theoretical idealism.

To present the basis of our opposition to admitting Red China to the U. N., let me cite article IV of the Charter of the United Nations, the first clause of which reads as follows:

"Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

I believe that this particular article was framed with the history of the League of Nations in mind. I was in Italy in 1935 when the League was struggling with the question of whether effective sanctions could

be invoked against Italy because of its invasion of Ethiopia. At that time, it was quite apparent that the League had bogged down as an agency for collective security, because it had among its members nations which were not peace-loving but aggressive.

Under the League's provisions for unanimity, these aggressive nations were able to stalemate any proposal to make that body work for collective security. I think it was this experience of the League which caused the Charter of the United Nations to be drafted so that membership was limited to peace-loving countries. This clearly means that the U. N. was not meant to be universal and that it should not embrace aggressors.

It is true that the original United Nations admitted a number of Communist nations, including Russia, which since have thoroughly indicated that they are aggressive. Because of the veto power held by members of the Security Council, it is not now possible to expel these members. But should we add to their strength by admitting more nations which, by their record, are clearly aggressive and have indicated no real desire to change?

It is quite plain that Red China stimulated the original invasions of South Korea, in 1950, and gave effective aid to the North Koreans throughout the war. It should also be remembered that Red China invaded North Korea in October and November 1950, before her own borders were transgressed. In fact, she was never invaded during the entire course of that police action.

During the Korean war, we were scrupulous in not attacking Chinese staging areas, or transportation and supply centers, within China itself. We confined our attack or defense to the Korean Peninsula. Some of my colleagues probably think that we should have attacked the Communist centers in China. I do not. I think that our policy was one of wise restraint. We not only tried to follow all the rules of international law; we also exhibited an extraordinary degree of moral principle. China was twice the aggressor in the Korean war. Yet, we leaned over backward in making a cease-fire agreement with her.

I think we ultimately agreed to terms which were a threat to peace in the Far East. I had hoped that, before calling off the Korean struggle, we might be able to get an effective pledge that the Chinese forces would not be transferred to the border of Indochina. I will not blame anyone for not guarding against this danger. But certainly the record shows that we were anxious for peace.

There is no question that Red China has been, and is an aggressive agency in southeast Asia. It supplied the Communist armies in northern Indochina. It is inciting subversion among the overseas Chinese in Malaya and elsewhere. Peking has completely failed to live up to its commitments under the Korean armistice agreement. It has violated every rule of civilized warfare by torturing and brainwashing our boys who were captured. Nor has it returned all the prisoners; hundreds of young Americans are still unaccounted for, somewhere behind the Bamboo Curtain.

The Chinese Communists' record in international affairs is sufficient in itself to bar them from a seat in the United Nations, for they have violated every principle of the U. N. Charter. But the Peking regime has also violated every precept in the United Nations declaration on human rights. In a recent official report, made by Secretary General Hammarskjold to the 21st session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, documented facts were cited showing Communist China's inhumanity to its own people. The Peking regime has literally enslaved 25 million Chinese—perhaps the greatest slave-labor force in modern times, exceeeding even that in the Soviet Union. This regime, which promised the Chinese people peace and plenty, not only presses its subjects into slavery in their own country but, according to the U. N. report, exports slaves to European Communist countries as payment for weapons and ammunition. The report estimates that 1.5 million Chinese have been shipped to Eastern Europe to work as slaves.

In view of these facts, and countless others that show the true nature of the Peking regime, I can see no ethical justification for admitting Red China to the United Nations. If the latter is to be an agency for collective security, we certainly should not admit a flagrantly aggressive nation. We should remember that, if we admit Peking to the U. N., we are admitting it not only to the 76-member General Assembly but also to the all-important Security Council. With Soviet Russia, we would then have two aggressive nations on that vital body. A footpad is not normally escorted to the bench and asked to judge burglary and assault cases.

What would be the practical effect of admitting Red China to the United Nations? It would give that regime desperately needed prestige in Asia. It would be a bitter blow to the morale of those Asian peoples willing to resist the spread of communism. Admission to the U. N. would give Peking respectability and imply that Communist China was now in effect recognized by the free world. If the strong non-Communist nations yield on this, why should we expect small young nations like Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia and Burma to stand fast? A seat for Red China in the United Nations would mean the beginning of the end for Asia. It would weaken nations like the Philippines, which have been opposing Peking, and it would strengthen the countries sympathetic to Peking. It would establish Red China as the leading power in Asia.

To my mind, this would be a disaster. If the Communists take Asia, Communist strength everywhere will be enormously increased, especially in Europe. Despite all wishful thinking, it is not possible to divorce Europe from Asia. The view that the new nations in Asia are tiny, out-of-the-way places with which Europeans have no concern is as ill founded as Neville Chamberlain's position on Czechoslovakia in 1938. Just as the Europeans, when they faced the Nazi onslaught, called on the United States to abandon isolationism, so we must now call on Europe to abandon isolationism before the Communist onslaught.

Under what conditions then, if any, could Red China be admitted to the United Nations? I would insist that the test for admission be actual performance and not mere promises. The Communists can switch their propaganda on and off at will. They can make all kinds of promises, but the test is whether they are willing to abide by them. And, while I believe in the doctrine of repentance and forgiveness, repentance should be proved by atonement and concrete performance for a decent period of time before the guilty person or nation is accepted into civilized company.

There is a very powerful and able group in this country working for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. I believe that many of those who think that Red China should win a U. N. seat do so with the best of motives. I am not criticizing their motives, but I believe these men and women to be desperately wrong.

Appeasement of tyranny never pays off. Those urging admission of the Peking regime to the United Nations do not, in my judgment, represent the majority of the American people. I do not believe that our people will ever sacrifice morality and decency to expediency. When every one of the soldiers, civilians, missionaries and businessmen still held captive in Red China is returned to freedom, when the 25 million Chinese slave laborers are freed, and when the Chinese people have the opportunity to choose the government it wants in free elections supervised by truly neutral nations, then and only then should Red China be considered for membership in the U. N.

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## IS THE "NEW RUSSIA" A NEW MYTH?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point a very significant article entitled "Is the 'New Russia' a New Myth?" written by Leo Cherne, and published in the magazine section of the New York Times for yesterday, June 17, 1956. I believe that the article merits the attention of each Member of the United States Senate.

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

IS THE "NEW RUSSIA" A NEW MYTH?

(By Leo Cherne)

For at least 30 of the 39 years since the Revolution, the Soviet Union has presented a false front to the world. But now the false face has been lifted off, revealing the familiar likeness of Joseph Stalin. He and not the Soviet system, we are told, was responsible for all the evils now being admitted. Stalin, we are told, was a useful man—but one who turned his country toward the night Now, with Stalin dead, democratic centralism in the hands of the collective leadership assures the true functioning of a people's democracy.

Thus a new myth is born. The old myth said that all that happens in the Soviet Union is good. Now we are told that the good was infected with evil. But the evil man is safely dead, and goodness at long last reigns supreme.

Admittedly, changes are taking place in the Soviet Union, as they are in all societies. Without doubt the new leaders are different from Stalin and unlike each other. A precise repetition of the brutalities now being confessed is unlikely because history never repeats itself precisely. Tomorrow may well be better. It could conceivably be as bad. If, however, the nature of the Soviet Union today and tomorrow is to be understood and anticipated, the past must be fully comprehended.

In the few short years since Stalin's death, the shifting leadership in the Kremlin has admitted defects of terrifying magnitude in Soviet society. With frenzied cries of sua culpa, the Soviet leaders have scrambled over one another in their frantic effort to reveal for the first time some of the extraordinary features of actual Soviet history and to fasten responsibility on Stalin's corpse. These indictments have been made by the present leaders of the Soviet Union, by party leaders in the satellite states, or in official Russian publications. The catalog is so extraordinary that its range and violence militate against assimilation by reasonable minds.

What are these facts that now multiply daily? What was life like behind the Iron Curtain and within the various Communist Parties throughout the world?

During the last 25 years virtually every original leader of the Soviet Revolution has been killed or exiled. Many of Russia's leading citizens, members of the Communist Party Central Committee, the ranking generals of the Soviet Army, leading publishers, journalists, scientists, economists, and artists were convicted of treason. It is now admitted that a substantial portion of the convictions against these men was produced by fraudulent evidence. A number of those convicted were admittedly innocent. Many who publicly confessed were tortured into admitting to crimes that had never been

committed. The testimony was imaginary, the confessions false, the courts unconstitutional, the judicial process illegal—even under Soviet law.

The Soviet Union has admitted that its Government, in executing the innocent, used the police force not to protect the state against crime or to provide vigilance against external danger, but to destroy leading officers of the state, outstanding citizens of the community, and even former leaders of its own police apparatus. It is now admitted that the secret police of the Soviet Union was all-pervasive. It might almost be said that here was not a state with a police force but a police force with a state.

The revelations include the charge that men were destroyed not for any act of opposition, real or imagined. The truth is that several among the accused were, in fact, in opposition to Stalin. But to admit this would further expose the present leaders' failure to oppose the evil. Under the charge of paranoia leveled against Joseph Stalin, we are left to conclude that the executions were ordered by the dictator out of whim or his suspicion of some future opposition or because bungling required a scapegoat.

It is now conceded that even the party, the elite minority of Soviet society, failed to protest. Debate and criticism did not exist within the organs of the party, not to mention the more than 95 percent of the community outside the party. It has been specifically acknowledged that even those high enough in the hierarchy to share the platform with Joseph Stalin were "compelled" to be equally acquiescent.

Count after count follows in this endless indictment. It is now charged that the alliance between the Soviet Union and Fascist Germany was a betrayal, that the subsequent attack by the Nazis should have been anticipated and was not. It is admitted that millions of Russian lives were needlessly lost, that adequate defense was prevented. It is conceded that the major instruments of Soviet society—the party, the army, industry, the secret police—were in constant fear of each other and in constant danger from the top.

Anti-Semitism, it is now revealed, not only existed in the Soviet Union but was, as in Nazi Germany, fostered as an instrument of the state. It is admitted that cultural leaders have been executed for political reasons, that scientific theory was distorted at the whim of politicians and by the fantasies of the dictator. Soviet historiography, we now learn, was purposefully untruthful. Soviet literature did not reflect the realities of Soviet life, and the boasts about the technological superiority of the Soviet Union were untrue.

It is now confirmed that Communists outside the Soviet Union have been sacrificed with the same ruthless agility as those within. And with this, it is conceded that the Soviet Union controlled the various national Communist parties; that, in fact, the purges, in these parties were mechanical duplications of the purges in the mother country, based on the same falsifications.

We learn that the Soviet Union admits the existence of slave-labor camps. There is also an implied admission that a primary purpose of the forced labor establishments was the need for coerced production. It has been admitted, in Poland, that labor and management do not have an identity of interest in the Soviet system. Unions, we are now told, have been merely tools of the state for increasing production and exploiting workers.

It is conceded that imprisonment was an accepted punishment for infractions on the job, such as absenteeism, lateness, or the illegal effort to change employment. In this connection, too, it is admitted that the trade-union officials who represented the workers were not even selected by labor, but were appointed by the government, in short, by the employer.

So the 30-year myth is whittled away to reveal the catalog of past falsehood. But the real falsehood is the new myth that takes the place of the old.

If the earlier Soviet was a riddle wrapped in an enigma, the new Soviet must be described as the truth surrounded by a lie. All the accusations are directed against Stalin himself and the orders he gave his lackeys in his dictatorial cult of personality. Monolithic praise of Stalin is now replaced by monolithic denunciation. The Russians who could not dissent from the apotheosis of Stalin may not now dissent from his demonization. There is not the slightest concession that the state or the system, the party or the dynamic of Soviet Government was responsible for the admitted crimes.

The party remains infallible. The state's hands are clean. Consequently, of course, all but those directly charged are innocent. And since those charged are dead, the Soviet expects its people and the world to believe it can't happen again.

If this new myth is accepted, the world will have misread the meaning of the indictment and will be the victim of a more deadly falsehood. The collective leaders must obviously relax the burdens if they are to assure themselves the ultimate conquest of power and protect themselves against the danger each represents to the other. But the record now emerging from their lips is the clearest proof that the appetite for power is insatiable where no countervailing force exists as in a democracy.

The unchallengeable dictator is never content with the power he already has; he must reach for more until his rule is absolute. And when ultimate power is attained, history tells us the holder of that power will experience a kind of madness, a pathological suspicion of his closest colleagues and a deep fear of the rumbling masses whose every activity he must control.

Lenin, in a moment of foreboding, warned his fellow-Communists that the revolution must not be permitted to devour its own children. What the Founding Father of communism failed to realize was that the inner logic of totalitarianism makes it inevitable that the state will consume its own sons.

Why does it happen? Why does the dictator always conclude that his most trusted lieutenants will betray him unless he destroys them first? Why, in our time, do we find that in Western countries the total number of Communists who have been indicted and tried for subversion is infinitesimal compared to the number of Communists who have been executed by the Soviet state?

Reinhold Niebuhr suggests the answer in his book, Moral Man and Immoral Society. "Power once attained," says Niebuhr, "places the individual or the group in a position of perilous eminence so that security is possible only by the extension of power." The greater the power, the more threatened its possessor feels. The men who exercise total power must especially fear those most able to challenge it, their own associates and viziers.

The lesson is older than ancient Rome. Tiberius, for example, at first sought to restrain those around him from the too zealous hunt for imagined conspirators. But the logic that makes every dictator distrustful if he lives long enough, finally led Tiberius to kill his most trusted aides with barbaric cruelty. In the end, Tiberius had faith in no one. One day he fainted, and his retinue ended the fears of the old man by smothering him in his pillow.

Even Domitian, who early in his reign drove political slanderers and informers out of Rome, welcomed them back and listened to their warnings of conspiracy on every side. At the age of 45, he died under the dagger. In those last years, his fear of assassination was so great that he hung mirrors all around him that he might be sure to see the approach of his would-be murderers.

Now the Communists themselves tell us that Stalin suffered from the occupational disease of the absolute monarch. But in the process of making these revelations, they reveal to the world the nature of their own system. It is now official doctrine that under communism a madman can attain absolute power and nobody can do anything about it except sit around and wait for him to die. Under communism there is no method for correcting such a condition. Khrushchev himself has presented the real indictment against communism as an unworthy system of government when he tells us that he and his associates were aware of Stalin's crimes. Yet they administered his deadly purposes.

If every major leader now in the party was implicated as an accessory during and after the fact, how is the party guiltless? Why are the present leaders, yesterday's collaborators, innocent?

There are obviously no clean hands among today's rulers of the U. S. S. R. There is an equally obvious effort to persuade the world that they have reformed. The world will be eager to believe that its danger has passed and that humanity is no longer threatened among the third of the world's population who still live behind the Iron Curtain.

But has the mechanism that produced disaster been altered? Does the pinnacle, the Kremlin, attract the madmen or create them? Was the Communist Party subverted by Stalin or was he himself the inevitable product of communism? Sidney Kingsley, in closing his dramatization of Darkness at Noon has Rubashov, the old Bolshevik, address his torturer, Gletkin, the new Soviet man.

"RUBASHOV. My son. * * *

"GLETKIN. I am not your son.

"RUBASHOV. Yes, you are. That's the horror. * * * The means have become the end; and darkness has come over the land."

In these prophetic lines may be found the only responsible position for America: a recognition that sons may disown their father, yet offer no assurance that their conduct will be more civilized than the acts of terror which gave them birth.

In one respect the new leadership of the Soviet Union has been civilized. The nuclear weapons of total destruction and the atomic stalemate make war too awesome to risk. The probability of retaliation has made military adventure less likely, at least for the immediate future.

But the world can be destroyed by a weapon almost as devastating as the split atom. It can be destroyed by the remorseless economic, political, and diplomatic piecemeal penetration by the Soviet Union of the still-free countries. That destruction can be aided by an indifferent, disarmed, supine, and sentimental neutralism.

The shadows of war have diminished. Those that portend the destruction of freedom are unhappily still clearly visible.

What should our policy be in the light of the new, if momentary, environment within the Soviet orbit? Primarily, all of our actions in relation to the Soviet Union, the satellites, and the uncommitted world should flow from recognition that the fundamental conflict between us has not been resolved, that the Soviet blueprint for world conquest has not been revised, and that the recent changes are merely a temporary transfer of that conflict from the battlefields of Korea and Indochina to the psychological, economic, and diplomatic arena. It is urgent that we permit neither pique nor pride to weaken our relationship with our allies, divorce us from nations which remain truly neutral, or drive more deeply into the Soviet camp those countries which still fail to understand the expansionist nature of totalitarian states.

At the same time, it would be folly to increase the economic resources upon which the Soviet now relies to compete with and destroy us. The resources of the Communist nations are not yet adequate to sustain their own populations, increase their standards of living, enlarge their capital plant, and pursue an aggressive economic policy abroad. Any increase in trade or assistance which will relieve the Soviet Union's economic embarrassment will directly increase the Soviet's power to free scarce manpower and limited resources for its international objectives.

We should, to the extent of our talent and resources for public persuasion, enlarge the desire of the Russian and captive peoples for a better life under a government of their own choosing. We should, wherever possible, emphasize and encourage the anger against injustice and the will for freedom which exists behind the Iron Curtain—where there are more devoted anti-Communists than in the rest of the world put together.

We should immediately and radically increase the measure of our assistance to those who have risked their lives to escape to freedom in the West. We must resist and prevent large-scale Soviet efforts to accomplish redefection by force and blackmail.

We should recognize that those who travel to the United States from the Soviet Union are trained, skillful observers, propagandists and, in certain instances, spies. Our hospitality must neither overwhelm our good judgment nor destroy our well-grounded apprehension. Those of our citizens who have occasion to travel behind the Iron Curtain are free citizens performing none of these subversive functions. They should, however, be apprised of the possible reverberations of everything they say or do behind the Iron Curtain, and we must provide them with every opportunity to increase beforehand their ability accurately to present the facts of American life.

We should greatly increase the opportunity for young citizens of the uncommitted countries to visit and study in the United States. Our self-portrayals are cavalierly disbelieved. Direct exposure to the truths of our ways of living cannot readily be dismissed. We may wisely offer sharply increased opportunities for the training of the technicians, teachers, doctors, nurses and public administrators so urgently needed in much of the world. This program alone may more permanently assist and persuade than some aspects of our direct economic aid.

Above all, there should be no confusion within the Government as to the nature and purposes of the new Soviet moves. Whether for reasons of political motivation, internal struggle for position within our own administration or sheer misinterpretation of the events, it is harmful to the extreme for any representative of the United States Government to leave the impression that the Iron Curtain is crumbling when it is not, that reliable disarmament is in process when it is not, or that permanent tranquillity is a realistic prospect for Soviet-American relations.

The new confessions of the Soviet leaders may well have opened a closet in which the skeletons will continue to rattle and from which forces may emerge which the Soviet leaders cannot wholly control. It is urgent that we not assist the Soviet Union in whatever difficulties it may now confront by parroting the impression that the "darkness at noon" has turned into lightness—an impression which the Kremlin is so eager to convey.

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## EFFECT OF PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS ON FUNCTIONING OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the New York Times this morning carries the first in a series of articles by James Reston on the Presidency of the United States. The first installment today contains an important analysis of the effect of the President's illness on the functioning of the executive branch of the Government.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Reston's column appear in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

THE PRESIDENCY—I. A STUDY OF EFFECT OF EISENHOWER'S ILLNESS ON FUNCTIONING OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The illness of President Eisenhower has focused attention here not only on the personal well-being of the President but also on the workings of the institution of the Presidency during his absence from the White House.

The two illnesses in the last 9 months have coincided with 2 important events that influence all interpretations of the subject. These are:

The presidential election, in which Republicans are trying to retain and the Democrats to regain control of the White House.

The atomic revolution, which has confronted all major governments with major adjustments in their policies, and a new political and economic offensive by the Communist powers for control of the uncommitted or neutral nations.

These two events, involving not only the political control of the most powerful nation in the free world but the balance of power in the world struggle with communism, have sharpened and distorted all comments on the subject and raised a number of specific questions.

TWO CONTRADICTORY ANSWERS

Have the President's illnesses affected the efficient conduct of the Nation's business? Has the Eisenhower staff system strengthened the institution of the Presidency to the point where it can make up for his prolonged absences from the White House?

So far, the public has been given two contradictory and politically inspired answers to these questions. They are:

1. The official administration answer is that the President's illness have not affected the efficient operation of the Executive. But this answer contains an obvious contradiction.

When the President was well, his closest associates made a great deal, and justifiably, of the profound effect of his character and personality on administration leadership, particularly in the deliberations of the National Security Council, the Cabinet and the Tuesday morning meeting with Republican legislative leaders.

When the President was unable through illness to carry on these personal and institutional metings, however, the same officials maintained that the President's absence did not affect the administration's efficient conduct of business.

2. The Democratic line has been equally contradictory. The Democrats have tended to argue from the first that General Eisenhower was an absentee President a good deal of the time, even when he was well, and that he relied almost wholly on his White House staff and Cabinet. But when he was taken out of action, they rejected the argument that the Cabinet could carry on effectively and contended that his loss tended to cripple the Government.

PRESIDENCY STRENGTHENED

No reporter can say with assurance where the truth lies between these two points of view, especially since the administration is not in a mood to cooperate with anybody trying to get at the facts. But some points are fairly obvious, among them are the following:

This administration has strengthened the institution of the Presidency by more effective staff work in the White House office headed by former Gov. Sherman Adams, of New Hampshire; in the National Security Council, which is a Cabinet committee recommending coordinated security decisions to the President on the basis of carefully prepared staff papers, and in the Cabinet, which now deals primarily with domestic questions and has, at last, an operating Cabinet secretariat.

In the first 115 weeks of this administration, the National Security Council met 115 times, usually for about 2 hours each time, with the President in the chair. During that period before the President's heart attack it reduced to writing basic security policies that undoubtedly continue to provide policy guidance to the administration leaders during the President's absence.

From the start, the President gave extraordinary power to Governor Adams to bring questions to the point of decision, just as he had given unusual power to his wartime Chief of Staff, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, and his North Atlantic Treaty Organization and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Al Gruenther.

He gave similar latitude to his Cabinet members, just as he gave wide latitude to his theater commanders in the war.

Meanwhile, an elaborate system of secretaries, special assistants, and administrative aids was established to try to keep up with the rapid growth of the President's responsibilities. A competent staff secretary, Col. Andrew J. Goodpaster, was appointed to supervise the paperwork and maintain personal contact for the President with the Pentagon.

THE NEW AND THE OLD

It is generally agreed here that these things were all to the good, that they were necessary and useful refinements of the system that was originally put into operation at the White House in the late forties after years of prodding by the late James Forrestal.

A sharp distinction should be made, however, between the operation of this system on the administration of established policies, which the President had personally reviewed and settled, and the effectiveness of the system in producing new policies or modifications of old policies when the President is absent.

The Cabinet can carry on, for example, the established policy of this administration toward Latin America or Japan or Canada. Everybody knows what it is: the policies have been reduced to writing and kept up to date.

It is the range of new problems—created by the new weapons, the new post-Stalin, posthydrogen bomb policies in Moscow and Peiping, the rising strength and importance of the neutral nations and the new political and legislative factors on Capitol Hill—that highlights the absence of the President.

What happens when a fundamental question such as United States disarmament policy has to be hammered out without the personal participation of the President?

What happens when sincere differences between the Army, Navy, and Air Force over their missions and their development and use of the new atomic weapons and guided missiles reaches such a point that official documents are leaked out of the Pentagon to bring public opinion into the dispute?

Is it reasonable to suppose that the President's personal intervention was not missed last Tuesday in the White House when the legislative leaders came to discuss the $1,100,000,000 cut made by the House of Representatives in the administration's foreign-aid program?

QUESTIONS ARE POSED

What happens when the evidence piles up that the country is still unconvinced about

the importance of a foreign aid and liberal foreign trade policy that the President himself regards as vital to the success of his whole cold war policy?

Who is to straighten out the confusion over the administration's policy toward the neutrals when Secretary Dulles says precisely the opposite from General Eisenhower and then merely proclaims that there is no difference?

What is there in the impressive big black policy books that the Cabinet members take to the National Security Council about the reorganization and redirection of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

The answer to all these questions is that they remain to be settled, that they have been in need of prolonged discussion and revision for many months and that the illnesses of the President have had a profound effect in delaying necessary decisions.

This administration, bound together by loyalty to the President, has been far less guilty than any of its Democratic predecessors in the last generation of squabbling in public. But it does not follow from this that its leaders are agreed on what to do about many of these questions.

On the contrary, there are basic differences about the new disarmament policy now under discussion, about the whole question of foreign trade and foreign aid, about the attitude the United States should take toward the new Soviet policy of subversion, capital development, and political resiliency, and about the meaning of the Soviet military manpower reduction.

Ever since the Geneva Conference, where agreement was reached not to use the ultimate weapons to settle the cold war, it has been almost unanimously agreed among foreign policy experts here that the United States had to review its propaganda effort, its diplomacy, and its foreign economic policy if it were to avoid a steady deterioration of the free world's position.

NEED FOR REVISION DENIED

For months it was denied that any need for revision existed. From early August until late in September, the President was in Denver on vacation. Thereafter, he suffered his first illness and did not get back to his full duties until January 9.

Meanwhile, there was divided counsel within the administration about how to respond to the new Soviet and political offensive. The spirit of Geneva had faded and the Communist arms deal with Egypt had been completed but it was not until January 19 that the President called his principal aids to the White House study to try to settle the differences over the foreign-aid budget. And then this was compromised in the budget and a decision made to have Joseph Dodge, the President's foreign economic adviser, study the meanings of the whole Soviet economic drive.

Some progress was beginning to be made on disarmament policy, East-West contacts policy and one or two others, when the President suffered his second illness. The backlog of unsettled questions and the divisions in the Government, therefore, remain.

The price of three divisions and of the President's absences has not been catastrophic or irretrievable. It cannot be said that any fundamental change has taken place in the world balance of power during these 9 months, though the entrance and growing influence of the Soviets in the Eastern Mediterranean is a historical and disturbing fact.

The price, however, has been delay and a sense of uncertainty about the leadership of the United States. The administration has reacted by saying that America's prestige is higher than at any time since the war, that European union is closer than ever in history and that the Government, despite the President's illness, has lost none of its effectiveness.

All a reporter can do is check these observations with rsponsible officials and diplomats. What he finds is simply that they do not believe it. In fact they seem to be more conscious of the value of the President's leadership than many of his associates.

They think, in short, that the President is sorely missed, that his relations with Congress and with other governments have deteriorated, and that no amount of staff work or orderly committee analysis makes up for the unremitting leadership of the President in the White House.

## UNCONTROLLED USE OF ATOMIC REACTORS SHOULD HALT UNTIL FULL EFFECT OF RADIATION ON HUMAN HEALTH CAN BE STUDIED FURTHER

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, all of us have been both interested and disturbed by the recent report of the National Academy of Sciences concerning the impact on health and longevity of radioactive materials. This is of great concern because the report announced flatly that radiation, no matter how small the dose, shortens human life.

This is nothing to trifle with, to be casual about, Mr. President. Man is challenging the cosmic, he is invading the unknown realms of the universe, when he unleashes radioactive forces. Thus, it seems to me imperative that no atomic reactors be built for civilian purposes, and by private organizations, until we can learn a great deal more than we know today about what radiation can do to human beings in the way of adverse effects.

Even the Government itself should go slow in undertaking such projects, while there exists the slightest peril that the result could be unfortunate for the propagation of the human race. This is not a new worry with me, Mr. President, something which dates only from the release of the National Academy of Sciences report this month. Half a year ago, in a brochure written for the Public Affairs Committee under the title "Our Natural Resources and Their Conservation," I warned:

The production of nuclear fuel yields the most dangerous refuse ever known. A cupful of this material, even after cooling for 3 months, can be at least 750 times more radioactive than radium and, of course, fatal to man or beast. If atomic reactors become numerous, this industry could release 250,000 gallons of the lethal fluid each day by the year 2000. There then would be only one place remotely safe to dump it, and that would be the ocean. Some oceanologists fear this would contaminate all fish native to salt water, making them unfit, for food. Bathing in the surf might also be hazardous. Unless waste material from nuclear production can be safely disposed of, a Frankenstein's monster could be the companion of a marvelous resource which is still in its infancy.

So that the health of mankind can be guarded—and so that the human race may be preserved—I therefore urge that all future use of atomic reactors as a source of fuel and power be carefully held in check, until medical scientists actually know how much radiation people can absorb without fatal or deleterious results.

I ask unanimous consent to include at this pertinent point in the RECORD certain appropriate articles which should be called to the attention of the Senate. These are a story from the Christian Science Monitor of June 14, 1956, entitled "Atomic Waste Hazard to World Underlined," by Robert C. Cowen; an editorial from the New York Times of June 14, 1956, entitled "Radiation and Man's Future"; and an article from the Washington Sunday Star of June 17, 1956, entitled "Man Versus Roentgens." These are all extremely significant dispatches and comments.

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

[From the Christian Science Monitor of June 13, 1956]

ATOMIC WASTE HAZARD TO WORLD UNDERLINED

(By Robert C. Cowen)

WASHINGTON.—A special study group of leading American natural scientists has concluded that there is no radiation danger to human life from the present rate of atomic weapons tests. This cuts the technical ground from under the repeated demands that such tests be stopped because of the radioactive materials they release into the atmosphere.

But, at the same time, these experts warn that the full worldwide development of peaceful uses for the atom could produce more of a radiation hazard in the form of radioactive wastes than would an all-out atomic war. In fact, this "hot" waste disposal problem is growing so quickly today that their report urges its immediate and urgent consideration at the international level to determine and set up adequate safeguards.

This report by responsible natural scientists should help to bring more balanced thinking than has been evidenced in the past to bear on the vexing question of whether or not the human race is endangering its own future by releasing atomic radiations into its environment.

The report was based on extensive studies by 145 natural scientists conducted under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences and financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The studies were set up specifically to help resolve the worldwide controversy over radiation hazards and to provide some useful data in a field that is beset with ignorance and uncertainties.

BACKGROUND RADIATION

The controversy, which has resounded in parliaments around the free world, springs from the fact that natural scientists consider atomic radiations a definite hazard to human life. Here the issue has not been one of immediate danger to individual health. It turns rather on the contention that even relatively small amounts of radiation can damage the human reproductive mechanism in a way that may produce deformed children in future generations.

This is the so-called genetic hazard from radiation which has long-range implications for the healthy propagation of the human race.

Everyone is subjected to a certain amount of natural radiation—the so-called background radiation of cosmic rays and the like. But, ever since atomic weapons testing began, the intensity of this background has been rising.

Some natural scientists have been considerably alarmed at this increase because of its genetic implications. They have called for stopping all nuclear weapons tests until it could be definitely determined whether or not it is safe to continue them.

These demands have been picked up in various national legislatures and in the United Nations. Strong international and domestic pressures have been brought on the

United States Atomic Energy Commission to discontinue its tests because of the alleged genetic danger. The Soviets, who also hold extensive atomic tests, have somehow managed to avoid this particular international spotlight.

The AEC, of course, has refused to ban its tests, while assuring the public that no genetic hazard is involved. But its assurances, based on secret data, have been received with strong reservations in many quarters.

STUDY REQUIRED YEAR

This was the atmosphere in which the NAS study group took up its task.

The NAS report, which has been a year in the making, is expected to do much to pull the radiation issue into perspective. It is a completely open report which will be available in all pertinent scientific detail to the natural scientists of the world. The experts who made the studies did not have any special security clearance for their work.

However, some of them have had such clearance for other reasons and have assured their colleagues that there is nothing in the secret files that would alter their conclusions.

These conclusions show the weapons test issue, so far as radiation hazard is concerned, to be illusory, so long as there is no substantial increase in the rate of the tests. The radiation dosage traceable to this source would amount at most to only about 5 percent of what the NAS experts set as a genetically safe radiation level.

Instead, their report focuses attention on what they called the very real and immediate radiation problem with the peaceful development of atomic energy.

FALLOUT RECORDS URGED

In this connection, the report points out that when a worldwide atomic power industry is fully developed, its accumulated waste products may represent more radiation than an atomic war. Thus the successful development of atomic energy will depend on man's ability to keep these dangerous wastes out of the network of air and ocean currents of the world.

This, the report said, is the big radiation problem facing the world today and the one that should be tackled with all available resources.

Accordingly, the NAS group recommended that:

"We should develop improved techniques to monitor worldwide fallout from atomic radiation.

"A national agency should control and keep records of all dumping of radioactive material in the ocean.

"An international body should set up safe standards without delay, based on present knowledge, for the marine and air disposal of radioactive materials."

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[From the New York Times of June 14, 1956]

RADIATION AND MAN'S FUTURE

The immediate and larger effects of atomic explosions on communities have been dwelt upon in countless monographs and articles, but what we are apt to regard as the "minor" effects have received less attention. What we have needed is a survey of what our new mastery of atomic energy means for the future of mankind.

With a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation such a survey is now presented by the National Academy of Sciences. It is a sober expression of opinion by scientists of high repute, an expression which cannot fail to have its effect on statesmen who are guiding the destines of nations and which should drive home to them the urgent need of a new approach to the problem of avoiding inevitable catastrophe not only by sudden death but by death that creeps upon man, decade after decade, as he is bombarded by rays from many sources.

We have needed this report because it boils down the opinions of scientists who are aware of their social responsibility to the race and who know how to strike a balance between the good and the evil that lie in our new control of the atom. These men are concerned not only with what happens when nuclear weapons explode but with penetrating radiations in general. They are as much concerned with our growing utilization of X-rays and gamma rays in medical and biological research and in industry and with the baffling problem of disposing of dangerous radioactive wastes from atomic power plants as they are with fallout.

The point is that we have as much to fear from the peaceful as from the military use of atomic energy. Every X-ray machine is a menace in its infinitesimal way. So are the cosmic rays that pass through every one of us, as well as the radium emanations from the earth. Add to this background radiation the rays that come from all other sources, small and large, and it is plain that the world has more to consider than what will happen if hydrogen bombs are exploded in ever-increasing numbers.

The geneticists of the National Academy of Sciences hold out a gloomy prospect of man's future if international action is not invoked to teach us how radiation hazard are to be avoided. The wild talk of monstrosities and freaks that can be produced by uncontrolled radiation is dismissed. It is the weakening of the human stock, the shortening of life, the lowered resistance to disease that is to be feared. The evidence is already at hand; for the radiologist who uses X-rays in diagnosing and treating disease shortens his life by 5 years. Such statistics are impressive. But they must not mislead us into thinking that genetics is an exact science. Very little is known about human genetics. It may take generations to bring about any noticeable genetic effects on mankind, but as we build more and more atomic powerplants, throw more and more radioactive wastes from reactors into the sea, install more and more powerful radiators to jolt the human genes the element of risk increases.

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[From the Washington Sunday Star of June 17, 1956]

MAN VERSUS ROENTGENS

A committee of outstanding scientists last week warned the American Government—and the world—that man must not wade into the atomic age with eyes closed.

The warning, a broad report by the National Academy of Sciences on the effects of atomic radiation, took pains to avoid alarmism in outlining the conceivable consequences of man's tapping the secrets of the universe.

Its most shaking section was written by the geneticists, who had some prudent advice for all mankind. They said:

Radiation, no matter how small the dose, shortens human life.

Americans are using about one-third of the safety limit on medical and dental X-rays.

The effects of radiation are cumulative. There is no safe daily, weekly, or monthly dose—it's the total that counts.

All-out nuclear war could make the earth uninhabitable.

The geneticists recommended that a record showing total accumulated exposure to atomic radiation be kept for every person. They said, in effect, that the world could stop worrying about the radiation it is exposed to by nuclear weapons testing—if the testing is kept at the present rate. Bomb explosion, they declared, is the least harmful radiation source, from the point of view of populations. They stressed, however, that every additional amount of radiation, no matter how small, is harmful to man.

The panel explained the three general sources of radiation as follows:

Background radiation: Cosmic rays, chemicals, heat, naturally occurring radium and other sources in nature not under man's control are a primary cause of radiation. From this source, the average person receives a total of about 4.3 roentgens, which are units used in measuring radiation, over a 30-year period.

Medical X-rays: The average American receives over a 30-year period an average accumulated dose to the gonads (the sexual organs) of about 3 roentgens from medical X-radiation. (Doctors were warned against overuse of the X-ray.)

Fallout from weapons testing: Persons in the United States have been receiving over the last 5 years a dose of radiation that would produce one-tenth of a roentgen in 30 years at the present rate of test explosions. The committee conceded that such an estimate could hardly be made with "high precision."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The geneticists were naturally most concerned with the extent of radiation effects on the reproductive organs and the long-term damage to succeeding generations.

Repeatedly throughout the report they cautioned that all radiation, even the slightest amount is harmful. There is no minimum amount of radiation which must be exceeded before mutations, or changes in the material governing heredity, occur, the panel warned.

Any radiation that reaches the reproductive cells causes mutations, which may result in shorter lives, tendencies to overweight, rheumatism, high blood pressure, etc., or even a lower intelligence quotient in succeeding generations until the line dies out.

The committee demolished the old wives' tale that the mutations frequently are manifested in the birth of monsters. While this may occur, it said, it would be quite rare. The radiation damage to reproduction is cumulative and depends on the total accumulated dose received by the gonads from the conception of a person to the conception of the last child.

Of more immediate concern is the shortening of the life spans of persons exposed to radiation. The panel cited data compiled by another of the committees, that on pathology, showing examples of shortened life spans among radiologists and others who work with irradiating materials.

Physicians having no known contact with radiation have an average life span of 63.7 years, compared to 63.3 years among the specialists such as urologists and dermatologists whose contact with radiation is slight, and 60.5 years for radiologists. The average American over 25 years old can expect to live 65.6 years.

The National Academy's report, while making it clear that there is no such thing as a tolerable limit of radiation dosage, did set a limit beyond which serious damage to mankind might result. "Individual persons," it warned, "should not receive a total accumulated dose to the reproductive cells of more than 50 roentgens up to age 30 years and not more than 50 roentgens additional up to age 40."

PREVENTIVE BEING SOUGHT

The geneticists' report took cognizance of the possibility that presently unknown measures may someday lessen greatly the effects of radiation on both the recipient and his descendants. Experimentation along these lines has been going on for some time at the Oak Ridge laboratory.

Success in the application of such measures shortly before or immediately after exposure has been realized in experiments with bacteria, even in cases where mutations were produced. Scientists are generally in agreement, however, that there is little hope that

any simple, harmless vaccination-type measure will become available in the foreseeable future.

As the dreams of a peaceful role for the atom become more fully realized, the dangers of radiation effects will become greater and the need for prophylaxis and therapy more pressing. On a limited scale, radioisotopes are already being used in plant-growth studies, checking wear in automotive parts, studying the processes in living organisms, and in improving steelmaking. Radioactive materials are also used in industrial thickness gages, preservation of foods, medicine, and catalysing chemical reaction in the making of new materials. There is discussion of the apparently remote day when there will be atomic-propelled automobiles and aircraft. When and if that day comes, there will be the problem of contamination caused by accidents which turn loose radioactive materials.

ATOMIC-AGE GUIDEPOSTS

The geneticists, aware of the tremendous health implications of atomic advances, laid down a set of recommendations which they urged as guideposts. In addition to suggesting that individual radiation exposure records be kept, they urged:

Reduction in the use of X-ray as much as is consistent with medical necessity.

Improvement in techniques for monitoring worldwide fallout.

Extension of measurements of radiation storage in the stratosphere.

A national agency to control and keep records of all dumping of radioactive materials in the ocean.

International cooperation in the marine and air disposal of radioactive materials.

Continued and accelerated research.

The last words of the report may have had some sort of moral: "The present state of advance in atomic and nuclear physics, on the one hand, and in genetics, on the other hand, are seriously out of balance."

## SENATOR THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, because of the vigor, the good humor, and the hearty outlook on life of one of our senior colleagues, the Senate's session today is an historic occasion.

The colleague is the distinguished and honored THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, who has been serving Rhode Island for more years than most of us can remember. The occasion is the fact that he has broken all records and has become the oldest Member in the Senate's history.

The record up until today was held by another Senator from New England—Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont. There must be something about the air of New England that keeps men hale and hearty.

When I say that Senator GREEN is the "oldest," however, I want to add that I am referring only to chronology. In terms of vigor, health, spirit, and spriteliness, THEODORE GREEN is easily the youngest Member in this Chamber.

Each passing year has brought him rich rewards in experience and friends. But his eyes have not dimmed, his mind has not lost its keen edge; and his step still has the spring and the bounce that characterized him before the turn of the century.

Every Member of this body has a special spot in his heart for the senior Senator from Rhode Island.

We see him in the morning when we first arrive at the Capitol. But there is a slight difference. He walked the 2½ miles, while most of the rest of us drove to the Capitol.

We see him in the evening as we leave the Capitol. But, again there is a slight difference. We are tired and ready to rest, while he is still as fresh and cheerful as he was at the beginning of the day.

And I believe we all agree that the social life of the Nation's Capital would be dull indeed without THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN is a real inspiration to every Member of the Senate. We know he will be with us for many years to come, and we also know he is the living proof that age and youthfulness can go hand in hand.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I would not want this opportunity to pass without joining my colleague, the distinguished majority leader, in paying tribute to THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, who has passed a rather significant milestone in the history of the Senate. Those of us who have known him over the years, and who have traveled with him on occasion both in the United States and in foreign lands, know of his energy and his vigor as he meets the full responsibilities of the burdens which rest on the shoulders of the members of this body. As minority leader, I wish to join in extending to him our best regards on this happy anniversary date.

Mr. PASTORE obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum, with the understanding that he shall not lose the floor?

Mr. PASTORE. I am glad to yield, with that understanding.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, June 17 is a day of historic values for America.

The first June 17 was in 1775—marking the Battle of Bunker Hill. This served to prove to the world that America could and would fight for the principles of freedom.

One hundred and eighty-one years later comes another historic June 17. It is a milestone in a human life that covers almost half the period of time since Bunker Hill. It is a lifetime spanning half the existence of our country as a nation, attaining to a nobility of years unequaled in the proud record of this august body, the Senate of the United States.

This is the honor that befalls my colleague, the senior Senator from the State of Rhode Island—THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

As of yesterday, June 17, 1956, Senator GREEN was 88 years 8 months 15 days young.

But while years and months and days are a convenient measure for a calendar, it is no measure of a career or the accomplishments of an individual. There is a dimension more important than time—there is the measure of dedication, of devotion to service outside of self.

Age refers only to the life period of a person. Achievement applies to his influence on the lives about him—his effect on the era in which he lives.

If a life were to be measured by antecedents and antiquity, we would speak of THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN in terms of colonial days in Rhode Island, of governors under the charter; and of collateral descent from heroes of the Revolution. We would speak of his entry into the practice of law, in keeping with family tradition for four generations that law should be the calling of the oldest son. He became a practicing lawyer in 1892.

By the turn of the century, he had enjoyed a full career—as Phi Beta Kappa scholar at home—and in the universities abroad—as lawyer and teacher of Roman law at Brown University, and as a soldier in the Spanish-American War.

In the next 33 years he achieved what we may well call a second career. The end of the period found him Governor of Rhode Island—a victory achieved after three defeats—each time whittling the margin of failure as he converted the State to the principles of the Democratic Party, of which he was the stanch exponent.

It was not common for a man of his family background and of his means to espouse the cause of the underprivileged—the minority, the disenfranchised, those not allied to the so-called vested interests. I am saying this, not in bitterness, not in political partisanship, but merely by way of relating the facts of life as our industrial state faced them at the beginning of this century.

These were facts faced by a man who could have chosen leisure, rather than the sharp exchanges of the hustings and the uphill struggle to make government conscious of its social responsibilities.

Though in this period he held only the office of State representative for one term, he never shirked the duties of a good citizen. Whether it was war savings stamps, or the work of the four minute men, or the council of Defense, or whether it was work among Rhode Island's new arrivals from many lands, year in, year out THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN was interested and active. He was alive to human needs in the State of his great loyalty and love. More than 50 Rhode Island groups—charitable, civic, cultural—boast his active membership.

He has played and still plays a large part in the industrial health of our State—prominent in its business, banking, industrial progress.

Its educational health was always his concern. All the years of this century he has been a trustee of the Rhode Island School of Design. All the years of this century, too, he has been a member of the corporation of Brown University. This great school, which is within arm's reach of his home, has always been in reach of his heart.

And a fortnight ago, at commencement, the faculty of Brown University conferred upon THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN the greatest award in its power—the Susan Culver Rosenberger medal for

specially notable and beneficent achievement.

In 1933, as Gov. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, he began what we may call his third career. The first 33 years formed a period of preparation. The second 33 years furnished a period of apprenticeship. His third career made possible the application of his principles of service from a position of power.

In our State he made the great beginnings of social legislation, the modernizing of institutions, a revolution in welfare thinking, a revolution in the promotion of honest and intelligent voting—and a new pride in the State and the sense of its ability to grow.

It is a symbol that the State airport, which connects our State with all the world, bears his name.

It is significant that in his return to office—as Governor and as Senator—his victories have been uninterrupted and by constantly increasing majorities, representing the valid expression of the affection and appreciation of his neighbors.

The record of his years in the Senate needs no repetition from me. His early sense of war preparedness and international cooperation reflect his firsthand knowledge of world peoples and world problems. He has continued to fortify himself with firsthand knowledge. No journey is too arduous, no research too painstaking for this Senator who labors for the future and does not live in his triumphs of the past.

I wonder what single performance or accomplishment Senator GREEN would select if he were asked to choose the outstanding contribution of his life.

I have chanced on what is, perhaps, a very obscure performance.

But, Mr. President, if you read over with me a very humble newspaper story of January 22, 1917, you may set high value upon it.

It tells of a little meeting on the Sunday night before, in the Providence Public Library. It is under an Americanization program. Gathered is a small group of new Rhode Islanders of Portuguese descent.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN—then not in public office and not engaged in any campaign—speaks to them of citizenship. He praises the hospitality of their homeland, where he has recently been traveler and guest.

And he lays down these six minimum conditions of good citizenship:

First. Knowledge of English;
Second. Establishment of a home;
Third. Thrift;
Fourth. Interest in education;
Fifth. Respect for religious truth; and
Sixth. Interest in honest and intelligent voting.

Today—this mid-June day of 1956—two world wars and 39 years later—I wonder if the best tribute to this good American, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, could be this remembered guidance to his new neighbors, that they, too, might be good Americans.

In its simple language is the pattern of patriotism, the uprightness and honor of our political institutions, the unity of language, the love of home, the ambition to learn, the will to security and opportunity, the tolerance of one's neighbor, and the dignity of man under our common God.

I can vouch that the talk of that night was seed that fell upon good ground.

For the history of Rhode Island is the record of good citizenship written in the sincere service and supreme sacrifice of all her people, wherever their origin, and whenever they came to call Rhode Island their home.

The true tribute to THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN today is the affection and appreciation of all the people of Rhode Island—beyond the limitations of the ballot box, beyond the laudations as a great leader—their appreciation and affection for him as a good citizen, a good neighbor, and indeed a very good friend.

And so, in this moment of a new and added distinction to a career already resplendent with many brilliant achievements and recognitions, I extend to you, Senator GREEN, my friend and senior colleague, my warm and sincere congratulations and wish you many more years of service to your State and country.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I rise to perform a duty which, though painful in some ways, is also pleasant.

In the year 1855 a new Representative from Vermont took his seat in the Congress. His name was Justin S. Morrill. For 12 years he served in the House of Representatives. Among his most notable achievements was the sponsorship of legislation which opened up the great West to settlement—the Homestead Act—and also the passage of the Morrill Act, which established the land-grant colleges of the United States.

After the Civil War, in 1867, Justin Morrill took his seat in the Senate as a Senator from Vermont, and for the next 31 years he performed great and meritorious service to his State and to the Nation. He made his last speech in the Senate on December 13, 1898. The subject of that speech was a bill which was brought up at that time, providing for the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States. His speech at that time was so interesting and also somewhat a reminder of present-day difficulties that I ask unanimous consent to have Senator Morrill's speech of December 13, 1898, printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 13, 1898]

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, a week ago today I gave notice that I would call up this morning the bill (S. 1876) authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States. I now ask leave, if there is no further morning business, to call up that bill for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Vermont unless there is objection, the Chair lays before the Senate, Senate bill 1876.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read.

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, the recent gas explosion and fire in that portion of the Capitol occupied by the Supreme Court and the law library sternly indicates the propriety of promptly providing elsewhere a more appropriate home and accommodations for the Supreme Court, that rather neglected coordinate branch of the United States Government. Congress, having some years ago enlarged and improved the building for its own use and occupation, can well afford to give some attention to the comfort and dignity of our judicial tribunal, whose character and special learning may fairly be claimed to stand among similar tribunals unrivaled in the history of the world. In the early part of the career of the American Republic the Supreme Court doubtless contributed to its success by its aid in the solution of some perplexing constitutional problems, not only by its firm and patriotic statesmanship, but by its thorough and ample judicial knowledge.

This bill introduced by me has twice passed the Senate unanimously, the first time on June 6, 1888, and again April 22, 1890, as I hope it will pass today. Since then it has had the approval of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of every Congress, but it has been thought well not to urge its passage until the completion of the Library and the city post office. Happily no other Government buildings are now in the way. The bill has received thorough and careful revision and will protect the interests of the United States, as well as the just rights of the landowners.

The bill covers a like amount of ground on the east front of the Senate corresponding to that occupied by the Library on the east front of the House of Representatives. The large avenue and street running through the squares to be taken, of course, will cost nothing.

Nearly all of the present owners of the land described in this bill have with much earnestness petitioned Congress to put the question of its purchase at rest by a final decision in favor or against taking the land for public use, which now appears, like Mahomet's coffin, to hang suspended between heaven and earth and, as the owners say, can neither be sold nor rented.

Formerly the land here under consideration was appraised at a little more than that taken for the Library, or between five and six hundred thousand dollars. The ground is so obviously indispensable to complete the symmetry of the grounds on the eastern front of the Capitol that no Senator would deny that its ultimate acquisition is, as I have once before said, as fixed as Milton's "fate, free-will, and foreknowledge absolute." How fortunate are we that the grounds will also be so appropriate and altogether admirable as the site of our temple of justice.

This bill is only for the acquirement of ground actually essential to the beauty and equal proportions of the grounds on the east front of the Capitol, upon which, however, it is also proposed that a proper building shall hereafter be placed for the Supreme Court, not one of great extravagance, yet necessarily a large, convenient, and elegant structure, as the United States can hardly afford to build any other, certainly not for the Supreme Court.

It is probable that Congress will decide to have a United States Court of Claims and the District court of appeals suitably provided for in the same building.

Among other needful rooms will be a room for the Attorney General, a robing room, the rooms of the clerk, the marshal, the reporter, and the Solicitor General, and a room for the general use of attorneys.

The law library should also be considerably larger than the present one, as the Supreme Court reports, with the accretions from the circuit and district courts and the additions from State courts, as well as what may be re-

ceived from judicial tribunals abroad, will bring together ere many years a great law library of rare value.

A fine hall should also find a place in this building for the use of international commissions, for which we have much and frequent use.

The room now in use by the Supreme Court is hardly large enough; for instance, whenever an important case is on trial, where eminent attorneys are expected to appear, it frequently happens that several Members of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate, desire to be present, but find they should have gone earlier, as all the seats are in the possession of other spectators.

In 1789 the Supreme Court was organized, with a Chief Justice and 5 Associate Justices, any 4 of whom were to be a quorum. In 1807 a sixth Associate was authorized. In 1837 the Associate Justices were increased to 8, and in 1863 to 9, but in 1866 the number was reduced to 6.

In 1869 the Court was made to consist of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, any 6 of whom were to constitute a quorum. This statute is still in force.

It is sufficient to say that among the great historic names of our country this Court has been honored by its full share.

As the years go by there is a general concurrence on the part of the American people that the present site of the Capital of the Republic, chosen by our forefathers when they had the pick from a whole continent, was most happily selected. Its genial and healthy climate never forfeits its high reputation. The plan of Washington grows in favor as the city grows older and larger.

The chief blunder which can be justly charged against our predecessors is that they have persistently underestimated the dimensions required for nearly every public building here erected. The rapid growth of the country from 13 to 45 States (and how many more now in the womb of time no one can tell), having a corresponding enlargement of business and representation in Congress, is the abounding evidence of this growth and shows why both the House of Representatives and Senate have so long suffered from a shortage of committee rooms. Eleven committees of the Senate occupy rooms at the Maltby House. Sixty-six Members render services there—that is to say, whenever the attendance there of a quorum can be secured.

Congress imperatively requires every foot of room in the Capitol, yet does not now propose the removal of the Supreme Court, but will first provide more comfortable and attractive accommodations, and then invite the Chief Justice and Associates to take possession. It may take several years for its completion, and the sooner it is begun the better.

The elevation upon which the Capitol stands, while not high, adds immensely to its dignity, and with the Library and Supreme Court buildings situated not far apart thereon, they will form a harmonious group of large public structures on Capitol Hill of unequaled grandeur, and will be appreciated by the American people forever.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire action upon the bill at this time?

Mr. MORRILL. I ask for a vote.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, my personal regard and reverence for the Senator from Vermont make it excessively disagreeable to me to object to anything he asks.

A bill similar in its provisions to the one now pending has passed the Senate twice, and whilst I entertained the same opinions I shall now express briefly at the time of the passage of that measure, to be entirely frank, I did not think that the bill could pass the coordinate branch of the legislature, and therefore made no decided objection to it.

I have always entertained the opinion, when this question has been before Congress as to the erection of a building for a Supreme Court, that we ought to utilize the property we now own opposite Lafayette Square and upon which is located the Attorney General's Office. I urged upon the Senate when the Blaine Building, which is now occupied as an opera house, was for sale that it should be purchased by the Government so as to extend our ownership to the alley between the Cameron property and the Blaine Building. Congress thought proper to defeat that purchase. But there is still ample area for the construction of a building large enough to accommodate the Supreme Court immediately contiguous to the White House, to the departments, and to the business portion of the city.

I do not think the purchase of this large extent of ground upon Capitol Hill at the present time is necessary. I have an old-fashioned idea that a representative of the people should conduct the public business with the same economical and prudent care that he would conduct his own.

We have owned the property upon which the Attorney General's Office is located for 18 years. It was bought from the Freedman's bank, being all of the assets of that institution that were left. At the instance of the late ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, a bill was passed by which we purchased that ground for $250,000, and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] and myself labored earnestly to effect that transaction. It was the best purchase the Government of the United States has ever made in real estate. It is by all odds the best lot in the city of Washington, without exception; but it lies there today vacant, although the Attorney General under Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Garland, repeatedly urged upon Congress the purchase of the ground, together with the Blaine Building, and the erection of a suitable building thereon for the accommodation of the Supreme Court.

Mr. President, I have felt it a duty to myself to make this statement. I shall not antagonize the consideration of this measure. I have served upon the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for nearly 20 years—within a few months of 20 years—with the Senator from Vermont. I know the fidelity, the earnest, patriotic fidelity, with which he has discharged his duties as a member of that committee.

There is great force in what he says about erecting a building which will complete the architectural symmetry, if I may so express it, of the Government ownership upon Capitol Hill, but what are we to do with this expensive and valuable property we now own and have paid for in the central portion of the city? It is vacant, it is appropriate for the purpose which is contemplated by this bill; and I have felt constrained, with these convictions, to say what I have.

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, I regret that the distinguished Senator from Missouri should at this late hour show some opposition to this bill. I am sure that I never discovered his opposition until last year, and we have heretofore had the advantage of the Senator's suggestions in the way of perfecting the bill, which, of course, are always valuable.

In relation to the need of the General Government for this tract of land, the Senator from Missouri may be sure that for any land we now own there will be a legitimate and immediate demand in the near future. At the present time the Attorney General's Office is located there, and we are to very soon find quarters either for the Patent Office or for the Interior Department. So there is no question but that there will be a demand for any land we now have.

I must say that while this bill has been under consideration for nearly 10 years and has twice passed after discussion, the Senator from Missouri did not appear as an objector. I have conversed, I suppose, with nearly every Member of the Senate, certainly with a very large number of Senators, and I have never yet found a single Senator who was not ready to say he would support the bill. I have no fear of its rejection, Mr. President, and I ask for a vote.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, we have all had some experience in regard to the cost of land when condemned by juries, a glaring instance of which occurred in condemning some land down on the Potomac, which we could have bought at $10 an acre, but when we had it condemned we had to pay about $50 an acre for it.

Section 4 of this bill provides:

"That if the Secretary of the Interior shall be unable to purchase the whole of said land by agreement with the respective owners * * *."

The previous section giving authority to purchase, which is a very wise and judicious provision, because he may be able to purchase the land; but this provision says:

"That if the Secretary of the Interior shall be unable to purchase the whole of said land by agreement with the respective owners within 30 days after the passage of this act, he shall, at the expiration of such period of 30 days, made application to the supreme court for the District of Columbia * * *."

For condemnation.

I do not think 30 days is sufficient time to enable him to negotiate properly. It is equivalent to simply saying to him, "You will have to go into court." I think he ought to have at least 90 days, if not 120 days, to negotiate with the owners of the land before he is compelled to institute proceedings in court.

I suggest to the Senator in charge of the bill that additional time be allowed, so as to give the Secretary time to negotiate and determine. That will give him time to ascertain as to the title of the property. He is not allowed to purchase this property until the Attorney General has certified to the correctness of the title, and that cannot be done in 30 days. You might just as well say that you will have no negotiation as to keep in the bill the limitation of 30 days.

Mr. MORRILL. If it will suit the Senator from Missouri and the Senate, I have no objection to making the time 60 days, but I wish to say to the Senator that the matter will be greatly facilitated in consequence of the offers of all persons interested in this property 10 years ago to sell it for a given sum; and most of them say today that the land is worth no more than it was then.

Mr. COCKRELL. But the Senator knows that when parties come to negotiate it is very easy to change the price. The limit should not be less than 90 days.

Mr. MORRILL. Sixty days, I think, will be enough.

Mr. COCKRELL. Sixty days would not give time enough to negotiate with the parties and pass upon the title to the property. There are a great many lots, and the Secretary of the Interior could not inside of 60 days confer with 30 or 40 different persons if he had to do nothing else.

Mr. MORRILL. I have so much confidence in the Senators from Missouri that I have no objection to accepting an amendment offered by either of them. I will therefore accept the amendment of the Senator making the limit 90 days.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then I move to amend, in section 4, line 25, before the word "days," by striking out "thirty" and inserting "ninety;" and I also move the same amendment in line 1, at the top of page 3, and the same amendment in line 24, on page 3.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 4, line 25, page 2, before the word "days", it is proposed to strike out "thirty" and insert "ninety"; on

page 3, at the end of line 1, before the word "days", to strike out "thirty" and insert "ninety"; and in line 24, on page 3, before the word "days", to strike out "thirty" and insert "ninety", so as to make the section read:

"SEC. 4. That if the Secretary of the Interior shall be unable to purchase the whole of said land by agreement with the respective owners within 90 days after the passage of this act, he shall, at the expiration of such period of 90 days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, at a general or special term, by petition containing a particular description of the property required, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residence, as far as the same can be ascertained, which court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to appoint five commissioners, freeholders of the District of Columbia, who shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe an oath, before some officer in the District of Columbia authorized to administer oaths, that they are entirely disinterested in the purchase or sale of said real estate, and that they will well and truly discharge their duties as such commissioners; and they shall then proceed to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and improvements thereon necessary to be taken for the public use in accordance with the provisions of this act, which appraisement shall be subject to ratification by said court; and when the question of ratification is considered by the court both the United States and the owner of the land shall have the right to introduce testimony as to the value of the property and to be heard by counsel or otherwise; and if at the expiration of 90 days after the passage of this act said court shall not be in session in general or special term, a special term shall be held, commencing on the day next thereafter, for the purpose of making the appraisement and ratification herein provided for: Provided, That written notice of the time and place of appraisement shall be given by said commissioners to each owner of real estate the purchase of which is contemplated by this act at least 30 days before proceeding to appraise the same; and in the case of a nonresident owner a similar notice shall be given by publication in two daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city of Washington; and if it shall appear that any owner or party otherwise interested in any portion of said real estate be a minor, or otherwise incapacitated, said court shall, before proceeding to the appointment of said commissioners, appoint some suitable person as guardian ad litem to represent such person in all further proceedings in reference to such portion of said estate under this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAFFERY. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Vermont how long it has been since the site of the proposed building for the Supreme Court was selected?

Mr. MORRILL. It has not been selected.

Mr. CAFFERY. How long has the committee had in contemplation the selection of this site?

Mr. MORRILL. That has been in contemplation for many years.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on December 28, 1898, Senator Morrill died. At that time he was 88 years, 8 months, and 14 days old. He had then served in the Senate at a greater age than any other man.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the remarks which were made in the Senate on January 4, 1899, by Senator Allison, of Iowa, in announcing the death of Senator Morrill.

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

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 4, 1899]

DEATH OF SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Proctor], it is my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of the late senior Senator from Vermont, Mr. Justin S. Morrill, who died on the 28th ultimo at 1:30 o'clock in the morning.

Senator Morrill was the oldest Senator in this body, and he served here for a longer period consecutively than any other Senator. Including his terms in the House of Representatives, his was a longer continuous service in the two bodies than that of any other person since the organization of the Government.

He came here at the opening of the present session of Congress and took part every day in our deliberations until the time of the taking of the holiday recess. Although enfeebled in body, his mind was clear, his mental vision undimmed, and his mental processes in full vigor and activity, which led us to believe that he would be spared for a while longer in the service of his country. But an inscrutable providence, that guides the destinies of men and nations in their progress, development, and decay, had ordained otherwise. So he passed from us suddenly, and his death naturally gave a shock to his associates here at the Capitol.

Suitable arrangements were made for his funeral in this Chamber, and in the charge of the officers of the Senate and a committee of the two Houses the casket containing his remains was borne during the vacation to his last resting place, where he was born 89 years ago.

On some future occasion proper resolutions of respect for his memory and commemorative of his great services will be offered in this body. At this time I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask for their adoption.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa offers resolutions, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

*"Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, late a Senator from the State of Vermont.

*"Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives."

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I now offer the following resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa offers a resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*"Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 5, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, as I have pointed out, Senator Morrill served in the Senate at the age of 88 years, 8 months, and 14 days. For more than 57 years Vermont has proudly claimed the crown which was won by the great and lengthy service which Senator Morrill performed.

Now, Mr. President, we have lost that crown. Vermont does not like to surrender her trophies and her laurels which have been won by such hard and long periods of service, but the time has come when we have to do so. When we have to do it we bow to the inevitable, and when we have to do it, we are certainly glad that the crown goes to a neighbor in our own New England section of the Nation.

So, Mr. President, it becomes my duty, which I say is both painful and pleasant, to surrender to the senior Senator from Rhode Island the scepter and crown won by Senator Morrill and of which we of Vermont have had proud possession for more than 57 years.

Attached to the scepter, Mr. President, are medallions setting forth the traits which have enabled the Senator from Rhode Island to achieve his proud and dignified position, which he has now held for 2 days and which to a certain degree has humbled the proud spirit of Vermont.

The traits which are engraved on these medallions are as follows:

Simplicity. Certainly, the Senator from Rhode Island is noted for his simplicity.

Veracity. No one ever has questioned the word of THEODORE GREEN, once he made his position clear.

Sagacity. There is not a fox in New England [laughter]; this is not a prepared speech, Mr. President. There is not a Member of the Senate who excels the Senator from Rhode Island in sagacity.

Tenacity. Did any Members of the Senate ever know the Senator from Rhode Island to give up, once he set his sights on a definite objective?

Capacity. Certainly, the Senator from Rhode Island is more than well known for his capacity—capacity for work and capacity to match wits, if necessary, with any of his colleagues.

Finally, Mr. President, the trait which has enabled the Senator from Rhode Island to achieve the very proud position which he has held for 2 days is that of maturity. No one of his more adolescent colleagues in the Senate can say that the Senator from Rhode Island has not at last actually arrived.

However, Vermont does not yield in all respects to the Senator from Rhode Island. As I have pointed out, Justin Morrill, as a Representative and as a Senator, served for more than 43 years as a Member of Congress. We now challenge the senior Senator from Rhode Island to go on from here and to see if he can excel Senator Morrill's record of 43 years of service in Congress. Knowing the Senator from Rhode Island as I do, I think he will probably do it.

I now present the scepter and crown to the Senator from Rhode Island. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I cannot let this occasion pass without adding a few brief words to what has been said about my distinguished col-

league from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], with whom I have the great privilege of serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations. Because of my service on that committee I have had the honor and privilege of engaging in a peripatetic stunt, as it is called, namely, that of traveling almost yearly to remote areas of the world. Frequently I have been able to go with the Senator from Rhode Island. I have enjoyed not only the stimulation and inspiration of his presence, but also his scintillating wit and his knowledge of the art treasures of the world.

For example, in Spain, where I wanted to know about the famous paintings of the past, all I needed was to have THEODORE GREEN give me the right direction. I am an innocent person in that field, but he has so greatly stimulated my interest in it that now I have become a great lover of art and enjoy visiting the National Museum of Art in Washington. I give THEODORE GREEN the credit for stimulating my interest in art.

But beyond that, I am interested in his athletic prowess. He told me this morning that the New York Herald Tribune had almost scandalized him by an article which was published recently and which stated that 2 or 3 times a week Senator GREEN walks from his home to the Capitol and back. He called my attention to the fact that on every day the Senate is in session he walks from his home at the University Club to the Capitol and back, a distance of 2 miles each way. That is a challenge to any of us, and I commend him for it.

I asked Senator GREEN today whether he had given up playing tennis singles. His reply was that his physician had told him that he should not engage in the playing of tennis singles, although he could play doubles. But Senator GREEN then told me that because—and only because—the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations kept him so close to the grindstone he did not have time any more to play tennis. That appears to be his chief complaint against the Committee on Foreign Relations; otherwise, I think he likes it.

Mr. President, one of the joys of membership in the Senate is the friendships and associations we form and the respect and affection we have for those who are associated with us. THEODORE GREEN always has been a person for whom I have great affection and whose company I have enjoyed.

On this occasion I congratulate him heartily, and I hope he makes the record of 100 years and more which I know he is planning to make.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, this is a most joyful and happy occasion for the colleagues of Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN. To be sure, we are paying tribute today to Senator GREEN because of his years of service in public life, but also because he is, as his junior colleague has said, 88 years, 8 months, and I believe, today, 16 days young. That, in itself, is something to be heralded, but I should like to use that fact only as a means of stating some other thoughts which are on my mind about this very wonderful American, this great citizen, this good friend.

We have already heard a recitation of the political record, the civic record, and the great personal record of THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN. I suppose it could be summarized by saying that he has lived through one of the most tumultuous and interesting periods of human history. Not only has he lived through it, but he has lived well within it. He has contributed immeasurably to all the developments for good during this period. Furthermore, he has had the courage and the capacity to deal with the difficult problems of the period.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN combines many unique qualities. Oftentimes we refer to a person as a student, a teacher, or a scholar; but sometimes, I regret to say, there is not so much evidence to support those conclusions as one would like. However, in the instance of THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, I feel certain no one would deny that he has been a student from the very first days of his life. Senator GREEN is one of the truly great students of government in the United States Congress.

So far as his being a teacher is concerned, his record is complete on that score. He was a teacher at the great Brown University. So far as his being a student is concerned, I recall that when we were at Bonn, Germany, in 1951, it seemed to me that THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN knew more persons in Bonn than Chancellor Adenauer. One of his achievements is his ability to speak the German language.

He was loved and respected, and the faculty of Bonn University was delighted to see this favorite American return to their city and again enjoy splendid and wholesome association with him.

Anyone who is a student of Roman law should be qualified as a scholar in the field of law. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN is a student of Roman law, common law, and American law.

Besides these attributes, Senator GREEN is to us in the Senate a living example every day of his life. Because he is a teacher and a student, he teaches many of us lessons we ought to have learned long ago. So far as his being a scholar is concerned, we who serve with him on the Committee on Foreign Relations know that he is ahead of us 95 percent of the time, much to the embarrassment of the younger Members of the Senate.

Senator GREEN has a record of patriotic service to his country as a soldier and a statesman. These attributes, again, are documented by the facts of his life. But what I like to note most of all is that, as his junior colleague [Mr. PASTORE], whom we love also, has stated so beautifully and appropriately today, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN really just began to live when some persons would be ready to gracefully retire. In 1933, when many other men might well have said it was time to take things easy, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN was ready to roll up his sleeves and go to work again. He never gave up in his pursuit to improve the political life of his State and country.

Finally, the fine people of Rhode Island—and they are a wonderful people—honored THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN with the title and position of Governor. I shall not take the time to repeat what I have heard about his two terms as Governor; I shall merely say that things began to happen. If ever there was an exemplification of youthful spirit, exuberance, and dynamic personality, it was during the administrations of THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN when he was Governor of Rhode Island. Rhode Island was good before THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN became Governor; it is now really great. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN really started that movement by his wonderful service as the chief executive of his State.

As all of us know, Senator GREEN has been a Member of the Senate for more than 19 years and during those years has endeared himself not only to his colleagues but to people all over the world.

I recall one trip which some of us were making with Senator GREEN. Many persons were complaining about being tired. We were complaining about being tired, although Senator GREEN had been up hours earlier in the morning and had seen to it that all of us had gone to bed not too late in the evening.

I recall an occasion when our good friend was to have taken a trip to Europe. He took off with our former colleague, Senator Lodge, from one of the great airports in Massachusetts. When they got halfway across the Atlantic, the plane had to return to its base because of some difficulties. They started out again the next day and flew to the Azores, and then flew on to Europe. When I talked to Senator Lodge, he said it was going to take him a week to rest up. But Senator GREEN wanted to know when the next trip would start.

I think these examples are not exaggerations of the vigor, vitality, and enthusiasm of our good friend.

I wish to conclude by saying that the greatest title any man can have in a republic is that of citizen. That is the only title we deserve or desire, and Senator GREEN is a citizen in the fullest sense of that wonderful word. He is a citizen with love of country. He is a citizen who has given the full measure—yes, an overflowing measure—of service to his country. He is a citizen who has profound and abiding respect for his fellow citizens. He is a citizen who has been interested in "the least of these," in the underprivileged, in the needy, in those who were without some of the necessary things of life. This generous, good, and faithful American has exemplified the attributes and principles of religious spirit and democratic leadership in this great Republic, not only by his words, which have always been succinct, concise, and profound, but more, I may say, by his deeds.

Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, I want to pay you my personal respects and tribute, and if you do not mind, I should like to put in a word for my wife, who joins me in this tribute. I think it is appropriate for me to say "Thank you" for both of us.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, it is a privilege to have an opportunity to join in this most deserving tribute to the senior Senator from Rhode Island. While Senator GREEN may be the oldest Senator, not only among us, but in the entire history of the United States Senate, I think he is young in spirit and heart.

As you may know, Mr. President, the distinguished Senators from Oregon, Montana, and I represented the Senate in a softball game with members of the press. I must report, somewhat shamefully, that we lost by a score of 5 to 4. I must say that what we needed was Senator GREEN. With him, we would have decisively defeated the press players. I regret that other athletic commitments prevented Senator GREEN's joining us yesterday. We shall count on him to strengthen our lineup next year.

Speaking seriously, Senator GREEN came to the Senate with a fine background of public service. That background included long experience in business, law, and education. He has made, and he will continue to make, an invaluable contribution to the good of his country and the world.

I am happy to corroborate the many fine tributes which have been made to our distinguished colleague, scholar, and statesman.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I merely wish to add my unstudied tribute to THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN. I wish to say it has been a very great pleasure for me to serve with him for many years on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He has been a most diligent Member of this body, and although he is my senior in point of time, if time counts in the life of a man, since I have been a Member of the Senate longer than he has, I want to say in his presence now that one of the great assurances I shall have when I leave the Senate is that Senator GREEN will succeed me, I have no doubt, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where I hope he may continue to serve until he reaches the ripe age of 100.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I am glad to have the opportunity to join my colleagues in saying a few brief words about my good friend and fellow worker on two different committees, the senior Senator from Rhode Island, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

I enjoyed particularly the biographical sketch which was given by the junior Senator from Rhode Island portraying so many of the fine accomplishments of Senator GREEN. I count it my good fortune to have been associated rather closely with Senator GREEN as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and, perhaps in even more detail, on another committee about which a great deal is not known today, but which handles matters concerning the new Senate Office Building. Certainly, if there is a group with a task that requires the most detailed attention, it is that committee. I can bear testimony to the ever-readiness and the thoroughness of this man in dealing with whatever the subject matter may be.

Some comment has been made about Senator GREEN's ever being ready to go to other places and to look to the future. That is one fine thing about this man, who is old by the calendar, but not in body, mind, or spirit.

Several of us were with Senator GREEN one time in Athens, Greece, as members of the Foreign Relations Committee. It was an extremely hot Sunday. The Premier of that country had invited us to a luncheon, which was a very delightful one. Our advisers from the Foreign Service said to us after the luncheon, "It is so hot now we believe you ought to go back to your hotel and rest, and in the cool of the evening we shall go to the Acropolis." Most of us took that advice. Later that afternoon I ran into the young man from the Foreign Service, who was escorting Senator GREEN, and, almost literally, the young man's tongue was hanging out. He told me that Senator GREEN would not take his advice to go back to the hotel, but wanted to be busy. So Senator GREEN was occupied all afternoon, going to interesting places in Athens. Then in the cool of the evening, the late beloved Senator McMahon and I proceeded to go to the Acropolis, where other members of our group were to meet us. About the time we got to the top, taking our slow, leisurely time, we heard a scrambling behind us, and there was Senator GREEN, followed by a young man from the Foreign Service, who was coming up the steps to join us at the Acropolis. Senator GREEN was looking for something new all the time.

From that trip, which was made for the purpose of studying how the Mutual Security Act and the Marshall plan had worked out, we returned through Paris. On our way back we received a radiogram. One of our representatives in another capital of Europe wanted us to visit there. We simply could not work it into our schedule, because we were so busy. Senator GREEN started talking and urging that we go there. He arranged for us to fly to Paris, have dinner, and fly back that night. I was foolhardy enough to accept his challenge, but we went, nevertheless, under his leadership.

Senator GREEN is thorough. He is competent. He is kind. He is a good man to work with; one whose counsel and advice we enjoy taking. I like the idea which has been expressed today, to the effect that he does not live in the past, and he is not content to live merely in the present. He looks to the future all the time. We can say that about him in his service in the Senate and in his work in committees.

There is another little incident I like to remember. To me it is humorous; nevertheless, it illustrates a point. Just after we returned to Washington, following the election in 1954, in which both Senator GREEN and I had confronted our constituencies—and successfully, I am glad to say—I said to Senator GREEN, as soon as I saw him, "THEODORE, just think. Before this term is up, you will have been the oldest man in the history of the United States to serve in the Senate."

Rather disdainfully he replied, "That's nothing. I want to be serving here when I am 100 years old." Then he said, "What bothers me is that I cannot attain that with just one more election; I will have to return two times in order to do that, because I will be only 99 when my next term ends."

Mr. President, Senator GREEN lives for the future, he looks to the future, and he works for the future. He is an outstanding citizen, a fine friend, a great Senator, and a brilliant statesman. I am glad to join my colleagues in paying tribute to him today and in hoping that he will continue to serve in the Senate of the United States for as many more years as he wishes.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I understand that our colleague, Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, intends to run for another term in the Senate, after his current term expires in 1961. That would make him 99 years of age when he finished the new term.

This might startle some people who do not know THEODORE GREEN. But to us, who know the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island, it seems like the most natural thing in the world. I hope he does not change his mind, because the Senate would never be quite the same without him.

Today marks Senator GREEN's 88th year, 8th month, and 16th day. This sets a new record in longevity for a Senator.

But the record I like to think of is the record THEODORE GREEN has made during his 19 years in the United States Senate. During this time, he has been a wonderful servant of the people of his State of Rhode Island. More than that, however, he has been a very able representative of the best interests of all the people of our country.

His spirit, his philosophy, and his devotion to duty are not measured by the calendar, Mr. President. They are attributes that never grow old in Senator THEODORE GREEN.

I am happy to add these few words of congratulation to this great American.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for yielding to me.

Mr. President, I deem it a very great privilege and honor to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues in paying tribute to Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, of Rhode Island.

Mr. President, the career of Senator GREEN is a great encouragement to a mere youngster such as myself, who has attained the age of only 78 years, because the Senator has demonstrated beyond any question that age alone does not serve as a bar to useful service in whatever field a man may be called upon to do his duty.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN and I were elected Governor of our respective States on the same day in 1932, and I imagine that we were inaugurated on the same day. During the years when he was Governor of Rhode Island and I was Governor of New York I was privileged to work closely with him, and to gain from his wide experience in civic and political life as well as in many other fields of personal endeavor. Our friendly cooperation was, I think, of benefit to both States and brought many activities in each to a successful conclusion.

When I came to the Senate, Mr. President, 7 years ago Senator GREEN had already served usefully in this body for 10 years. To me THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

has been a source of wisdom, of constant inspiration, and of friendly help from the day when I entered the Senate to the present time. I am deeply grateful to him for the encouragement and the counsel he has given me, for the stimulus of his example, and for the wisdom he has provided. He has been kindly, gracious, hard-working, and indefatigable, and has set a record of useful service that has never been surpassed by any Member of the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives, regardless of age.

THEODORE, I want to congratulate you for a job superlatively well done, both as Governor and as a Senator of the United States. Furthermore, because I am not sure that I will be here or anywhere else on the face on the earth at the time, I want to congratulate you in advance on the completion of your first 100 years—12 years hence. I know that so long as the Lord will provide you with the strength, as he already has provided you so amply for 88 years, you are going to continue to serve your people patriotically, wisely, and without any thought of self, but solely in the interest of the people of your State and of the Nation and of the world.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in congratulating the youngest Member of the Senate in mind and spirit, on attaining the distinction of being the oldest Member, in years, of this body.

Senator GREEN has a distinguished career; and I hope, pray, and confidently expect that he is to have many, many more years of distinguished service. I am happy to join in paying tribute to his life, his accomplishments, and his character.

Already Senator GREEN can look back to the Spanish-American War, in which he served with distinction; and I know that throughout the history of his country since that time he has been in the forefront of those who have served well, and of those who have made the policies and have executed the decisions during two generations.

The first time I obtained a recipe from Senator GREEN about how to stay young was when I tried to give him a ride in an automobile, when he was walking from the University Club to the Capitol, one day. He said he always walked back and forth; and he also said that if some of us younger fellows would do that, we might profit by the example he was setting.

Last year I had the opportunity of being in Indochina. The young man who was assigned to show me around said he was very, very tired—in fact literally worn out; he said that he had been taking Senator GREEN around Cambodia and Indochina, and in the process had walked up hundreds of steps, and that the whole staff was physically depleted when Senator GREEN was going strong.

Senator GREEN is an example and an inspiration to all of us.

Senator GREEN, I congratulate you, and I am proud to be privileged to serve in the Senate with you.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, although I am a new Member of the Senate with only a year and a half of service as a Member of this body, I have come in that time to love and respect the senior Senator from Rhode Island, whom our Nation honors today.

Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN is a man of great understanding, profound knowledge, and high character of purpose. I can well remember when I testified in 1955 before a Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting over which he presided. The subject was a resolution for Atlantic Union, and it was my first opportunity to appear before that august committee. Naturally, I was somewhat awed. Senator GREEN could not have been more helpful, more understanding, more tolerant or more charitable to a freshman Senator.

Senator GREEN is also a man of great courage with a cheerful and grave outlook on the future. I remember the day when Mrs. Neuberger and I sat behind him at the Foundry Methodist Church on the occasion of paying our final farewell to the great Senator from Kentucky, the late Alben W. Barkley. As we left, Senator GREEN said to me: "Alben died with his boots on—speaking to the youth of America in behalf of the Democratic Party and liberalism. How much better that he went that way, instead of lingering agonizingly in some hospital bed." How characteristic is that brave statement of the Senator from Rhode Island.

In concluding this brief tribute to Senator GREEN, I should like to add the fact that I also am speaking on this occasion for Mrs. Neuberger. Some 16 years ago my wife, Maurine, who is by profession a schoolteacher, was an exchange teacher at Classical High School in Providence, R. I. She remembers an occasion when the teaching staff had an opportunity to meet the distinguished Senator, then a lively and buoyant 72. She still speaks of the favorable impression which Senator GREEN made, and of the words of wisdom which he spoke to her and other members of the teaching staff.

Let me say that Mrs. Neuberger taught physical education and folk dancing. Last summer we attended a party at the Austrian Embassy, where polkas and other lively dances were the order of the evening. Maurine and Senator GREEN cut a lively pair on the floor. I have never been able to dance the polka. Later, my wife admonished me, "You should learn to polka—just like Senator GREEN. He dances the best polka I ever danced." That was when Senator GREEN was 87, Mr. President.

Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN truly qualifies for the description which President Franklin D. Roosevelt once applied to Senator George W. Norris—that of a man "old in years but young in heart."

It is a privilege to serve with a Senator like THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, who each day goes about his duties to his country without selfishness and without fear. May he be among us and among his friends and relatives for many years to come.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am very happy indeed to join my colleagues in extending our collective congratulations to one of the youngest, if not the youngest, Member of the United States Senate.

I have the privilege of serving under this distinguished statesman on the Committee on Rules and Administration. I am sure that very soon I shall have the privilege of serving under his leadership as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

This outstanding scholar, athlete, and statesman has seen much in his lifetime—more, I believe, than almost any other man now alive; certainly any other man in responsible position. He has seen Europe since before the turn of the century. He has noted the changes there, as well as the changes in his own country and in other parts of the world.

The Senate is much better off with a man of Senator GREEN's attainments and talents serving among us. I know that when my colleagues say that they hope he will be here until he is at least 100 years old, they speak from the bottom of their hearts. They make this statement in admiration of a man who has achieved much in life, and who has contributed much to the welfare of all mankind.

I should like to read a telegram sent to our distinguished majority leader the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] by our colleague the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. It reads as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *June 18, 1956.*

Senator LYNDON JOHNSON,
*United States Senate,*
*Washington, D. C.:*

I am happy to join all my colleagues in congratulating THEODORE GREEN on the happy occasion of breaking the record of longevity for active service in the United States Senate. America is fortunate to have his competent, able, and distinguished service in important posts despite his advanced years. While he is old in wisdom, he is young in heart and spirit and has maintained a record of extraordinary activity even the youngest Senator would envy. My heartiest congratulations to a most distinguished and able colleague on this happy occasion.

MIKE MONRONEY.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am very happy to be here on this very interesting occasion to pay tribute to my very good friend the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. I have served with him ever since he arrived in Washington, and I must say that he has been one of my best friends. I have sincere regard and admiration for him.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, is a man of most remarkable talents and achievements. His education was extensive. After going through the private schools and Providence High School in his home State, he received a degree of bachelor of arts at Brown University as early as 1887, and master of arts in 1890. He studied law at Harvard University and took courses in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, Germany.

He was engaged in the practice of law for many years before entering public activities. He has held high political positions in Rhode Island over the years, and was elected Governor of his State in 1932, and reelected in 1934 by the largest vote ever cast for any State office in Rhode Island. He has held high positions in various public activities and is probably one of the most experienced

men in public affairs ever to come to the Senate of the United States.

Senator GREEN is perhaps the outstanding example of a man who has discovered the true fountain of youth. He has been drinking from that fountain copiously during his years in the Senate, and the older he gets the more effective he appears to be in the performance of his duties. Early in life he discovered that the real elixir of youth is the art of friendliness and courtesy. He is one of the kindest and most gracious men I ever knew. All through his career he has avoided serious conflicts with his colleagues and has always kept his heart free from malice, envy, and ill-will, devoting himself completely to the performance of his duties on the basis of what is right and just and for the good of the Nation. Never has he uttered a word of criticism or condemnation toward any of his colleagues; and therefore today, at the age of 88, he is held in high regard by all his friends in the Senate and in the Nation as an outstanding American statesman.

Senator GREEN:

CONGRATULATIONS

My congratulations, sincere and true,
I am extending to you today:
May the happy light from your well-spent years
Shine soft and warm o'er your way.
May the fruit of unselfish service sweet,
The ripened sheaves of a life that cheers,
Bring their harvest of peace and joy to you
Through many more beautiful years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we all find Senator GREEN to be a truly amazing figure. First of all, we are struck by his extraordinary physical vigor and his mental acuteness. But he is remarkable for many other things as well.

When he grew up and began the practice of law and entered politics in Rhode Island, that State was dominated by a relatively small group of very wealthy men who, while they did not run for office themselves, managed the State, either directly or through intermediaries. While efforts were made to change this control of Rhode Island by a few, it was not really until Senator GREEN became Governor that the hold of this group upon the politics of the State was largely broken.

By birth, family connections, and economic wealth, Senator GREEN belonged to the group which had controlled Rhode Island, and it would have been relatively easy for him to have cast his lot with his friends and associates, rather than to defend the interests of the lower-income people of that State. But he made his choice on the side of the people. That choice shows the warm heart which he has always had. Along with the warm heart has gone a knowledge of tactics and ripe and mature wisdom.

One of the troubles with life is that we just begin to learn how to live when death comes along and terminates the chapter; or, as Milton put it, "comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears and slits the thin-spun life."

Senator GREEN has always had a good deal of wisdom; however, he has acquired more of it with time, and he has added to the enthusiasm of his early years a certain New England quality of astringent comment upon life which I think may have been derived by him from the fishing industry. As Senators probably know, it was the habit of Cape Cod and Marblehead fishermen, when they caught codfish, for which they were seeking, to put the fish in the sun and to sprinkle them with plentiful quantities of salt.

Senator GREEN can be depended upon to scatter salt with a liberal hand upon various propositions; and it is his treatment which often saves those subjects from disintegration.

I am reminded of a character in Gilbert and Sullivan's Iolanthe, of whom it was said:

On fire that glows with heat intense,
He pours the hose of commonsense.

Senator GREEN plays the hose of his wit and of his commonsense on many proposals without in the slightest degree showing any abatement of his early enthusiasm. Long may he live.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, when I contemplate the career of our able and distinguished friend from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], I am forced to recognize the fact that sometimes we need the example of the lives of men to understand the things we have been reading and studying and thinking about.

I have many times read a little quotation that goes something like this:

Grow old along with me.
The best is yet to be:
The last of life for which the first was made.

I always thought that was a nice and pleasant sort of sentiment, suggesting to people that as they went along in years they would have compensation which would make it desirable for them to continue to live a long time, but that they would have to depend upon a realization of former things in order to enjoy their later years. Yet, as I have watched the able Senator from Rhode Island, I have become persuaded that if we were able to grow old in the fashion in which he has moved along in years, the last of life could be the best—the portion of life "for which the first was made."

In connection with his career in public life we must realize that he became a Member of the United States Senate almost at three score and ten, which is the accepted normal standard of the length of human life. At a time when statistics and things of like nature would suggest that a man would surely be in a period of complete retirement from any activity, and faced the probability, actuarially, of a very short remaining life span, the Senator from Rhode Island moved into the United States Senate and took up anew a different career.

I believe the most remarkable thing that has happened in the Senate, certainly since I have been watching its activities, is that a man, who had fulfilled an active business life, who had demonstrated his business capacity, and his political capacity by serving as Governor of his State, should, at almost three score and ten, begin a career in the United States Senate.

I am sure that many men who might have done that would have served a short time and then have said, "I have achieved a great ambition. I will now go back to my ease and contentment, which I am entitled to pursue if I wish to do so." But not the Senator from Rhode Island.

As has been said over and over and over again, he is one of the most active and vigorous Members of the Senate. I believe that the life he has lived has prepared him for "the last of life for which the first was made." He will very likely be, as the able senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] suggested a moment ago, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I am sure that his long period of service in private life and in public life, and his constant travels to many parts of the world, have equipped him, as few men have been equipped, to be chairman of that important committee.

It is very fortunate that in the very pressing tasks that lie ahead of us he will be able to draw on the great experience he has had. Some of those tasks involve financial problems, such as foreign aid—and he has demonstrated his great ability in that field; some of them depend on diplomacy, and he has demonstrated his great talents in that direction.

I am glad he is determined not to sit out his years in retirement until he reaches 100.

In the State of Nebraska, a very interesting writer, who was regarded as a sort of poet laureate of the State, wrote some lines which suggested that he did not want to be very careful and cautious about his life. He said:

Let me be as a tune-swept fiddle string that feels its master melody—and snaps.

He did not care to go through the resting period many men can have.

I hope THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN will stay in the Senate, and live out his life here, so that he may be as a tune-swept fiddle string feeling the master melody of public service as his life unfolds and progresses through the succeeding years.

Mr. President, I am sure it has been a great source of inspiration to every Member of the Senate to see the ability which he brings to his high office and to see the splendid qualities of mind and heart he has exhibited which have endeared him to the people of Rhode Island, to all his colleagues in the Senate, and to the people generally throughout the United States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as a fellow New Englander, I should like to join with my colleagues in congratulating the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] upon his fine career of public service and upon his energy and health which enable him to continue that fine service at an age when most of us would like to seek rest, quietude, and repose.

When he was Governor of Rhode Island, I served as speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. We came in contact at various times during that period. Then when I came to Washington I found him here as a United States Senator.

At all times his colleagues have found the Senator from Rhode Island to be possessed of a great sense of humor whenever the occasion arises for an exchange of friendly barbs.

He is conscientious in carrying out his duties, and he performs them with energy and ability. I believe one of his qualities which most appeals to me is his great love of people and his desire to obtain other points of view of a business character and of a social character.

As long as I am in the Senate I hope he will also be in the Senate, because in that way we can continue to carry on for the best interests of New England and also as friends.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to concur in all that has been said about my good friend, Senator GREEN. It was my privilege to take the oath of office as a Senate on the same day on which Senator GREEN took his. At that time, as I recall, there were 13 new Senators; today, there are only 3 of that group of 13 still in the Senate. Some died; others were defeated for reelection. The three of us who are still in the Senate are Senator BRIDGES, Senator GREEN, and I. I am proud to be a member of this threesome.

Senator GREEN has had a long and distinguished career, and I wish for him a long and fruitful continuation of that career. Perhaps many of us are prone to accept too literally the old adage that age brings only infirmities. If we are, then it would behoove us to look carefully at Senator GREEN. He is proof that age can bring wisdom without also bringing disability.

Not too long ago, one of the Washington newspapers carried an article to the effect that Senator GREEN, caught in the middle of a busy thoroughfare during the morning rush hour, picked his way across the street with all the agility of a first-string halfback scoring a winning touchdown. I have no doubt but that if Senator GREEN decided to reenroll in school, he could make the first team. He is, certainly, now on the Senate "varsity," and I know I speak for the Senate as a whole when I state, Mr. President, that Senator GREEN's mental agility is even greater than his physical agility.

When Senator GREEN took his oath of office he was 3 years older than I now am, and I have often wondered how it was possible for a man of his age to travel around as he did, how he was able to keep up with those of us who are his juniors in years by many years.

I well recall that in 1949 Senator GREEN, former Senator Ferguson, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and I had the privilege of making a world trip together. To be frank and candid, some of us were not too sure that Senator GREEN, who was then almost 80 years of age, could stand the pace. We were afraid that the strain of the journey might be injurious to his health. It was not long after we left the United States that we found he could do as much as we could, if not more.

One of the members of the committee which made that world tour—I shall not mention his name—was fearful that he might become ill because of eating food to which he was unaccustomed. He decided upon reaching Asia that he would eat only fruit and drink only tea. Senator GREEN, on the other hand, had no such fear. He ate where it pleased him to eat and what was placed before him. The only member of the committee who became sick was the one who decided to eat only fruit and drink tea; Senator GREEN thrived on his unrestricted diet.

Mr. President, last year I celebrated my 65th birthday in Hong Kong. Senator GREEN arrived on my birthday. There was a typhoon raging at the time his plane landed. How his plane managed to land safely I do not know, but Senator GREEN was there, and I was very much surprised that, even after the strenuous and dangerous trip he had experienced in reaching Hong Kong, he was in absolutely a vigorous state of health. I felt then and I feel now that his wish to live 100 years, and to remain a Member of the Senate, will come true. I feel confident that the people of Rhode Island will continue to reelect him as long as he lives. He has made a great Senator; he is a great statesman, and I know he will continue to do credit to his great State and the Nation by remaining in the Senate.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, it is a genuine personal pleasure to extend congratulations and good wishes to the distinguished, able, and lovable senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

Many generous comments have been made regarding his character, his ability, his vision, his industry, his sagacity, and his devotion to public duty. In all those sentiments I certainly concur.

There is one characteristic of this distinguished gentleman to which I wish to invite the attention of the Senate, namely, his sense of humor and the warmth of his personality.

I was present at a party one evening last year. When Senator GREEN arrived there was a line of people standing, waiting to greet him. He greeted each one with a smile and a pleasant remark. A little later, I noticed him looking at a small book on which he had made some notations regarding engagements. Knowing that Senator GREEN was a great favorite at parties and social functions in Washington and that he likewise enjoyed them, I said, "Senator GREEN, are you looking at your book to find out where you go next?"

With his typical flash of a smile and quick humor, he said, "No, I am trying to find out where I am now." [Laughter.]

In all good humor, he related that he had been to another party, or 2 or 3 parties, before, and was going to another.

Mr. President, there is another place where I frequently enjoy his fine wit and pleasant sense of humor. It is at the luncheon table downstairs around which only Democratic Senators gather. Senator GREEN has a chair, which he does not claim, but at the head of the table, somehow, I always find him occupying the same chair. I must say that when I go down and approach the table, and that chair is the only one left, I inquire, before I take, if Senator GREEN has had his lunch. I do not wish to take his chair from him. He graces it, and I know he enjoys it, and all of us who have the pleasure of hearing his stories enjoy his sparkling wit.

So, Mr. President, to Senator GREEN, who has reached this historic milestone, I pay tribute for all the noble qualities which have gone and now go to make of him a man who is beloved, a man who is trusted, a man who is revered, a Senator of industry, vision, and ability, for whom I predict that the glories of the future will outshine all the accomplishments of the past.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am more than happy to have a small part in these felicitations to our distinguished friend, the senior Senator from Rhode Island. This institution, the Senate of the United States, is one which is rich in tradition, and I am glad that is so. I doubt if there will ever be any tradition which will be more cherished than the fulfilment by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island of the number of years which have given him the accolade for serving in the Senate to the ripest age of any Senator in the life of our Nation.

It seems almost impossible for me at this moment, when I look at him, to realize how really young he is in years and in all the things which go to make up a youthful and active life.

There are two things with reference to the distinguished Senator which I believe have not been mentioned—at least, I hope they have not. One of them is his continuing scholarly interest in the subject of the succession to the presidency. My first assignment when I came to the Senate was to the Committee on Rules and Administration. The first major hearing in which I participated was one in which the Senator from Rhode Island gave us the benefit of his long study on the subject of the succession to the presidency. I have never heard a more thoroughly scholarly presentation of any complicated subject matter than that given to us by him on that occasion.

The Senate will recall that our people have, since that time, adopted one constitutional amendment on that subject, and the Congress has also enacted a statute which changed the line of succession from that which prevailed prior to the date of its enactment. I do not know what part the argument and the long planning and thinking of the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island may have had upon those two pieces of major legislation, but I feel certain that they played an important part. I want the record to show that I regard that as a fact, so that the name of the senior Senator from Rhode Island may ever be associated with the changes which have been made, and I think for the better, in that important field.

The second matter I wish to mention is that the senior Senator from Rhode Island actually accomplished something that every Senator sometime in his life has wanted to do, and which I do not believe anyone else in the history of the United States has been able to do, namely, as Governor, he unseated at one time a whole supreme court. I am sure there have been times in the recent past when some persons, and perhaps some Senators, may have had a desire in that connection with reference to another court. But there has been no other person in the history of the United States,

as I believe, who in a perfectly legal manner, in a moment, and in a very wise action, as I have heard the matter related, unseated a complete supreme court and set up a new one according to his own liking.

I became interested in that subject matter when I first heard of it. I examined the constitution of the State of Rhode Island. Rhode Island, by the way, although it is the State having the smallest area, has the longest name of any of the States. I believe its full name is the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. So the State which is smallest in area but which has the longest name now becomes the State having a distinguished public servant who has served to the greatest age of any Senator who has ever occupied a seat in the Senate. So it is a State having many more assets to commend it and to plead for its high recognition than its smallness of size might otherwise entitle it to. One of those assets is the senior Senator from Rhode Island and his very great service and the excellent record which he has made here and everywhere.

I hope Senators may become intrigued by what I have said about the unseating of an entire supreme court, to the degree that they will read the history of that matter. I believe no comparable history will be found anywhere else in the whole period of the life of the United States. The senior Senator from Rhode Island was clothed with sufficient courage and sufficient resourcefulness to take that bold step, and to take it in such a remarkable way that while we hear about some persons who have, so it is said, tried to pack the courts and while we hear about some persons who, so it is said, have tried to handicap the courts unduly, unfortunately we do not hear enough about the one man in the history of the United States who positively did away with a supreme court and then created one which was more to his own liking and to that of the people of his State.

In closing, I refer to a broadcast made yesterday in which our friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island, participated. I did not have the pleasure of hearing the broadcast, but I was told by others who heard it that the Senator admitted in high good humor that he expected to run again for reelection to another term, which would take him up to his 99th year; but that he thought a moral or ethical question was involved as to whether he should run for a term beyond that, because to do so would take him well beyond the time when he would have become a centenarian.

I cite this by way of illustration of the fact that the distinguished Senator is always thinking about moral issues and is always thinking about things which I do not believe would disturb the minds of many of us. It illustrates to what a fine degree he cherishes these values of high ethics, which in the case of some of us do not prevail to the degree, perhaps, that they should.

I have been hoping rather secretly for some years that the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island would become a senior citizen; and that having retired from the Senate simply because he wanted to, he would come down to a State whose name I need not mention, but which I have the privilege of representing, in part; a State which believes it has a peculiar appeal to citizens after they have reached middle age, so that many of them come down and make their homes with us.

I had almost given up my hope when I heard about the speech of yesterday. Having heard about it more fully this morning, I am now convinced that we shall have a chance to gain the Senator from Rhode Island as one of our residents the very year he becomes a centenarian.

All I would say at this time is that if I am so honored as to be a Member of the Senate at that time, there will be one of his former colleagues who will be present to lay down the red carpet and welcome him to Florida, so that he may spend his declining years with us. I hope they will be very, very happy years.

Mr. President, I join with all other Members of the Senate in paying a full meed of high respect and deep affection for a very grand person, one of the finest Americans we have in all our country—THEODORE GREEN, senior statesman of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I am very happy to join in these deserved tributes to my esteemed friend from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. As he knows, I come from the Silver State of Nevada, and although there may be some slight differences of opinion between the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Nevada on the subject of silver, there certainly are no differences of opinion on the question of gold.

The gold crown which was presented to the Senator from Rhode Island today is well deserved. It symbolizes and typifies the gold of his integrity, the gold of his achievements here and his native State, and particularly the gold of his friendship.

So, Senator GREEN, in this new achievement, for which we humbly honor you today, I am happy to join with those who have so eloquently paid you just tribute.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am happy to join with those who are paying tributes to the senior Senator from Rhode Island.

I understand the Senator from Rhode Island carries with him a notebook which contains his various appointments.

I am now making a date with the senior Senator from Rhode Island to walk with him on his 100th birthday from the University Club to the capitol steps.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, in this greatest of all deliberative bodies the word "senior" has always had a special and honorable meaning. Yesterday the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island became, in point of age, the senior Senator of the United States. He is today the senior Senator, in point of age, in all this country's history.

To attain the age of 88 years, 8 months, and 15 days is in itself a very considerable accomplishment. But even more important, in my humble judgment, is the fact that each of Senator GREEN's years, for the last half century, have been years full of service to his Nation, his State, and the American people. His life has been, and remains to be, a life of accomplishment.

It has been a distinct pleasure for me to have had the high honor of serving with Senator GREEN. Like so many others, I have profited from the benefit of his experience and have found our association an inspirational one.

Mr. President, in my judgment, Senator GREEN is the most distinguished member of a most distinguished family, a family that has served this country since 1782. Senator GREEN counts seven lineal and collateral ancestors who served in the Congress of the United States from Rhode Island.

Mr. President, Senator GREEN has proved beyond question that age is relative and that it is possible for a man to be young in heart, in mind, and in body at any age. The motto of Rhode Island is "Hope." Let me use that motto now, and express the hope that our friend, the senior Senator of the United States, will go on to become the youngest centenarian in America's history.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I should like to add a few words of tribute to those already expressed by my colleagues earlier today in behalf of the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

Certainly, the years of service which Senator GREEN has given to the people of his State and of the Nation are in themselves sufficient to warrant our warmest commendation. But through this long period of faithful attendance to the needs of his constituents, the friendly and understanding attitude which he has demonstrated toward his responsibilities has proved to be the tonic of long and vigorous life.

Senator GREEN is my close neighbor in the Senate Office Building and we have the occasion to see and visit each other from time to time. However, the Senator from Rhode Island is so busy and active in all of his undertakings that the junior Senator from Delaware cannot always sustain the pace of his friend from New England.

Mr. President, I join in extending heartiest congratulations and best wishes to Senator GREEN as he achieves a milestone in the history of this great body, and I join in the hope that we, too, can successfully find the secret of his zest and energy which today makes him the eldest Member ever to serve in the United States Senate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this is, indeed, a historic and happy occasion as we pay tribute to THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN. One of my greatest privileges in the Senate has been to serve with him. I am proud to be his friend.

In spite of his years he is ever young, ever scintillating with rare and rich humor. He is always the gentleman and the scholar, the friend and the patriot. The example of his life, his courage, his perseverance, his character, his humanity, and his devotion to our country has been an inspiration to us all.

A traveler to many places and many lands, he has a profound understanding of the world in which we live today, its peoples, and its problems. Wise and far-seeing, he labors incessantly for peace for our Nation and for all nations. Of noble heart, he has waged the battle through the years for the underprivileged, for the less fortunate, for human liberty, and for a higher and better civilization for all men. He stands first because he has been the servant of all.

We rejoice to salute him today, the steadfast friend, the outstanding statesman, the great American. We wish him many more years of health, usefulness, and happiness.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I should like to join my colleagues in expressing the highest opinion of the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island.

Senator GREEN is known for his great capacity for work, his courage with respect to legislation, and his rare personal charm, graced by a wit that is unsurpassed.

One of the greatest privileges that has ever come to me has been the good fortune to serve with him.

May he be just as hale and hearty and intelligent in his service to the people of Rhode Island when he reaches the age of 100 as he is today.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I think everyone will know that I have been in a most embarrassing position as I have sat here and listened to encomiums of an imaginary THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN. I wondered who this hero and idol could be, and as I gradually came to the conclusion that they were pointing at me, I became still more embarrassed. Then I pinched myself now and then to ascertain whether I was still alive or whether I was attending some mortuary service after my death, when all the evil of one's life is forgotten, and all the good greatly exaggerated.

My colleagues have heard too much about THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN today. I wish I could, in modesty, accept a certain part of what has been said, and verify some of the anecdotes which have been related, but I shall not keep my colleagues here any longer. I have taken, I fear, too much of the time of this august body.

I was very much interested in what the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] had to say about my predecessor in title, Justin S. Morrill. After all, so far as both of us are concerned, the lapse of a certain amount of time means nothing whatever. In reading history, it never seemed to me that time mattered so much; it was what happened during that time that was important. Most of the remarks of the Senator from Vermont were spoken from a sense of loyalty to Vermont, and I wondered whether it was Senator Morrill or I who was the subject of his address, until he explained at the end.

There was a little celebration held for me. My family from Rhode Island came to attend it, and among them was a small boy of 10 years of age, who seemed to have a remarkable knowledge of the history of the times and what was going on. He is a very deserving lad. When he got off the elevator he looked up and saw a portrait, and said, "Oh, that is a portrait of Senator Morrill." Another one in the group, who happened to be his little sister, wanted to know who that was. The little boy said, "Oh, that's the guy that Uncle Theodore sent to the showers." [Laughter.]

I thought that expressed very well the attitude of mind of the rising generation, and I was pleased to hear it. Seriously, the 19½ years I have spent in the Senate have certainly been wonderful, and I cannot imagine a more interesting place to have spent them than in the place where all the affairs of the world are so constantly discussed.

I have been very much moved by the friendliness shown in the addresses made about me, to which I have been listening. I never realized that so many of my colleagues had such a warm feeling of friendship toward me as they have shown today. My time in the Senate has been a very happy one, possibly because it gave me an opportunity to be of service to my State and my country, and, in addition to that, because I have come in such close contact with so many fine men. After all, the Senate is made up of Members carefully selected from all parts of this great land for outstanding qualities of one kind or another. It has been a great privilege to be with them and to work with them, many of them to be won as friends, others to be pleasant associates.

I was glad today when the tributes came from both sides of the aisle, because I have noticed that during the times to which reference has been made, there has been a great deal more freedom of action between men of different parties than ever before during my stay in the Senate. It is a very desirable thing that debate should be based on the possibility of winning Senators on the other side of the aisle to one's point of view.

Another thing I have observed is that there is a great deal more tolerance for the views of those opposing one's own view. We are just as firm in our own convictions, I am sure, but we also give the other man credit for being just as firm in his conviction. We realize the possibility that, after all, he may be right. We do not think he is, but there is that possibility, and we want to give him the benefit of the doubt. I think it will make a great deal of difference to this body when that feeling becomes general. A Senator should advance his argument from his point of view, and try to convince a colleague having a different point of view; but he should listen with respect to the colleague's point of view.

I shall not delay my colleagues any longer. I wish to thank them all. I have been away from my committee meeting, but I am glad, because of the opportunity afforded me to express my deep appreciation for what has been said here about me today.

There is one little postscript I may add. I have just received a telegram, and I now read it. It is very short. It reads:

Oh, pshaw.

It is signed "Justin Smith Morrill." [Laughter.]

That is all I know about the sender.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1749) adopting and authorizing the improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2106) to provide that the enlistment contracts or periods of obligated service of members of the Armed Forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment as cadets or midshipmen at the Military, Naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard Academies, or as midshipment in the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6143 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7247) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11319) making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. RILEY, Mr. EVINS, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. MURRAY of Illinois, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. HAND, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 415. An act for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders;

S. 2984. An act for the relief of Col. John A. O'Keefe;

H. R. 7247. An act relating to recognition of gain or loss in certain railroad reorganizations and to amend section 108 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

H. R. 7471. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., a municipal corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Florida;

H. R. 7896. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the city of Hogansville, Ga., to the city of Hogansville;

H. R. 8102. An act to provide for the disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military or naval material in transit, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8404. An act to provide for the conveyance of a portion of the former prisoner-of-war camp, near Douglas, Converse County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8693. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses;

H. R. 8922. An act to provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services;

H. R. 9377. An act to provide for the sale to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of certain real property located in Los Angeles County, Calif.;

H. R. 9824. An act to establish an educational-assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability or disease incurred in line of duty during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict;

H. R. 10417. An act to amend the Federal Register Act, as amended, so as to provide for the effectiveness and notice to the public of proclamations, orders, regulations, and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon the continental United States; and

H. R. 10899. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 472) for the relief of certain aliens.

## CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the arrival of the hour of 2 o'clock, the Senate proceed with the call of the calendar for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Pursuant to the order previously entered, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection, commencing at the point at which the previous call was concluded.

The clerk will state the first order of business.

## JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 110) directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study and investigation of Indian education in the United States was announced as first in order.

Mr. BARRETT. I ask that the joint resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

## KYU LEE

The bill (S. 1243) for the relief of Kyu Lee was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kyu Lee 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-contol officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

## EVELYN LEVENSTON HARRIS

The bill (S. 2779) for the relief of Evelyn Levenston Harris was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (9) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Evelyn Levenston Harris may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if she 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.

## LOUIS HENRI STASSART

The bill (S. 2833) for the relief of Louis Henri Stassart was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Louis Henri Stassart may, if found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, be admitted to the United States for permanent residence under such conditions and controls as 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. A suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, shall be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of such act.

## CHOH-YI ANG

The bill (S. 2836) for the relief of Choh-Yi Ang was considereed, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Choh-Yi Ang 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.

## JOSEPHINE LANGTON

The bill (S. 3029) for the relief of Josephine Langton was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third itme, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (4) and 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Josephine Langton may, if found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, be admitted to the United States for permanent residence under such conditions and controls as 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. A suitable and proper bond or undertaking approved by the Attorney General, shall be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of such act. These exemptions shall apply only to grounds for exclusion which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

## ANNEMARIE APPELT AND TWO MINOR CHILDREN

The bill (S. 3050) for the relief of Annemarie Appelt and her two minor children, Karin Amelia Green and Sylvia Green was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Annemarie Appelt, the fiance of S. Sgt. William D. Green, a citizen of the United States, and her minor children, Karin Amelia Green and Sylvia Green, shall be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months, if the administrative authorities find (1) that the said Annemarie Appelt is coming to the United with a bona fide intention of being married to the said S. Sgt. William D. Green, and (2) that they are 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 Annemarie Appelt and her minor children, they 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 Annemarie Appelt, and her minor children, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Annemarie Appelt and her minor children as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees. The provisions of this act shall apply only to a ground for exclusion under section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

## DR. TSCHENG-SUI FENG

The bill (S. 3221) for the relief of Dr. Tscheng-Sui Feng was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purposes of the immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Tscheng-Sui Feng shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent resident 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 the 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.

## KURT JOHAN PARO

The bill (S. 3473) for the relief of Kurt Johan Paro was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kurt Johan Paro 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.

## RUMIKO FUJIKI KIRKPATRICK

The bill (H. R. 6742) for the relief of Rumiko Fujiki Kirkpatrick was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## INNA HEKKER GRADE

The bill (H. R. 6955) for the relief of Inna Hekker Grade was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 591) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 609) for the relief of certain aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JANOS SCHREINER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2849) for the relief of Janos Schreiner, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of section 101 (b) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Janos Schreiner shall be held and considered to be the natural father of Miss Maria Lukats, a citizen of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

## LUCIE TOEHL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3166) for the relief of Lucie Toehl, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Lucie Toehl shall be deemed to have been born in Germany.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

## JOHN JORDAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1156) for the relief of John Jordan, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of John Jordan. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said John Jordan 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 order have issued.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## MARGARETE LEWIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2863) for the relief of Margarete Lewis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Act", to strike out "Margarete Lewis" and insert "Margarete Emma Lewis, nee Guschmann", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Margarete Emma Lewis, nee Guschmann may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she 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.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Margarete Emma Lewis, nee Guschmann."

## WAIVING OF CERTAIN SUBSECTIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT IN BEHALF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 606) to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 4, to insert "and (12)", and on page 2, line 8, after the word "Act", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of that act."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

## CERTAIN RELATIVES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 611) for the relief of certain relatives of United States citizens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "be", to insert "issued visas and be"; on page 2, line 13, after the name "Mayer", to strike out "Reinhold H. Meric"; in line 17, after the name "Villani", to strike out "and", and in the same line, after the name "Wai", to insert a comman and "Liesel H. H. Chapman, Aldo D'Amico, Natsuko M. Dean, Lino Giuliani, Martha M. B. Hawn, Anastasia Kerlangitis, Kiyoko M. Malone, Isabella Mezzina, Masako H. Mindermann, Fanny Z. Muskatt, Kinuyo K. Nicolini, Jenney P. Novo, Monica H. Osborne, Daniele Pantera, Ljuba S. Prodanic, Katsuko H. Robbins, Margarita G. de Rodriguez, Antonio Romanelli, Michiko M. Schlottmann, Reiko T. Stille, and Karlis B. Zvirgzdins."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

## BILL PASSED TO NEXT CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The bill (S. 2654) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in the State of Wyoming to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over, at the request of a Senator who is unable to be present.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that request for a moment?

Mr. BIBLE. I am happy to withhold it.

Mr. BARRETT. Will the Senator yield in order that I may ask that the bill be passed over until the next call of the calendar?

Mr. BIBLE. I am very happy to ask that the bill be passed over until the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be passed over until the next call of the calendar.

## EXTENSION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 7855) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. I ask that the bill be placed at the foot of the present calendar call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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

Mr. BIBLE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I am authorized by the committee to state that when the committee met on June 7 to report H. R. 7855, as amended, the committee agreed to include in its report the following statement confirming that passage of the bill would permit General Services Administration to carry out certain negotiated sales which were not consummated by transfer of title prior to June 30, 1955, and which have accumulated since that date. Although this paragraph was approved by the committee, it was omitted from the printed report by inadvertence.

The paragraph, which should be inserted at the bottom of page 3 of Senate Report No. 2199 to accompany H. R. 7855, is as follows:

The enactment of H. R. 7855 will enable the GSA to complete a number of transactions by negotiated sale which were not consummated by transfer of title prior to June 30, 1955, and which have accumulated since that date. Reports on three such transactions relating to the disposal of a foundry at New Castle, Pa., an aluminum-forging plant at Erie, Pa., and of the armor-plate plant at Gary, Ind., were submitted after the June 30, 1955, expiration date. The Senate and House Committees on Government Operations received explanatory statements on these proposed disposals from the GSA several months after the authorizing act and the requirement for the submission of the outlines of the proposed sales to the committees had expired. The GSA was notified by both committees that these proposed negotiated sales were considered to be matters for administrative determination, since the act requiring the committees to concur was no longer in effect. The members of this committee were not informed of the details of the proposed transaction, to accord with the normal procedure, and no official committee action was taken in regard thereto.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I note that the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], who is very much interested in this proposed legislation, has just come into the Chamber. I therefore withdraw my request that this particular bill be placed at the foot of the calendar, and ask that it be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 7855?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "thereof", to strike out "June 30, 1956" and insert "July 31, 1958."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I had asked the calendar committee to delay consideration of this bill until I could say a word about it. I appreciate the courtesy which has been extended to me.

Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Committee on Government Operations which has considered H. R. 7855, I supported the decision to report this bill favorably to the Senate. I should like to note specifically, however, as a part of the legislative record, that the National Surplus Dealers Association has recently been concerned with the possible adoption of a so-called industry-contractor plan by the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense. At one point spokesmen for the surplus dealers of America felt that the passage of H. R. 7855 without certain clarifying and protective language might seem to acquiesce in, or even ratify, a new interpretation of old statutory language in order to provide for the adoption of the industry-contractor plan.

On May 28, 1956, I received a telegram from the president of the Institute of Surplus Dealers opposing H. R. 7855. On June 5, 1956, the president of the National Surplus Dealers Association wrote me a letter outlining that association's view on H. R. 7855. I ask unanimous consent that both the telegram and letter just referred to be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

NEW YORK, N. Y., *May 28, 1956.*

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
*Senate Office Building,*
*Washington, D. C.:*

H. R. 7855 now pending before Senate Committee on Government Operations, which permits the appointment of industry contractors, is overwhelmingly opposed by membership of the Institute of Surplus Dealers. This provision would divert huge quantities of surplus material from the competitive open market to a favored few. It would not be in the best interests of the Government and would jeopardize the very existence of thousands of small businesses. We urge that surplus dealers from all sections of the country be heard by your committee prior to any final action.

BERNARD LEAVITT,
*President, Institute of Surplus Dealers, Inc.*

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NATIONAL SURPLUS DEALERS ASSOCIATION,
*Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1956.*

Hon. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
*United States Senate,*
*Senate Office Building,*
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: We have been advised that the subcommittee of the Standing United States Senate Committee on Government Operations, of which you are a member, has considered and is favorably recommending to the standing committee, the passage of H. R. 7855, this being a time extension bill to authorize the further administration of Public Law 152. It is scheduled for adoption on the calendar for your committee meeting to be held on the 7th day of June 1956.

Public Law 152 is a necessary, vital and good law. The administration of said law has been under the General Services Administration. In general, the said administration of the disposal of surplus property of Public Law 152 has been satisfactory except that experience in the surplus property industry indicated that a more effective program of sale of surplus property with a greater monetary return to the United States Government could have been accomplished if the General Services Administration would have adopted certain suggestions of the disposal agencies in the field and of the surplus property dealers industry having to do with GSA adopting a more fair and equitable and less arbitrary contract, including among other things, more liberal inspection opportunities, proper and more sufficient detailed descriptions, lotting, handling of removal, etc. In addition to these suggestions, relative to the proper contract, it has been heretofore indicated to GSA by the surplus property industry that while Public Law 61 administered by GSA is an excellent law, GSA could more effectively police the disposal of surplus property through donations under Public Law 61 with the result that qualified agencies would receive the surplus property they need and not receive excess surplus property which is wasted and does not find its way into the channel of proper Government liquidation to the surplus property industry and the general public with resultant substantial and increased remuneration to the United States Government. Additional recommendations made to GSA had to do with methods of the type of sales employed.

GSA has never adopted these suggestions or in the alternative has given them so much consideration as to couch them in the arms of Morpheus. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the fact that our industry has tried to show how the surplus property disposal mechanics could be altered, modified, and changed to bring in greater revenue to the Government without doing away with the beneficial part of GSA's administration having to do with open bidding so as to secure the highest and best price for surplus property and give all people interested in surplus property, big or small, a right to bid on a strictly competitive basis, GSA orally and the Department of Defense in writing, have indicated to us that they are adopting a theoretical plan for disposal of surplus property known as the industry contractor plan. This plan being a theoretical plan without having passed through the crucible of experience is being adopted in lieu of the recommendations suggested by the surplus property industry which were hammered out and forged by over 8,000 small-business establishments throughout the United States on the anvil of good commonsense business experience and in essence are a statement to the United States Government—give us the right to inspect, give us a fair contract, properly describe the merchandise you want us to buy, and we will pay more money for surplus property merchandise. In other words, the adoption of the industry's suggestions would allow the surplus-property dealer to take less of a gamble resulting from proper inspection and description of merchandise and thus allow him to make a greater bid for the merchandise involved.

The adoption of the industry contractor plan is fraught with possible and probable abuse in that it will allow for the concentration of the surplus property disposal industry in the hands of a few large business interests and without public bidding by the thousands of surplus-property dealers now in the industry and will be a fertile field for the exploitation of the Government by, if not collusive, favored arrangements.

A staff member of the subcommittee was of the opinion that the passage of H. R. 7855 involved only real property, and after checking at our request found that it affected personal property as well.

In March of 1956 we requested the right to appear before the subcommittee to sustain the statements contained in this letter with proper, good and sufficient evidence and were told that we would be given the opportunity to appear at the time the subcommittee holds its hearings. We have not heard as of the date of this writing in connection therewith, and it is for this reason that we file this appeal with you, having been told that the subcommittee has completed its hearings.

We respectfully request that your committee give us the opportunity to present in detail our recommendations and to proffer evidence that will indicate to the committee beyond any doubt that if GSA adopts our recommendations, there will be a more effective disposal of surplus property with a greater amount of money for the United

States Government as against the adoption of the industry contractor plan, which not only brings less money to the Government, but will destroy over 8,000 small businesses in the United States and Territories—with resultant unemployment of many, many thousands of people.

We request that H. R. 7855 be adopted, but only with proper provision that GSA does not adopt the industry contractor plan.

Very sincerely yours,

JOE M. PINKWATER,
*President.*

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is now my impression that the fears of the National Surplus Dealers Association have been shown to be unwarranted. I am supporting H. R. 7855 with that understanding.

The proviso of section 203 mentioned on page 5 of report No. 2199 is one means of protection against any discriminatory treatment in the disposal of surplus property. I am certain that the committee intends to use its prerogatives to police or prohibit surplus property disposals in any instances where discriminatory treatment is involved.

Mr. President, the main concern of the surplus dealers is that the smaller dealer might be discriminated against under a so-called industry contractor plan, which would perhaps facilitate the administration of the surplus disposal program by GSA, but which at the same time would deny some of the smaller dealers an opportunity to participate in the program on an equitable basis.

The president of the National Surplus Dealers Association expressed his concern in this language:

GSA orally and the Department of Defense in writing have indicated to us that they are adopting a theoretical plan for disposal of surplus property known as the Industry Contractor Plan. This plan being a theoretical plan without having passed through the crucible of experience is being adopted in lieu of the recommendations suggested by the surplus property industry which were hammered out and forged by over 8,000 small-business establishments throughout the United States on the anvil of good commonsense business experience and in essence are a statement to the United States Government—give us the right to inspect, give us a fair contract, properly describe the merchandise you want us to buy, and we will pay more money for surplus property merchandise. In other words, the adoption of the industry's suggestions would allow the surplus-property dealer to take less of a gamble resulting from proper inspection and description of merchandise and thus allow him to make a greater bid for the merchandise involved.

Then the letter goes on to say:

The adoption of the industry-contractor plan is fraught with possible and probable abuse in that it will allow for the concentration of the surplus property disposal industry in the hands of a few large business interests and without public bidding by the thousands of surplus-property dealers now in the industry and will be a fertile field for the exploitation of the Government by, if not collusive, favored arrangements.

Mr. President, I can understand the fears and doubts of the association which are responsible for the letter from which I have read. However, I think the record ought to be clear that the committee does not want that to happen. The committee, in processing the bill, recognizes that there is in existence an established pattern of surplus disposal, which has been worked out by the experience, and that it should be stated as a part of the legislative history of the bill that that pattern should continue.

I am happy that as of this date the chief clerk of the Committee on Government Operations has addressed a letter to the president of the National Surplus Dealers' Association, Mr. Joe M. Pinkwater, in explanation of the bill, in which Mr. Reynolds, the chief clerk of the committee says:

You will note that there is nothing in the bill, as reported by the committee, which would in any way authorize such a program as you have indicated that GSA and the Department of Defense are proposing. A broader bill, S. 2668, a copy of which I am enclosing, might have permitted the establishment of such a plan as you outlined, but in view of the fact that the committee realized the broad policy problems involved which would have required extensive hearings, action on the latter bill (S. 2668) was postponed indefinitely, as you will note from the report on H. R. 7855.

Under the operation of the program authorized by H. R. 7855, it will be necessary for GSA to submit to this committee and to the House Committee on Government Operations a statement setting forth all the facts in relation to any proposed disposal 30 days prior to the actual sale of the surplus property. Under the previous authority granted to the GSA, this committee has received approximately 250 such proposals, of which only a very limited number involved personal property, the remainder covering the disposition of surplus real property. Only in 2 or 3 cases in the history of this legislation has there been any real objection expressed to the disposal of property as provided under the program, and should members of your association find that there is any indication of favoritism or any deviation from the intent of the pending bill if approved by Congress, the committee would welcome any information you care to submit in relation to any such proposed disposal.

Mr. President, with that statement in the RECORD, I have no objection to the bill; in fact, I believe it is a bill which will meet the needs of the Government and protect the interests of the taxpayers, who have a substantial investment in this surplus property, and, if properly administered within the intent of the proposed legislation and in accordance with the expressed desire of the committee which processed the bill, will protect the legitimate rights of the independent surplus dealers, and not provide for any kind of favored treatment for a segment of the industry.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I should like to comment on the statement of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. The committee considered this subject very thoroughly, and reported the bill unanimously. What the Senator from Minnesota has said is in accord with the committee's point of view.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am sure it is the understanding, in accordance with the commitments which have been made in the report and in the letter of the committee from which I have read, that the committee will be watching this subject very carefully and that we will have a sort of policing of the matter; and that we are anxious to have the GSA and the Department of Defense administer the bill in a manner which will be satisfactory to the surplus dealers throughout the country. Is that the understanding of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BENDER. I assure the Senator that his statement is an entirely accurate statement and appraisal of the whole situation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (H. R. 7855) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until July 31, 1958, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation."

## W. R. ZANES & CO.

The bill (H. R. 5382) for the relief of W. R. Zanes & Company of Louisiana, Inc., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ESTATE OF ROBERT BRADFORD BICKERSTAFF

The bill (H. R. 5453) for the relief of the estate of Robert Bradford Bickerstaff was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ESTATE OF F. M. BRYSON

The bill (H. R. 8867) for the relief of the estate of F. M. Bryson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ROY COWAN AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 11205) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Roy Cowan and others was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE M. AUGUSTINE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1963) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Augustine, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 2, line 9, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof".

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Mississippi can give us a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, this bill, if enacted, would pay to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Augustine, of Natick, Mass., the sum of $10,000 as the proceeds of a policy of national life insurance under the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.

The deceased, George Augustine, son of the claimants herein, entered naval duty on April 9, 1945. He was admitted to the naval hospital at Memphis, Tenn., on April 14 and died on April 24, 1945, the cause of death being rheumatic fever. Prior to going to the hospital, he had his necessary inoculations. There is no particular evidence that the inoculations contributed to the rheumatic fever. On April 21, the unit of which George Augustine was a member was called up for instruction as to national life insurance coverage but he was unable to be there, due to his illness. He, therefore, had no opportunity during his short term of service to make coverage. The Veterans' Administration is opposed to the legislation and, as a matter of law, it is on sound grounds in that respect, but it is the belief of the committee that had the serviceman had the opportunity to apply for national life insurance, he most certainly would have done so. The committee sees no reason why the parents of this serviceman should not be accorded the general treatment given to others when he, through no fault of his own, was unable to establish the benefits provided for them by law. The insurance is not believed to be in payment for any particular duty but is an attempt on the part of the Government and the citizens of the United States to compensate the kin of servicemen should they die while serving the cause of the security of the United States.

The committee has deleted the provision for attorney's fees and recommends that this bill, as amended, be given the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator from Mississippi.

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

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9285) to amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, so as to extend for 2 additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared dealing with H. R. 9285 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported unanimously the bill (H. R. 9285) to amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act. It will have the effect of extending for 2 years beyond June 30, 1956, the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to engage in direct transactions with the United States Treasury for the purchase and sale of United States obligations. The Federal Reserve banks will be required to exercise this authority under the direction and regulation of the Federal Open Market Committee. The obligations may be bonds, notes, or other forms of evidence of indebtedness. They may be either direct obligations of the United States or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. While the obligations may be of any maturity, in the past it has been customary to limit them to Treasury certificates of not more than a few days' maturity. Under the bill, a limit of $5 billion is prescribed for obligations held at any one time by the 12 Federal Reserve banks acquired through this procedure. Whenever the authority is used, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System must include detailed information concerning such use in its next annual report to the Congress. Under the provisions of the bill, purchases and sales of United States obligations by the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks can take place only in the open market, after June 30, 1958.

This power to engage in direct transactions with the Treasury was expressly given to the Federal Reserve banks in 1942. It has been kept in continuous force since then by successive extensions. It is presently scheduled to expire on June 30, 1956. Passage of this bill will keep the power alive for an additional 2 years.

In the past, this authority has proved helpful to the United States Treasury in tiding it over a period of lean receipts, usually just before the quarterly dates for payment of Federal income taxes. As shown by the table set forth on page 2 of the Senate report accompanying this bill (Rept. No. 2206), the authority has been used only infrequently. It has been used for only a total of 157 days from 1942 to June 11, 1956, a period of almost 14 years. At no time has more than $1,320,000,000 of obligations been outstanding at any one time through use of this procedure. As used in the past, this authority has in effect given the United States Treasury an overdraft privilege on the Federal Reserve banks.

It is a technique which can be used regardless of the momentary condition of the open market. In the absence of this authority, in order to supply a need for Federal funds, the Treasury would be obliged to float its obligations in the open market or to draw down its balances with commercial banks. Either method might well exert an undesirable influence on market conditions. Such a result would be wholly unwarranted in the event all the Treasury needed to do was to raise money for a few days, knowing that it would receive a sizable amount from income tax payments on the next quarterly payment date.

As used in the past, the authority has in effect brought about a stabilizing influence on the market. Operations under it can be conducted by the Federal Reserve banks under regulations of the Federal Open Market Committee and the United States Treasury Department. Sums so raised have no direct effect upon interest rates in the open market, since the interest rates on obligations directly sold to the Federal Reserve banks under this authority are fixed by negotiation between the Federal Reserve authorities and the Treasury Department. A nominal rate of one-quarter of 1 percent per annum has been used as the interest rate for these transactions.

Used on rare occasions to meet the situation outlined above, this authority serves the public interest.

The Under Secretary of the Treasury has also noted that this direct purchase authority may be useful in raising funds for the Treasury during an emergency when the money market is badly disrupted. It is true that, under the terms of the bill, direct purchase authority is available for use on such occasions. I would assume, of course, that the Treasury would make such use of this authority only as a measure of last resort. Too frequent use of the direct purchase method would seem to run counter to the sound money policies frequently emphasized by the present administration. It must be recognized that the authority in effect grants the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System a means of bypassing the open market. This in turn removes the restraints normally exercised by open-market conditions on Federal debt management.

Your committee received a suggestion that it allow this authority to lapse in order to increase the soundness of money by closing one door to the monetization of Federal debt. It is true that funds received by the Treasury through this procedure enable it to continue its desired rate of spending, thus adding to the reserve structure of banks throughout the Nation. However, the committee was persuaded by the requests of representatives of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors that the direct purchase authority be extended for primary use during periods of lean Treasury receipts and secondary use in an emergency disruption of the normal money markets. Under such circumstances, the committee is convinced that this direct purchase authority can be used to perform a true public service. It, therefore, unanimously recommended continuation of such authority for an additional 2-year period. The present bill granting such an extension has already been passed by the House of Representatives. Its early enactment by the Senate without amendment will enable it to be forwarded to the White House in ample time to become law prior to July 1, 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 9285) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PURCHASE OF LANDS WITHIN THE CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

The bill (S. 3132) to provide for purchase of lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah, to promote prevention of floods and minimization of soil erosion, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and, obviously, I shall not object, since I am the author of the bill—I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement which I have prepared in explanation of the bill.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BENNETT ON CACHE NATIONAL FOREST LAND PURCHASES (S. 3132)

S. 3132 which I introduced for myself and Senator WATKINS authorizes a Federal expenditure of $200,000 to assist in completing a model local-Federal partnership program known as the Cache Purchase Unit of the Cache National Forest.

For the greater part of the past two decades, the people of Ogden and Brigham City, Utah, have united to protect their common watersheds in the Cache National Forest. Some of the most critical lands on the watershed from the standpoint of conservation have been and are privately owned, although they are within the national forest. Unfortunately, important portions of these

private lands in the forest have become denuded as the result of overgrazing, logging and fires. Flash floods and mud-rock flows originating on these damaged lands have plagued Ogden and Brigham City and done damage which will take many years to correct. Pine View Dam serving the Ogden area has been filled with 10 feet of silt in 14 years largely because of poor conservation practices on the watersheds feeding the dam.

The local people determined that this menace could best be met by having the Forest Service administer that part of the conservation program within the Cache National Forest proper. A remedial program was begun in the 1930's and from that time through fiscal year 1955, the local people in a fine display of community spirit and unity have raised $96,023 to purchase over 15,000 acres of private land within the national forest and then deed the land to the Federal Government. Moreover, downpayments have been made from 1954 to 1956 by the local people in the amount of $10,190 to which must be added purchases in 1956 amounting to $47,000. In addition, the local counties have voluntarily foregone their 25 percent share of forest receipts which would otherwise have gone to local schools and roads so that the funds might be used in the land purchase program. Their one-quarter share of these receipts through fiscal 1955 totals $21,291.

The local people have now virtually exhausted their resources and are in need of the emergency assistance of the Federal Government since there are about 20,000 additional acres of critical importance for which immediate action is needed for flood prevention and erosion control. Much of this land has not hitherto been available.

The Department of Agriculture has approved the bill and suggested an amendment which the committee adopted requiring local matching of funds authorized under S. 3132. It seemed only fair to me and to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, ably chaired by Senator ELLENDER, that the local people should receive credit for their great efforts in the past. The committee report on S. 3132 therefore expressly provides that past local donations including the local share of forest receipts shall be counted as local matching funds to the extent that they exceed past Federal contributions.

The effect of the committee language is to give the people retroactive credit for matching purposes the $96,032 which the local people have contributed through fiscal year 1955 since I understand that all or virtually all of that amount was used to acquire lands for the purpose of donation to the Federal Government. The committee states that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the value of lands donated by local groups on the basis of acquisition costs if the lands were purchased for purposes of donation.

The committee states that local groups shall also be credited with their 25 percent share of forest receipts, a total of $21,291 through 1955, which when added to the $96,023 aggregates $117,314. From this total must be subtracted the Federal contribution through fiscal 1955, or $63,874, giving a total net local credit of $53,440 for future matching purposes. As soon as the 1954–55 downpayments and 1956 purchases amounting to $57,190 are deeded over to the Federal Government, the local people have a potential credit of $121,063 for matching purposes.

In summary, the Federal contribution authorized in this bill is more than justified for the following reasons:

1. The lands involved are within the national forest boundaries.

2. The lands are deeded over to the Federal Government and are not kept by local people.

3. The local people have shown a united willingness to bear their full share unselfishly.

4. The Federal Government should protect its $7 million investment in Pine View Dam.

5. There is an emergency need to purchase 20,000 acres of critically needed watershed lands.

6. The local people have exhausted their resources and need Federal help.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate my colleague for bringing this long-standing matter to a head. The people in the area of this national forest have been trying for years to acquire for the national forest privately owned lands within the forest boundaries, and other lands which are being heavily eroded. The bill provides for a cooperative arrangement whereby the people will match the contributions made by the United States in buying these lands, making it possible to complete the program which they have had in mind.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement with respect to the bill and some tables showing donations and appropriations and expenditures.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WATKINS

By an act approved May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), and amended by the act of May 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 227), Congress has authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest in the State of Utah to assure that such lands will be managed, with nearby national forest lands, so as to minimize soil erosion and damage from floods. This act also authorizes a $10,000 appropriation by the Congress of the receipts from the Cache National Forest in Utah to pay for the lands acquired under the act. Proposed purchases must be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission as established by section 4 of the Weeks law of March 1, 1911.

A primary purpose of this law is to facilitate protection and improvement of watersheds within the Cache National Forest on which many communities depend for domestic water and on which a substantial farm area depends for irrigation water.

The Cache purchase unit, beginning during the years 1936 to 1938, was the last of the Wasatch Mountain chain to be brought under organized fire protection and administration. It contained over one-half million acres of watershed lands, above 20 municipalities, and 2 Federal reclamation reservoirs and irrigation systems—the Pine View and the Hyrum projects.

Purchase of critical watershed lands permits reduction or termination of grazing use, assures utilization of timber under good forestry practices, and permits the restoration of an adequate vegetative cover through reseeding, terracing, and similar measures, if such are necessary, in conjunction with like activities on other national forest lands in the vicinity.

The west slopes of the Wasatch Mountains and the watersheds of the Ogden and Weber Rivers, all in northern Utah, descend steeply to the relatively level lands which adjoin the Great Salt Lake on its east side. Water from the streams that rise in this mountain area supports the cities and towns at the foot of the mountains and the irrigation agriculture which utilizes the fertile flat lands. Ogden, Willard, Brigham, and other towns depend on these short and swift streams for their water supplies. These streams are also the sole source of irrigation water for farms. In relation to needs, water resources in this area are limited and careful conservation and use is essential.

A good part of these watersheds is within the Cache National Forest. Intermingled with the national forest lands are substantial acreages of privately owned range and timberland of high watershed importance. The area of privately owned lands, which are not subject to national forest administration, is proportionately greater in those parts of the national forest established in more recent years, as the Wellsville Mountain area which was added to the forest in 1937.

Some of these privately owned lands have been abused through overgrazing, overcutting of timber, and destructive fires. As a consequence, on such lands, the vegetative cover often has been destroyed or seriously impaired, soil has been gullied or eroded away, and the water absorptive capacity of the topsoil has been reduced. Private owners often are under economic pressure to obtain maximum returns from their lands and find it difficult to decrease or terminate grazing or other use in the interest of sound watershed management. In many instances the use and value of these lands for watershed purposes, which is of overriding importance to the public, is of little direct concern to the owners. Also, private owners often are unable to install and maintain the restoration measures which are needed to stabilize the more seriously depleted land and to reduce downstream damages.

Deterioration of the steep, erodible mountain watersheds in this area has in the past resulted in serious flash floods affecting the valuable lowlands. The dangers of this situation were demonstrated in 1936 when a flood and resultant mud flow, directly attributable to watershed impairment, descended upon the town of Willard and nearby areas. It destroyed or damaged many homes, caused two deaths, destroyed the local powerplant, damaged irrigation and municipal water systems, orchards, and crops, and otherwise caused a material loss of property. Costs of removing the mud and rock flows from the highways, irrigation systems and other facilities, and repairing the damage were, of course, large. Similar floods of varying degrees have affected other areas along the base of this mountain range. The lands are also a critical part of the watershed of the Ogden River.

There is urgent need for good management of these lands in order to prevent damaging floods, serious erosion, and sedimentation of a reservoir constructed with Federal funds. They can be propertly managed with very little additional cost to the Forest Service. In addition to the hazard to the people of Ogden City and Weber County, these damaged watershed lands are also a hazard to very large Federal investments. In this area the Federal Government has Hill Field Air Force Base, employing nearly 10,000 people; the Clearfield Naval Base, with its 7 million square feet of space under roof; and the huge Army General Supply Depot at Second Street in Ogden, with 5 million square feet of storage space. These Federal installations cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars to construct. The annual maintenance of these as an essential part of our national defense runs into the millions of dollars. They depend upon the watersheds above the city of Ogden for their water supply.

The Pine View Reservoir, which cost nearly 3 million dollars to construct, is endangered by floods and sedimentation from these damaged watersheds. A flood from these damaged lands in the North Fork of Ogden River deposited gravel, rocks and sediment in the Pine View Reservoir and did considerable damage to homes in the area. A flood from Cutler's Basin came down the North Fork of Ogden River and filled homes on the North Fork with gravel up to the middle of the first-story windows. Several people were

forced to abandon their homes as a result of this damage and the threat which hangs over them. Continued destruction by floods and erosion seems probable unless the land is purchased by the Federal Government and placed under protection and management. The Federal Government is now in the process of enlarging the Pine View project at an additional cost of 10 million dollars.

The need for action to avoid repetition of such floods led to formation of two local nonprofit organizations, the Weber County Watershed Protective Corp. and the Wellsville Mountain Area Project Corp., to aid in rehabilitation and protection of these critical watershed areas. Financed by local contributions, these and other organizations have cooperated closely with the Forest Service in promoting protection and better use of watershed areas in the national forests. They have incurred a total cost of $117,314 through the 1955 fiscal year as follows:

1. 15,726 acres of land have been acquired at a cost of $91,805 and donated to the Federal Government (see exhibit No. 1).

2. Five thousand three hundred and two acres of other land has been purchased and conveyed to the United States at a loss of $4,218.

3. The countries wherein the Cache National Forest is located have foregone $21,291 which ordinarily would have been received by them under the 25-percent provision of the Forest Receipts Act, if the lands had not been used by the Forest Service for the purchase of private lands.

In addition, I also call your attention to the fact that Weber County and the Weber County Watershed Protective Corp. have agreed to make a strategic purchase exceeding $60,000. In fact, they recently have paid $20,000 on 1 option, and also $86,800 on an escrow agreement.

Since enactment of the act of May 11, 1938, referred to a moment ago, Congress has appropriated funds thereunder each year, beginning with fiscal year 1940, except for the years 1943 to 1946, inclusive. Since 1947 and through the 1955 fiscal year, Congress has each year appropriated $10,000 from the receipts of the Cache National Forest for purchase of lands in accordance with the act. Through the 1955 fiscal year, $85,165 has been used to acquire lands for which public ownership was deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of the act and which the owners were willing to sell at a reasonable price (see exhibit No. 2). The parts of these appropriations not used to buy essential lands were returned to the Treasury for distribution in the same way as other national-forest receipts. However, the net Federal expenditure through the 1955 fiscal year is $63,874, since $21,291 is money spent by the Federal Government, which otherwise would have gone to the counties concerned for schools and roads. In effect, this latter amount is a local contribution, not a Federal expenditure.

There remain probably 20,000 acres or more of privately owned land within these watersheds which have been, and can again be, the cause of destructive floods and a continuing source of sedimentation damage to irrigation lands, canals, and reservoirs, and which should be purchased. Many of the options to purchase these lands will expire long before funds are available under the present law which limits the annual appropriation to $10,000 of the receipts from the Cache National Forest in Utah. The major lands to be purchased include the following "section, township, and range" location:

| | Acres |
|---|---|
| T. 6 N., R. 1 E., salt Lake base and meridian secs. 6, 26, 34, and 35 | 1,400 |
| T. 7 N., R. 1 E., sec. 32 | 320 |
| T. 7 N., R. 1 W., secs.13, 15, 16, and 17 | 1,100 |
| T. 8 N., R. 1 W., secs. 3, 4, 6, 7–10, 15–19, 21 27, 28, 32 | 6,600 |
| T. 8 N., R. 2 W., secs. 12 and 13 | 960 |
| T. 9 N., R. 1 W., secs. 4, 5, 7–9, 16–21, 28, 33 | 5,540 |
| T. 10 N., R. 1 W., secs. 17, 18, 20, 29 | 780 |
| T. 11 N., R. 1 W., secs. 3, 4, 10 | 1,060 |
| T. 12 N., R. 2 W., secs. 26, 33–35 | 1,330 |
| Total | 18,830 |

The Weber County Watershed Protective Corp., one of the groups which has played a major role in acquiring and donating these private lands to the Federal Government, informs me that $65,000 could be used during the next fiscal year if Federal funds in that amount were made available.

The Department of Agriculture in its report upon the bill, indicated that it had no objection to its passage if it were amended to provide that funds authorized to be appropriated are to be expended only to the extent that such funds are "matched by local donations of money or land of not less than equal value" (Rept. p. 2). This the committee has done. I understand also that the local Utah groups concerned are willing to concur in this amendment, but are of the opinion, and I agree, that for the purposes of matching funds, past local contributions, including forest receipts foregone due to Federal land purchases, shall be counted, to the extent that they exceed past Federal contributions to the project.

This the committee report indicates will be the case. It also makes it clear that "the value of land donated by local groups shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of acquisition costs * * *" (p. 1). As of the end of the 1955 fiscal year, based upon this statment in the report, it appears that total local contributions exceed the Federal contribution by $53,440. This represents the difference between the total net Federal expenditure (purchases costing $85,165 less 25 percent, $21,291, which otherwise would have gone to the counties concerned) of $63,874 and the total local contribution (acquisition costs of $96,023 and $21,291 of forest receipts funds foregone) of $117,314.

This project is in the best interest of all parties—the local people, the Forest Service, the owner of these private lands—and ought to be concluded as rapidly as possible. Another 15 to 20 years is too long to wait for proper soil erosion control and water conservation on these valuable watershed lands. Floods in that area are not respecters of persons and property.

I urge the Senate to pass S. 3132 which authorizes the appropriation of $200,000 to be used by the Department of Agriculture to purchase these lands. The people of Utah living in Weber, Box Elder, and Cache Counties are not unmindful of the assistance the Federal Government has rendered, and they stand ready to continue to assist in every possible way toward the completion of this worthy water and soil-conservation and flood-prevention project.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Donations*

| Donor | Acres | Forest Service appraisal and estimated value of land, time of donation | Actual or estimated cost of land to donor | Other estimated cost | Total cost, actual and estimated, to donor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Willard City | 1,807.32 | $5,522 | $6,300 | [1] $300 | $6,600 |
| Box Elder County | 980.36 | 2,743 | 12,000 | | 12,000 |
| Hyrum City | 665.53 | 1,675 | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| Cache County | 279.79 | 922 | 700 | | 700 |
| Wellsville Mountain | 4,174.75 | 12,693 | 16,520 | | 16,520 |
| Weber County | 3,085.26 | 7,627 | 11,000 | | 11,000 |
| Ogden City | 3,976.98 | 11,154 | 38,732 | [1] 1,205 | 39,937 |
| Boy Scouts | 116.00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| George W. Swan | 640.00 | 2,048 | 2,048 | | 2,048 |
| Ogden Chamber of Commerce and local civic clubs bought 560 acres and sold to the United States at a loss of | | | 680 | | 680 |
| Weber County Watershed Protection Corp. bought 4,742 acres and sold to the United States at a loss of | | | 3,538 | | 3,538 |
| Total | 15,725.99 | 45,384 | 94,518 | 1,505 | 96,023 |

[1] Estimated court costs in condemnation suits.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Appropriations and expenditures under the Special Forest Receipts Act, Cache National Forest, Utah*

| Fiscal year | Appropriation | Total obligations [1] | Decrease in 25 percent fund payments due to expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 | $6,000 | $5,881.41 | $1,470.35 |
| 1941 | 6,000 | 5,891.52 | 1,472.88 |
| 1942 | 10,000 | 9,904.57 | 2,476.14 |
| 1943 | | | |
| 1944 | | | |
| 1945 | | | |
| 1946 | | | |
| 1947 | 10,000 | 8,890.95 | 2,222.74 |
| 1948 | 10,000 | 9,973.36 | 2,493.34 |
| 1949 | 10,000 | 8,377.52 | 2,094.38 |
| 1950 | 10,000 | 9,995.46 | 2,498.87 |
| 1951 | 10,000 | 6,994.35 | 1,748.59 |
| 1952 | 10,000 | 8,978.55 | 2,244.64 |
| 1953 | 10,000 | 483.63 | 120.91 |
| 1954 | | | |
| 1955 | 10,000 | 9,793.67 | 2,448.42 |
| | 102,000 | 85,164.99 | 21,291.26 |
| 1956 | 10,000 | [2] 9,862.00 | 2,465.50 |

[1] Includes purchase price of land and all other obligations under each appropriation.
[2] Obligated to Apr. 30, 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 2, line 15, after the word "amended", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That the funds authorized to be appropriated under section 2 of this act shall be available for the expenditure only to the extent that such funds are matched by donations of lands of not less than equal value to the United States of America within the Cache National Forest or funds of equal amount contributed by local agencies, organizations or persons, which contributed funds are hereby authorized to be expended in payment for lands acquired under this act and to defray the cost of work to rehabilitate watersheds on national-forest lands within the Cache National Forest as authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture."

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission as established by section 4 of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), is authorized to purchase those lands, or interests in lands, situated within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest in the State of Utah public ownership of which in his judgment will promote and facilitate prevention or control of floods and mud-rock flows or minimize soil erosion, and so prevent or reduce damage to lands of the United States, to improvements and facilities constructed in whole or in part with Federal funds, to municipal water supplies, and to highways, homes and irrigation works in or near the said national forest: *Provided*, That said lands, or interests in lands, may be acquired subject to such reservations or outstanding rights as the Secretary of Agriculture finds will not materially interfere with use and management thereof for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That any lands purchased under this act shall upon acceptance of title become parts of the Cache National Forest and subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to lands acquired under the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961) as amended: *Provided further*, That the funds authorized to be appropriated under section 2 of this act shall be available for expenditure only to the extent that such funds are matched by donations of lands of not less than equal value to the United States of America within the Cache National Forest or funds of equal amount contributed by local agencies, organizations or persons, which contributed funds are hereby authorized to be expended in payment for lands acquired under this act and to defray the cost of work to rehabilitate watersheds on national-forest lands within the Cache National Forest as authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $200,000 which shall remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

## APPOINTMENT OF TWO UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS FOR CUMBERLAND, GA., NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The bill (S. 3180) to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of 2 United States commissioners for Cumberland, Ga., National Historical Park was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I believe I can make an explanation of the bill. It was reported from the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It provides for the appointment of two United States Commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. The park is located in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. The United States district court for Kentucky will appoint one commissioner and the courts of eastern Tennessee and western Virginia will appoint the other.

The park did not exist when section 631 of title 28 was enacted, providing for commissioners in certain named parks. It was necessary to provide for it by this particular measure.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator from Nevada. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.*, That section 631 (a) of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the third paragraph of such section the following new paragraph:

"Two United States commissioners may be appointed for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. One, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to the portion of the park situated in Kentucky, shall be appointed by the District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky; the other, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to the portion of the park situated in Tennessee and Virginia, shall be appointed by joint action of the District Courts for the Eastern District of Tennessee and the Western District of Virginia."

## BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2691) for the relief of Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed to the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

## WALTER C. JORDAN AND ELTON W. JOHNSON

The bill (S. 3945) for the relief of Walter C. Jordan and Elton W. Johnson was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, 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 moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to Walter C. Jordan, of Pryor, Okla., the sum of $303 and to Elton W. Johnson, of Chelsea, Okla., the sum of $67, which amounts represent the estimated costs of replacement of two abstracts of title and duplicates of two mortgagee's title insurance policies, belonging to the above-named individuals and which abstracts and original policies were destroyed when the mail bag in which they were being dispatched by the Postal Transportation Service slid under the wheels of the train at Pryor, Okla., on or about May 3, 1954: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts 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 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.

## ESTATE OF RENE WEIL

The bill (H. R. 2709) for the relief of the estate of Rene Weil was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MRS. ZELLA K. THISSELL

The bill (H. R. 3373) for the relief of Mrs. Zella K. Thissell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## EUGENE G. ARETZ

The bill (H. R. 7373) for the relief of Eugene G. Aretz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CLYDE R. STEVENS

The bill (H. R. 8041) for the relief of Clyde R. Stevens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SGT. AND MRS. HERBERT G. HERMAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3150) for the relief of Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Herman, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", where it appears the second time, to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$5,361.19" and, on page 2, line 4, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof", so as to make the bill read:

*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 Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Herman, of Las Cruces, N. Mex., the sum of $5,361.19. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claims of the said Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Herman against the United States for compensation for the death of their minor child, Herbert G. Herman, Jr., who was fatally injured as the result of being struck by a United States Army vehicle on March 13, 1953, in Gradignan, France, and reimbursement for burial and other expenses incurred by the said Sergeant and Mrs. Herman as a result of such death: *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 amendments were agreed to.

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

## WILLIAM MARTIN, OF TOK JUNCTION, ALASKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 906) for the relief of William Martin, of Tok Junction, Alaska, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "of," where it appears the first time, to strike out "$1,135" and insert "$1,080" and on page 2, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. CHARLES C. PHILLIPS

The bill (S. 1798) for the relief of Mrs. Charles C. Phillips was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, this bill would pay the sum of $10,000 to the widow of a man who while serving with the Corps of Engineers was loaned, along with two other persons, to a Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee and who, while serving in that capacity, performed exemplary services resulting in a reduction of expenditures of nearly $500 million to the United States. The nature of the services of the claimant is attested to by the junior Senator from Louisiana, Senator LONG, who served as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the military public works bill during the period when Mr. Phillips performed his services for the legislative branch.

Had this claimant been in the executive branch of the Government and performed similar meritorious service, he would have been eligible for a monetary award under the Government Employees Incentive Awards Act. However, since the services which he performed were for the legislative rather than the executive branch of the Government, the claimant could not receive compensation under that act. Consequently, this legislation represents the only method by which the meritorious services of this individual may be adequately recognized.

Since the approval of this bill is primarily a matter for consideration of the legislative branch the Civil Service Commission and the Department of the Army prefer to make no recommendation with respect to its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 5, after $500,000,000," to insert a colon and "*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", so as to make the bill read:

*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 Mrs. Charles C. Phillips of Vicksburg, Miss., the sum of $10,000 as an extraordinary monetary award for special services rendered to the United States by her husband, the late Charles C. Phillips, during June and July 1952, at which time, while employed by the Department of Defense, he was on loan to and rendered outstanding service for a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which subcommittee, following detailed hearings and an intensive study to which Mr. Phillips contributed greatly, recommended, and was instrumental in the eventual reduction of the Military and Naval Construction Act of $500 million: *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 such not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

DR. SHAN YAH GIN

The bill (S. 2804) for the relief of Dr. Shan Yah Gin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Shan Yah Gin 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.

ROSETTA ITTNER

The bill (S. 2839) for the relief of Rosetta Ittner was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act Rosetta Ittner may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

JOSEF KRANZ

The bill (S. 3232) for the relief of Josef Kranz was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Josef Kranz may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

MRS. MARIA (SCHANDL) COTE

The bill (S. 3292) for the relief of Mrs. Maria (Schandl) Cote was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Maria (Schandl) Cote may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption 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.

ZYGMUNT SOBOTA

The bill (S. 3380) for the relief of Zygmunt Sobota was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (9) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Zygmunt Sobota may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That 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 the enactment of this act.

THERESIA SCHNEIDER

The bill (S. 3522) for the relief of Theresia Schneider was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Theresia Schneider may, if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States, deems necessary to impose. A suitable or proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, shall be given by or on behalf of the said Theresia Schneider in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as bonds or undertakings given under section 213 of such act: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of such act known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

GIOVANNA SCANO

The bill (H. R. 1410) for the relief of Giovanna Scano was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 592) for the relief of certain aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, after line 10, to insert:

SEC. 3. Within 6 months immediately following the effective date of this act, Sirijo Tanfara may file an application for adjustment of his immigration status under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 403; 68 Stat. 1045), notwithstanding his status at the time of entry into the United States.

The amendment was agreed to .

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

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6888) to amend the act of September 3, 1954, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, by request——

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I withhold my request and will yield to the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS].

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I think I am entitled to 5 minutes, under the rule, even though the bill may be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah may proceed.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, this measure has to do with a situation which exists in the West wherein herd masters in that area have to have foreign help to manage their herds. We call this the sheepherders' bill.

This measure is very much needed by sheep raisers in the Intermountain States who employ large numbers of sheepherders. The persons provided for in the bill would be immigrants who would help solve the problems which now confront the sheep raisers.

Since it is an immigration bill, I wanted to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that it constitutes in no way an immigration program for this year. The President of the United States, in his message to Congress early this year, called attention to the need for some amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, amendments which he felt were reasonable and should be adopted by Congress. I introduced four bills to cover the recommendations made by the President.

Hearings have been held on the bills. In fact, the hearings started last November on the general subject of amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

A year ago last May—in May 1955, to be exact—I introduced a bill to amend the Refugee Act of 1953. The proposed amendments were suggested by the Administrator of the Refugee Act, in the State Department. I felt that they were sound amendments and should have been adopted. Numerous hearings have been held on this particular bill and on other bills which were introduced for the purpose of amending the Refugee Act. Nothing has resulted from those hearings except the hearing records. No progress has actually been made to secure the amendments proposed.

I serve notice now that, so far as the administration is concerned, it is still greatly to the advantage of this country, as a matter of national policy, that the program suggested by the President to amend the Refugee Act and the Immigration and Nationality Act be adopted. I urge Senators, especially the members of the Committee on the Judiciary, to secure the fulfillment of this program.

I have called attention to the program in connection with the bill now under consideration. The so-called sheepherders immigration bill is not a program. It is merely designed to alleviate a particular situation within the United States. I am very much in favor of it, and I hope it will be finally adopted.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, by request, I suggest that the bill go over until the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over until the next call of the calendar.

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RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 605) for the relief of certain aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the name "Karady", where it appears the second time, to strike out "Anesti N. Baicousheff,"; in line 7, after the name "Lauria", to strike out "Katherine Pui King Loo (Feun), Lindson Feun, Lindgoy Feun, Amie Feun,"; and on page 3, line 18, after the word "residence", to strike out "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" and insert "as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees, and their past membership in the classes defined in section 212 (a) (28) of the said act of which the Attorney General has knowledge prior to the date of the enactment of this act shall not hereafter be a cause for their exclusion from the United States."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

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CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8634) to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in North Carolina to the city of Charlotte, N. C., which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with an amendment, on page 2, line 4, after the word "Congress", to strike out "(62 Stat. 770. 350)" and insert "(62 Stat. 350)".

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

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EFFECTS OF ACTS OF CONGRESS ON STATE LAWS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3143) to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Over by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

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CONVEYANCE OF TRIBAL LANDS OF THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYO., TO THE UNITED STATES

The bill (S. 3467) to authorize the conveyance of tribal lands from the Shoshone Indian Tribe and the Arapahoe Indian Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, to the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Over, by request.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada amend his request so as to have the bill go over to the next call of the calendar?

Mr. BIBLE. I shall be happy to amend my request so as to have the bill go over until the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over until the next call of the calendar.

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PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS REGARDING CERTAIN TYPES OF TEXTILE LOOMS

The bill (S. 2881) to direct the Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to the number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a State-by-State basis was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the bill requires the Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to the number of certain types of cotton, synthetic, wool, and blended textile looms in place and in operation in the various States.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the bill provides that the Secretary of Commerce collect and publish annually, by States, statistics on the number of cotton, synthetic, wool, and blended textile looms in place and in operation.

Statistical data of the kind to be provided would be helpful to many States wherein there is a density of textile mills. The lack of such data has had an adverse effect on the economy of such States under certain circumstances.

The cost of collecting and providing the data would be small as compared with the benefits to be derived.

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

Mr. BARRETT. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.*, That subchapter 3 of chapter 3 of title 13 of the United States Code, as amended, is amended by adding after section 103 a new section as follows:

"SEC. 104. Statistics on textile looms in place and in operation

"(a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to collect and publish annually statistics as to the number of the following types of textile looms in place and in operation on a State-by-State basis: (1) cotton, (2) synthetic, (3) wool, and (4) blended. Such statistics shall be published in bulletin form and distributed in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

SEC. 2. The analysis of subchapter 3 of chapter 3 of title 13 of the United States Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"104. Statistics on textile looms in place and in operation."

## SPECIAL CANCELING STAMPS TO ENCOURAGE REGISTRATION FOR VOTING IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

The bill (S. 3215) authorizing the Postmaster General to provide for the use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage registration for voting in general elections was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to encourage the general public on a continuing basis during election years to register, so that a greater number will be qualified to vote in the general election.

The general apathy of the public toward our national elections has long been of concern to both major political parties and to all who are interested in a more representative Government. It is believed that public notice of the type proposed in the proposed legislation will have a worthwhile effect on the general public.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to provide for the use in each first- and second-class post office, during the period beginning on February 1 and ending on September 30 of each even numbered year, of a special canceling stamp or postmarking die bearing the legend "Are you registered to vote?"

## DETENTION OF MAIL FOR TEMPORARY PERIODS IN CERTAIN CASES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 9842) to authorize the Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Over by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

## EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING REPORT BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT—RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The resolution (S. Res. 286) providing for an additional extension of time for filing a report by the Subcommittee on Disarmament was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

## LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS, 1957—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 11473) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 1957, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, this is obviously not calendar business. It will be taken up by motion, possibly today. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

## EXTENSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 9852) to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

This concludes the call of the calendar.

## RECOGNITION OF POSTAL AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the establishment of a definitive policy with respect to employee-management relations in the Federal civil service is a sound and also a desirable objective of Federal employee organizations. It should be productive of substantial benefit to the Government as well as be advantageous to the employees.

Objections which have been raised to this type of legislation seem to be overdrawn and not consistent with industrial experience or with the Government's own policy concerning labor relations in industry. The purpose of such a bill as S. 3593 or of S. 1191, which I cosponsored, has been termed unnecessary, and the practices for which it provides have been represented as being likely to retard efficient personnel management. The accuracy of such forebodings impresses me as questionable.

Certainly the formulation of a policy and program which will bring Government employees and management into closer harmony and create better understanding of mutual problems is neither superfluous nor undesirable. On the contrary, I look upon it as essential to the development of good personnel relations in the Government service.

Basically the employer-employee relationship in the civil service is the same as it is in private employment. Management has the responsibility for devising and executing those policies which will fulfill efficiently the functions of the organization or enterprise it is directing. Those functions consist of such broad categories as finance, procurement, production, and distribution. They also include a personnel function which includes the hiring, utilization, and compensation of persons needed for the operations of the concern.

It has come to be a well-recognized principle of industry management that good employer-employee relations are an important element in a satisfactory operating program. Good management has come to realize the worth of the satisfied employee and to know that it is of positive benefit to the enterprise to have the employee feel that he can have a voice in the determination of his basic working conditions. He achieves this voice through organization. Management can use that organization to its advantage by cooperating in its development into an effective means of employee representation, or it can adopt a combative attitude or ignore the potentialities for good which are inherent in it.

The Federal Government does not permit industry to make a choice. The Federal labor-management relations laws have required industry to recognize and deal sincerely with a union which can demonstrate that it has the right to represent a particular group of employees. The Federal Government should not hesitate to accord to its own employees the same fundamental right to have a voice in the determination of their working conditions. I agree with the objective of establishing an employee-management policy by the Federal Government toward its own employees.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of S. 3593 be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3593) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 652), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new subsection to read as follows:

"(e) (1) The right of officers or representatives of national employee organizations or local officers of such national organizations representing employees of a department or agency or subdivision of such department or agency, to represent grievances in behalf of their members without restraint, coercion, interference, intimidation, or reprisal is recognized.

"(2) (A) Within 6 months after the effective date of this act, the head of each department and agency shall, after giving officers or representatives of employee organizations having members in such department or agency an opportunity to present their views, promulgate regulations specifying that administrative officers shall at the request of officers or representatives of the employees' organizations confer, either in person or through duly designated representatives, with such officers or representatives on matters of policy affecting working conditions, safety, in-service training labor-management cooperation, methods of adjusting grievances, transfers, appeals, granting of leave, promotions, demotions, rates of pay, and reduction in force. Such regulations shall recognize the right of such officers or representatives to carry on any lawful activity, without intimidation, coercion, interference, or reprisal.

"(B) Disputes resulting from disagreement between employee organizations and departments or agencies on the policies enumerated in subsection (e) (2) (A) shall be referred to an impartial board of arbitration to be composed of one representative of the department or agency, one representative of the employee organization, and one representative appointed by the Secretary of Labor who shall serve as chairman. The findings of the board of arbitration shall be final and conclusive.

"(3) Charges involving a violation of this subsection shall be referred to an impartial board of arbitration to be composed of 3 members, 1 to be selected by the organization making the charge, 1 to be selected by the head of the department or agency involved, and the third, who shall act as chairman, to be designated by the Civil Service Commission. The findings of this board of arbitration shall be final and conclusive as

to the fact of violation and the head of the department or agency involved shall take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension, demotion, or removal of any administrative official found by the board of arbitration to have violated this subsection.

"(4) This subsection shall not apply to the Central Intelligence Agency or the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

## CONSIDERATION OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H. R. 10986, the Defense Department appropriation bill, which is to be reported to the Senate today by the Committee on Appropriations, be taken up on Thursday at the conclusion of the morning business, with the understanding that there will be a general discussion of that bill on Thursday and, if any Senators so desire, on Friday, but with the further understanding that there will be no votes taken on the bill on Thursday or Friday.

I have cleared this request with the distinguished minority leader, and he concurs in it.

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

## LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, calendar 2169, S. 3982, be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2258, H. R. 11473, better known as the legislative appropriation bill.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11473) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the committee recommends appropriations totaling $117,804,058 for the expenses of the legislative branch of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. The sums recommended are $28,427,608 over the amount allowed in the House bill, $4,692,875 below the budget estimates, and $14,652,351 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Mr. President, of the increase of $28,427,608 over the amount in the House bill, a total of $28,404,315 is for Senate items on which the House took no action. As you know, Mr. President, this procedure has been the practice for a number of years.

Of the increase of $14,652,351 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year, $13,808,310 is for the Architect of the Capitol. This increase is for the continued construction of the new Senate and House Office Buildings and for the extension of the east front of the Capitol.

Mr. President, the bill provides for 30 new positions under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. Of the 30 new positions, 10 are for the service department. As chairman of the legislative subcommittee, I have had numerous requests from the Members of this body to look into the problems of the service department in order to provide for better service. Let me say that this situation in the service department is the result of an ever-increasing workload. I think they have done a wonderful job, with what they had to do with.

Mr. President, I did look into the matter and came to two conclusions. If this department was to render the type of service desired by the Senators, we had to provide modern equipment and skilled personnel to operate it; and, secondly, there is involved the matter of space. New equipment has been provided, and the committee recommends the allowance of funds for personnel to operate the equipment. As we all know, this matter of space will have to wait for the completion of the new office building.

I should like to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that five of the new positions are for the proposed Senate Recording Facility. I shall discuss this in detail in a few moments.

Mr. President, the committee made a thorough study of the salary scale of the employees of the Senate last year; and made recommendations for an extensive overhaul of the existing salary structure. These recommendations were adopted by the Senate. In making these revisions, the committee considered the responsibilities of the positions involved, and not the individuals holding such positions. Neither did the committee feel that it was bound by any salaries set by the House for its employees. We have had very few complaints from either employees or Senators on the revised scale.

I do not mean by that statement that we have not had some complaints, but there certainly has been a minimum of complaints.

The committee did receive some recommendations for changes which we considered. We recommend certain revisions which are in the nature of correcting adjustments to the recommendations of last year.

Mr. President, the most important provision in this bill deals with the establishment of the Senate Recording Facility. As all of us know, we have been participating with the other body in the operation of the Joint Recording Facility. The Joint Recording Facility has rendered good service to the Members of this body, but I know we all feel that due to the distances involved, not to mention the problems of administration, a separate facility is desirable. The House has established a separate facility. Therefore, if we are to have this type of service, a Senate Recording Facility will have to be established.

The committee recommends that the Recording Facility be under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and to be operated under rules and regulations established by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. President, the committee has worked out a proposal which we believe will work, and it will work with a minimum of problems. Therefore, it is worthy of the support of the Members of this body.

Mr. President, the committee recommends appropriations totaling $10,637,608 for the Library of Congress. This sum is an increase of approximately $375,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year; $22,693 over the House allowance; and $39,645 below the budget estimate of $10,677,253. The recommendations of the committee are adequate to assure the operations of the library at its long recognized standard—the best library in the world.

Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

At the top of page 2, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"SENATE"

On page 2, after line 1, to insert a new subhead, as follows:

"SALARIES OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF THE SENATE, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT"

On page 2, after line 6, to insert:

"For compensation of Senators, $2,166,240."

On page 2, after line 7, to insert:

"For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators $51,000."

On page 2, after line 9, to insert:

"For expense allowance of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, $2,000 each, in all, $4,000."

On page 2, after line 11, to insert:

"For the compensation of the Vice President of the United States, $35,070."

On page 2, after line 13, to insert:

"For expense allowance of the Vice President, $10,000."

On page 2, after line 14, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"For compensation of officers, employees, clerks to Senators, and others as authorized by law, as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

"For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him in multiples of $5 per month, $86,925."

On page 2, after line 21, to insert:

"CHAPLAIN

"Chaplain of the Senate, $5,000."

At the top of page 3, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For office of the Secretary, $572,915: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1956, the compensation of the Chief Clerk and Parliamentarian of the Senate shall be $15,500

gross per annum each in lieu of $8,820 basic per annum each; and the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: legislative clerk $7,620 in lieu of $7,260; Journal clerk $7,620 in lieu of $7,260; assistant parliamentarian $7,620 in lieu of $7,260; keeper of stationery $6,060 in lieu of $5,580; librarian $6,060 in lieu of $5,580; superintendent, document room $6,060 in lieu of $5,580; secretary to Parliamentarian $3,240 in lieu of $3,000; assistant Journal clerk $3,240 in lieu of $3,060; assistant bill clerk $3,240 in lieu of $3,000; assistant executive clerk $3,240 in lieu of $3,000; and custodian of records $3,240 in lieu of 3,000."

On page 3, after line 15, to insert:

"COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

"For professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, and the Select Committee on Small Business, $2,030,650."

On page 3, after line 19, to insert:

"CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

"For clerical assistance to the conference of the majority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, $40,000."

At the top of page 4, to insert:

"For clerical assistance to the conference of the minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, $40,000."

On page 4, after line 3, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

"For administrative and clerical assistants and messenger service for Senators, $9,604,000."

On page 4, after line 7, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

"For office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, $1,755,770: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1956, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: secretary $2,760 in lieu of $2,520; clerk $2,880 in lieu of secretary $2,460; chief telephone operator $3,180 in lieu of $3,000; 3 assistant chief telephone operators at $2,580 each in lieu of $2,460 each; 26 pages at $1,800 each in lieu of 24 pages at $1,800 each; 79 privates, police force, at $2,160 each in lieu of 75 privates, police force, at $2,160 each; postmaster $6,060 in lieu of $5,580; chief clerk, post office $2,760 in lieu of $2,660; 30 mail carriers at $2,100 each in lieu of 28 mail carriers at $2,100 each; superintendent, periodical press gallery at $4,740 in lieu of $4,320; clerk-stenographer, service department at $2,160 in lieu of clerk-typist at $1,920; chief machine operator at $2,880 in lieu of $2,760; foreman of duplicating department of $3,180 in lieu of $2,880; 2 offset press operators at $2,580 each and 1 offset press operator at $2,340 in lieu of 3 offset press operators at $2,340 each; 2 messengers at pass door at $2,400 each; superintendent of mails at $2,400; superintendent, press photographers gallery at $4,020; night supervisor, service department at $2,700; senior addressograph operator at $2,400 and 5 addressograph operators at $2,160 each in lieu of 4 addressograph operators at $2,160 each; 7 messengers at $1,740 each in lieu of 6 messengers at $1,740 each; 5 inserting machine operators at $1,980 each; 2 photostat operators at $2,400 each in lieu of 1 photostat operator at $2,400; 4 laborers at $1,620 each in lieu of 3 laborers at $1,620 each; auditor $2,220; administrative assistant $7,320; director, recording studio, $7,020; director of photography $5,100; chief sound engineer $4,080; laboratory supervisor $4,020; cameraman $3,600; film and radio recording engineer $3,120; shipping and stock clerk $1,800; traffic manager $2,520; production assistant $3,420; editor and printer $3,000; administrative officer $3,780; and projectionist, film inspector $2,280."

On page 5, after line 20, to insert:

"OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

"For the offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority, $94,950: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1956, the gross compensation of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority shall be $15,500 per annum each; and the basic annual compensation of the assistant secretary for the majority and the assistant secretary for the minority shall be $6,300 each in lieu of $5,580 each."

On page 6, after line 5, to insert:

"OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

"For two clerical assistants, one for the majority whip and one for the minority whip, at not to exceed $5,580 basic per annum each, $20,045."

On page 6, after line 9, to insert:

"In all $14,250,255, and the agency contribution for Federal employees group life insurance authorized to be paid from this appropriation by Public Law 598, 83d Congress, shall be paid without regard to the above limitations."

On page 6, after line 14, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Legislative reorganization: For salaries and expenses, legislative reorganization, including the objects specified in Public Law 663, 79th Congress, $100,000."

On page 6, after line 18, to insert:

"Senate policy committees: For salaries and expenses of the majority policy committee and the minority policy committee, $105,000 for each such committee; in all, $210,000."

On page 6, after line 21, to insert:

"Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, $135,560."

On page 6, after line 24, to insert:

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, including the objects specified in Public Law 20, 80th Congress, including $825 for expenses of compiling and preparing year-end joint committee reports, which sum, or any part thereof, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States, $222,775."

On page 7, after line 6, to insert:

"Joint Committee on Printing: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Printing, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the committee, $59,085; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, $1,600; and for compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the biographical directory, $2,500, said sum, or any part thereof, in the discretion of the chairman or vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; in all, $63,185."

On page 7, after line 16, to insert:

"Committee on Rules and Administration: For reimbursement to General Services Administration for space furnished for United States Senate, $27,515; and for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the Senate Manual, $2,050, said sum, or any part thereof, in the discretion of the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; in all, $29,565."

On page 7, after line 24, to insert:

"Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President, $8,785."

On page 8, after line 2, to insert:

"Automobile for the President pro tempore: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the President pro tempore of the Senate, $8,785."

On page 8, after line 5, to insert:

"Automobiles for majority and minority leaders: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of two automobiles, one for the majority leader of the Senate, and one for the minority leader of the Senate, $17,570."

On page 8, after line 9, to insert:

"Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, $170,250."

On page 8, after line 12, to insert:

"Furniture: For services and materials in cleaning and repairing furniture, and for the purchase of furniture, $31,190: *Provided*, That the furniture purchased is not available from other agencies of the Government."

On page 8, after line 16, to insert:

"Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, 79th Congress, including $400,000 for the Committee on Appropriations, to be available also for the purposes mentioned in Senate Resolution No. 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, and Public Law 20, 80th Congress, $2,000,000."

On page 8, after line 23, to insert:

"Folding documents: For the employment of personnel for folding speeches and pamphlets at a gross rate of not exceeding $1.61 per hour per person, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $29,000."

On page 9, after line 3, to insert:

"Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, $55,000."

On page 9, after line 9, to insert:

"Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, $16,560."

On page 9, after line 13, to insert:

"Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, $1,370,000."

On page 9, after line 15, to insert:

"Postage stamps: For Office of the Secretary, $650; Office of the Sergeant at Arms, $225; offices of the secretaries for the majority and the minority, $100; and for airmail and special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the Senate, as authorized by law, $38,800, in all, $39,775, and the maximum allowance per capita for airmail and special-delivery stamps of $300 is increased to $400 for the fiscal year 1957, and thereafter."

On page 9, after line 23, to insert:

"Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including $12,900 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, $187,500."

On page 10, after line 2, to insert:

"Communications: For an amount for communications which may be expended interchangeably for payment, in accordance with such limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, of charges on official telegrams and long-distance telephone calls made by or on behalf of Senators or the President of the Senate, such telephone calls to be in addition to those authorized by the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 392; 2 U. S. C. 46c, 46d, 46e), as amended, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949 (63 Stat. 77; 2 U. S. C. 46d-1), $14,550."

On page 10, after line 13, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, each Senator may fix the basic

compensation of one employee in his office at a rate of not to exceed $8,040 per annum in addition to other positions authorized by law."

On page 10, after line 18, to insert:

"The Sergeant at Arms hereafter is authorized and directed to secure suitable office space in post office or other Federal buildings in the State of each Senator for the use of such Senator and in the city to be designated by him: *Provided*, That in the event suitable space is not available in such buildings and a Senator leases or rents office space elsewhere, the Sergeant at Arms is authorized to approve for payment, from the contingent fund of the Senate, vouchers covering bona fide statements of rentals due in an amount not exceeding $1,200 per annum for each Senator."

On page 11, after line 3, to insert:

"The Sergeant at Arms hereafter is author- and directed to approve for payment from the contingent fund of the Senate to each Senator an amount not to exceed $150 quarterly, upon certification of each such Senator, for official office expenses incurred in his State: *Provided*, That in the case of the death of any Senator the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration may certify for such deceased Senator for any portion of such quarterly allowances already obligated but not certified to at the time of such Senator's death, and for an amount at the same quarterly rate which may be reasonably needed for the purpose of closing such deceased Senator's State office, for payment to the person or persons designated as entitled to such payment by said chairman."

On page 11, after line 17, to insert:

"Effective July 1, 1956, the paragraph relating to official long distance telephone calls to and from Washington, District of Columbia, under the heading 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' in Public Law 479, 79th Congress (2 U. S. C. 46c), as amended, is amended by striking out the word 'ninety' and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and twenty' and by striking out the words 'four hundred and fifty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'six hundred'."

On page 12, after line 2, to insert:

"The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms hereafter are authorized and directed to protect the funds of their respective offices by purchasing insurance in an amount necessary to protect said funds against loss. Premiums on such insurance shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

On page 12, after line 9, to insert:

"Salaries or wages paid out of the foregoing items under 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' shall be computed at basic rates, plus increased and additional compensation, as authorized and provided by law."

On page 12, after line 13, to insert:

"No part of the foregoing appropriations made under the heading 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' hereafter may be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses (as defined in the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended) at rates in excess of $12 per day; except that (1) higher rates may be established by the Committee on Rules and Administration for travel beyond the limits of the continental United States, and (2) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, reimbursement for such expenses may be made on an actual expense basis of not to exceed $25 per day in the case of travel within the continental limits of the United States."

On page 13, after line 2, to insert:

"Compensation for stenographic assistance of committees paid out of the foregoing items under 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' hereafter shall be computed at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, notwithstanding and without regard to any other provision of law."

On page 13, after line 8, to insert:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereafter made available for reimbursement for mileage, at the rate of 10 cents per mile, for one round trip in each fiscal year by the nearest route usually traveled between Washington, District of Columbia, and a Senator's residence in his home State, to not to exceed two employees in each Senator's office, such reimbursement to be made upon vouchers approved by the Senator and containing a certification by him that such travel was performed in line of official duty."

On page 13, after line 17, to insert:

"Unless otherwise specifically authorized by law, no part of any appropriation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be available for payment of compensation to any person holding any position, for any period for which such person received compensation for holding any other position, the compensation for which is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate."

Under the heading "Capitol Police," on page 20, line 6, after the word "Plant", to strike out "$82,495" and insert "$83,095"; and on page 21, line 17, after the word "incumbents", insert "and that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are directed to pay the deputy chief detailed under the authority of this paragraph the same salary as that paid in fiscal year 1956 plus $600 and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent."

On page 22, after line 7, to insert:

"JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

"For an amount to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, $22,500, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate."

Under the heading "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 26, line 3, after the word "amended", to strike out "$282,600" and insert "$932,600."

On page 26, after line 4, to insert:

"Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For maintenance, repairs, and rebuilding of the subway transportation system connecting the Senate Office Building with the Capitol, including personal and other services, $6,600."

On page 26, after line 9, to insert:

"Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel and for personal and other services; including 5 female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at $1,800 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building; to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol; in all, $1,248,600."

On page 26, after line 18, to insert:

"ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

"Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), $5,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission."

Under the heading "Library of Congress," on page 30, line 11, after the word "Board", to strike out "$5,300,000" and insert "$5,310,593."

Under the subhead "Distribution of Catalog Cards," on page 31, line 6, after the word "Library", to strike out "$1,475,000" and insert "$1,487,100."

Under the heading "Government Printing Office—Revolving Fund," on page 34, after line 17, to insert:

"The paragraph in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 330), establishing the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund is hereby amended by striking out the words '(except buildings and land)', where they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof 'and building appurtenances (except building structures and land)'."

On page 34, after line 23, to insert:

"The Public Printer is authorized to provide for the improvement of electrical facilities and extension of air conditioning as necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Government Printing Office. The operation shall be financed from the revolving fund in accordance with provisions of law (44 U. S. C. 63; 63 Stat. 301, Aug. 1, 1955)."

Under the heading "General Provisions," on page 36, after line 10, to strike out the following section:

"SEC. 105. (a) There is hereby established a House Recording Studio (hereinafter referred to as the Studio) under the House of Representatives.

"(b) The Studio shall assist Members of the House of Representatives in making disk, film, and tape recordings, and in performing such other functions and duties in connection with the making of such recordings as may be necessary. The Studio shall be for the exclusive use of Members of the House of Representatives (including the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico).

"(c) The Studio shall be operated by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the direction and control of a committee which is hereby created (hereinafter referred to as the committee) composed of three Members of the House. Two members of the committee shall be from the majority party and one member shall be from the minority party, to be appointed by the Speaker. The committee is authorized to issue such rules and regulations relating to operation of the Studio as it may deem necessary.

"(d) The Clerk of the House shall, subject to the approval of the committee, set the price of making disk, film, and tape recordings and collect all moneys owed the Studio.

"(e) No moneys shall be expended or obligated for the Studio except as shall be pursuant to such regulations as the committee may approve.

"(f) The Clerk of the House is authorized, subject to the approval of the committee, to appoint and fix the compensation of a Director of the Studio and such other employees as are deemed necessary to the operation of the Studio.

"(g) (1) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States, a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives for the Studio for the purposes of administering the duties of the Studio.

"(2) All moneys received by the Studio from Members of the House of Representatives for disk, film, or tape recordings, or from any other source, shall be deposited by the Clerk of the House in the revolving fund established for the Studio by the preceding paragraph. Money in such fund shall be available for disbursement therefrom by the Clerk of the House for the care, maintenance, operation, and other expenses of the Studio

upon vouchers signed and approved in such manner as the committee shall prescribe.

"(3) Following an equal distribution of all stock, supplies, materials, and equipment, as well as the liquidation of receivables and liabilities, of the Joint Senate and House Recording Facility, which shall include the purchase of such additional equipment as may be necessary to properly equip the Studio; one-half of all sums remaining in the Joint Senate and House Recording Facility revolving fund created by the joint resolution of August 7, 1953 (2 U. S. C., sec. 123), shall, on that date, be transferred to the revolving fund established by the first paragraph of this subsection.

"(h) (1) Pending acquisition of the stock, supplies, materials, and equipment necessary to properly equip the Studio, the present services and facilities shall be made available to the Studio in order that it may carry out its duties.

"(2) No person shall be an officer or employee of the studio while he is engaged in any other business, profession, occupation, or employment which involves the performance of duties which are similar to those which would be performed by him as such an officer or employee of such studio unless approved in writing by the committee.

"(3) (A) The Joint Recording Facility positions and salaries established under the House of Representatives pursuant to the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, and all subsequent acts are hereby abolished.

"(B) Effective with the completion of the transfer provided for by subsection (g) hereof, the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution establishing in the Treasury of United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives," approved August 7, 1953 (2 U. S. C. 123), shall not be effective insofar as the House of Representatives is concerned.

"(i) The Director of the Studio shall give bond to the Clerk of the House with one or more sureties in the penal sum of $20,000, with condition for the faithful performance of his duties and the preservation and security of all property in his care.

"(j) Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section are hereby authorized to be appropriated."

And in lieu thereof, to insert the following new section:

"SEC. 105. (a) There is hereby established a House Recording Studio and a Senate Recording Studio.

"(b) The House Recording Studio shall assist Members of the House of Representatives in making disk, film, and tape recordings, and in performing such other functions and duties in connection with the making of such recordings as may be necessary. The Senate Recording Studio shall assist Members of the Senate and committees of the Senate in making disk, film, and tape recordings, and in performing such other functions and duties in connection with the making of such recordings as may be necessary. The House Recording Studio shall be for the exclusive use of Members of the House of Representatives (including the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico); the Senate Recording Studio shall be for the exclusive use of Members of the Senate, the Vice President, and committees of the Senate.

"(c) The House Recording Studio shall be operated by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the direction and control of a committee which is hereby created (hereinafter referred to as the committee) composed of three Members of the House. Two members of the committee shall be from the majority party and one member shall be from the minority party, to be appointed by the Speaker. The committee is authorized to issue such rules and regulations relating to operation of the House Recording Studio as it may deem necessary.

"The Senate Recording Studio shall be operated by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate under the direction and control of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate. The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to issue such rules and regulations relating to operation of the Senate Recording Studio as it may deem necessary.

"(d) The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, subject to the approval of the committee, set the price of making disk, film, and tape recordings, and collect all moneys owed the House Recording Studio. The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall set the price of making disk, film, and tape recordings and all moneys owed the Senate Recording Studio shall be collected by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

"(e) No moneys shall be expended or obligated for the House Recording Studio except as shall be pursuant to such regulations as the committee may approve. No moneys shall be expended or obligated by the Director of the Senate Recording Studio until approval therefor has been obtained from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

"(f) The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized, subject to the approval of the committee, to appoint and fix the compensation of a Director of the House Recording Studio and such other employees as are deemed necessary to the operation of the House Recording Studio.

"(g) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States, a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives for the House Recording Studio for the purposes of administering the duties of that studio. There is also established in the Treasury of the United States, a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the Senate for the Senate Recording Studio for the purposes of administering the duties of that studio.

"(h) All moneys received by the House Recording Studio from Members of the House of Representatives for disk, film, or tape recordings, or from any other source, shall be deposited by the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the revolving fund established for the House Recording Studio by the preceding paragraph; moneys in such fund shall be available for disbursement therefrom by the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the care, maintenance, operation, and other expenses of the studio upon vouchers signed and approved in such manner as the committee shall prescribe. All moneys received by the Senate Recording Studio for disk, film, or tape recordings or from any other source, shall be deposited in the revolving fund established for the Senate Recording Studio by the preceding paragraph; moneys in such fund shall be available for disbursement therefrom upon vouchers signed and approved by the Sergeant at Arms for the care, maintenance, operation, and other expenses of the Senate Recording Studio.

"(i) (1) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this act but no later than September 30, 1956, the equity of the Joint Senate and House Recording Facility Revolving Fund shall be distributed equally to the Senate and House of Representatives on the basis of an audit to be made by the General Accounting Office.

"(2) The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, subject to the approval of the committees mentioned in subsection (c) hereof, determine the assignment of existing studio facilities to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and also the existing equipment, materials, and supplies to be transferred to the respective studios. The evaluation of equipment, materials, and supplies transferred to each studio shall be on the basis of market value. Any other equipment, materials, and supplies determined to be obsolete or not needed for the operation of the respective studios shall be disposed of to the best interest of the Government and the proceeds thereof deposited in the Joint Senate and House Recording Facility Revolving Fund.

"(3) Accounts receivable, which on the effective date of liquidation, are due from Members and committees of the Senate shall be transferred to the Senate Studio, and those due from Members and committees of the House of Representatives shall be transferred to the House Studio.

"(4) A sufficient reserve shall be set aside from the Joint Senate and House Recording Facility Revolving Fund to liquidate any outstanding accounts payable.

"(5) After appropriate adjustments for the value of assets assigned or transferred to the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, the balance in the Joint Senate and House Recording Facility Revolving Fund shall be distributed equally to the Senate and House of Representatives for deposit to the respective revolving funds authorized by this section.

"(j) Pending acquisition of the stock, supplies, materials, and equipment necessary to properly equip both studios, the present services and facilities shall be made available to both studios in order that each studio may carry out its duty.

"(k) No person shall be an officer or employee of the House or Senate Recording Studio while he is engaged in any other business, profession, occupation, or employment which involves the performance of duties which are similar to those which would be performed by him as such an officer or employee of such studio unless approved in writing by the committee in the case of the House Recording Studio and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of the Senate Recording Studio.

"(l) The Joint Recording Facility positions and salaries established pursuant to the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, and all subsequent acts are hereby abolished.

"(m) Effective with the completion of the transfer provided for by subsection (i) hereof the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution establishing in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives,' approved August 7, 1953 (2 U. S. C., sec. 123), is repealed.

"(n) The Director of the House Recording Studio shall give bond to the Clerk of the House of Representatives with one or more sureties in the penal sum of $20,000, with condition for the faithful performance of his duties and the preservation and security of all property in his care. The Director of the Senate Recording Studio shall give bond to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate with one or more sureties in the penal sum of $20,000, with condition for the faithful performance of his duties and the preservation and security of all property in his care.

"(o) Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section are hereby authorized to be appropriated."

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I submit and send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated for the benefit of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, in line 4, after "$932,600", it is proposed to insert a comma and the following: "of which $650,000 shall be available for construction of a combined sanitary-storm water sewer extending from the additional Senate Office Building to the ex-

isting sewer crossing Constitution Avenue just west of New Jersey Avenue NW."

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the appropriation for this needed sewer is in the bill. Inadvertently we left out the specific language to provide the necessary authority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President——

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield to my friend the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. I should like to ask several questions of the Senator from Kentucky.

What amount does the appropriation bill carry for the Chaplain of the Senate?

Mr. CLEMENTS. The appropriation is the same as last year, namely, $5,000.

Mr. FREAR. What is the appropriation for the Chaplain of the House of Representatives?

Mr. CLEMENTS. According to my understanding, it is $7,447.

Mr. FREAR. Let me ask the Senator from Kentucky why he feels there should be such a difference.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I would say to my friend the Senator from Delaware that I would not think that any body had a more capable person to perform the duties of Chaplain than does the Senate of the United States. I could make a similar statement to my friend the Senator from Delaware about a number of other employees of the Senate. It was the judgment of both the subcommittee and the full committee that we were to relate salaries within our own body, rather than to relate the salaries in the Senate to what might be done in the other body. It was the feeling of the committee on which I served—and I concur in it fully—that the pay was adequate in view of the services.

I would say to my friend the Senator from Delaware that, in some instances, there are greater disparities between salaries paid in the House of Representatives and salaries paid in the Senate than the one the Senator from Delaware has mentioned.

Mr. FREAR. Would the Senator from Kentucky be inclined to accept an amendment to increase the appropriation for the salary of the Chaplain of the Senate to $7,450?

Mr. CLEMENTS. The chairman of the subcommittee and the manager of the bill on the floor of the Senate is not in a position to accept any amendment for any adjustment in salary. It would be my judgment that if I were to accept such an amendment on the basis of submitting it for consideration when the conferees meet, it would have little effect.

Mr. FREAR. I am inclined to disagree on that score with the Senator from Kentucky. I believe he is a very important person, and that if he accepted such an amendment, the conferees would go along with his acceptance of it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I say that to my friend, the Senator from Delaware, for the reason that the members of the subcommittee and such members of the full committee who were in attendance went over this particular item. They compared the pay schedule of the House with the pay schedule of the Senate, and no voice was raised in objection to the conclusion that is expressed in the report and in the bill.

I am sure that my friend, the Senator from Delaware, knows that a substantial increase was made in the salary for this position when the policy was established, last year, to rate the position, rather than the individual; and I think the change was from approximately $3,000 to $5,000 at that time.

Mr. FREAR. I am sure the Senator from Kentucky is familiar with the duties and chores of the Chaplain of the Senate. I recognize readily, also, the accuracy of the statement the Senator from Kentucky has made; namely, that if we were to base the salary on the services of the present Chaplain of the Senate, the Senator from Kentucky probably would accept an amendment for an amount much larger than the one I may propose. I feel very confident of that.

At what time in connection with the consideration of this bill could such an amendment be offered, let me ask the Chair or the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. CLEMENTS. It is the understanding of the Senator from Kentucky that the bill is now open to amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct; the bill is open to amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, let me inquire whether it is proposed that an increase be made merely because the House has provided a larger amount.

Mr. FREAR. Does the Senator from Louisiana ask why I would propose that an increase be made?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. Because there are more sessions of the Senate than there are sessions of the House of Representatives, during a particular session of Congress; and therefore the Chaplain of the Senate is required to attend a greater number of sessions than is the Chaplain of the House. I also believe that the Chaplain of the Senate is called upon to perform public service many times more than is the Chaplain of the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. What salary is provided in the bill?

Mr. CLEMENTS. The salary provided in the bill is $5,000, which is a $1,900 increase over the salary 2 years ago, and is $2,000 under the salary that is paid to the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, which was paid last year, and which is also provided for in the pending bill. But, as the Senator from Louisiana knows, that is true in many instances, as between the House and Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I believe some effort was made to increase the salaries of other officials serving us in the Senate, on the basis of the House paying a greater amount. I do not believe we ought to base the salaries of Senate officials upon that comparison.

Mr. CLEMENTS. As the Senator from Louisiana well knows, that subject was discussed before the full committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. It was.

Mr. CLEMENTS. It was the judgment of the full committee that we should act on our own in evaluating the salaries of the employees of the Senate, and permit the House to act independently.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. I know that we discussed the subject at length. I do not think we should try to follow the House.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am glad to have the observation of my friend from Louisiana; and I heartily agree with him.

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

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. FREAR. I hope the Senator from Louisiana did not draw any inference from what I said that I thought we had to follow the House procedure in determining salaries of the officers or employees of the two bodies of Congress. What I am trying to say—not very effectively, perhaps—is this: If a person is employed in the other body for a particular service, and his services are not required as many days as are those of the comparable person on this side, and if his outside demands are only 25 percent of those made upon our officer, I feel that we should give consideration to a change in the salary. I did not want the Senator to think that because the House was paying a certain amount, I thought the Senate should pay the same amount.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is not that the basis of the request? Is it not based upon the argument that, because the House pays $7,447, the Senate ought to pay its Chaplain $7,447?

Mr. FREAR. Is it a basis for argument.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the reason for advancing the argument.

Mr. FREAR. So far as I am personally concerned, the salary of the House Chaplain might have been less than the salary of the Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I will say to my friend from Delaware—and I wish to have the Senator from Louisiana hear the statement—that I believe the Senate Appropriations Committee would have taken the same salary action with respect to the Chaplain if the salary of the Chaplain in the House had been less than $5,000. If the salary in the House had been $3,000, I still think the Senate Committee on Appropriations would have recommended a salary of $5,000 for the Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. FREAR. I must admit that I believe that is true.

Mr. CLEMENTS. There are a number of instances in the bill in which salaries on the Senate side are lower; and there are some which are higher than the salaries for comparable positions on the House side.

Mr. FREAR. The Senator from Kentucky certainly thinks the Senate employees deserve such salaries, and are worthy of them, or he would not have voted for them.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is correct. We endeavor to evaluate the job rather than the person.

Mr. FREAR. I do not wish to force the issue. I have heard the expression of the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Louisiana, and I think they are expressing the views of the Committee

on Appropriations. Sometimes the junior Senator from Delaware differs with the majority of the Senate, and his views are not adopted.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Does not that happen to all of us at times?

Mr. FREAR. I think the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Louisiana are very persuasive in their arguments and in debate on the floor of the Senate. Much of the legislation which they recommend is enacted, and I think rightfully so. I think it is very good legislation. I merely happen to disagree in this instance.

Mr. CLEMENTS. May I make an observation to my friend from Delaware?

Mr. FREAR. Certainly.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I, too, have a high regard for the Chaplain of the Senate. I do not think this body will at any time be served by a more capable person than the one who serves it today. It was our judgment in committee, and it is my judgment now, that the salary carried in the bill is adequate. It is certainly adequate in relation to other salaries.

Mr. FREAR. I know the high regard which the Senator from Kentucky has for the Chaplain, and I believe that if there were anything he could personally do for the Chaplain, he would leave no stone unturned.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Those who made the recommendation a year ago made the recommendation to reevaluate the job, on the basis of salary, from approximately $3,000 to $5,000.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I shall not press my amendment.

Will the Senator from Kentucky yield for another question?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FREAR. I refer to the language on page 21 of the bill, beginning on line 11. I believe that represents an increase for certain lieutenants on the police force employed by the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I advise my friend from Delaware that that is the same salary as was carried in the appropriation bill last year. The only change is with respect to the chief. His salary was only $126 above that of the lieutenants under him. His salary was increased by $600, so as to provide a spread of a little more than $700.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment, if the Senator from Delaware will bear with me?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. Am I to understand that the bill provides for a substantial increase for the policemen downtown, but nothing for the policemen on Capitol Hill?

Mr. CLEMENTS. It does not provide for any increase for policemen downtown. Does the Senator have reference to the $625 item?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That was in the bill last year. It represents no increase over the bill last year. This bill provides only for an increase to the deputy chief assigned to the Capitol. There was a difference of only a little more than $100 between his salary and the salary of the lieutenants under him.

Mr. McCARTHY. How about House bill 11473? Does that provide for an increase downtown? I am not objecting to any increase for the policemen downtown.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I have been handed certain figures with regard to starting salaries. The figures show that for the Metropolitan Police Department downtown, the starting figure is $4,193. For the Capitol police, the starting figure is $4,295.97.

The only change in the bill involving the police is that the chief of the Capitol Police received only a little more than $100 above what his two lieutenants received, and the bill carries an increase of $600, which the committee thought was justified on the basis of the responsibility which the chief of police has.

Mr. McCARTHY. May I impose further on the Senator?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I assure my friend that it is no imposition.

Mr. McCARTHY. It so happens that I am no authority on this subject. However, I understand that House bill 11473 increased the salaries of policemen downtown, which I think is a good idea. I believe they are underpaid.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I assure my friend from Wisconsin that the person who advised him was in error.

Mr. McCARTHY. I take the Senator's word for that.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky has said that there is no change in the salary so far as the deputy chief is concerned. Is that correct?

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is correct.

Mr. FREAR. That is with reference to the $600 item.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is correct.

Mr. FREAR. Last year, when the District police lieutenants were given an increase in their salary, was the subject of raising the Capitol police lieutenants' salary discussed?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Am I to understand that the question involves the two lieutenants?

Mr. FREAR. I thought I understood the Senator from Kentucky to say a moment ago that during this fiscal year, which ends on June 30 of this year, the District police lieutenants are receiving $625 more than they received during the previous year.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator refers to the two District police lieutenants who are assigned to the Capitol Police force. Is that correct?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FREAR. At the time the two District police lieutenants were given an increase of $625 in their salary, was there any discussion had about increasing the salary of the lieutenants of the Capitol Police force?

Mr. CLEMENTS. At that time there was a bill pending before the appropriate committee of the Senate, which was considering that measure.

Mr. FREAR. What happened to that bill?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am not in a position to advise the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. Is the committee still considering the bill?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I think the bill is still being considered by that committee. At any rate, it is not before the Appropriations Committee, and it has not been reported to the Senate.

Mr. FREAR. That was a year ago. Is it still being considered? Is it not the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky that perhaps we ought to consider that matter in the pending appropriation bill?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Does the Senator refer to the appropriation for the Metropolitan Police Department?

Mr. FREAR. No; for the lieutenants on the Capitol Police force; so that their salary will correspond to the salary of the two lieutenants of the District Police Department.

Mr. CLEMENTS. It was certainly the judgment of the subcommittee that that was a matter which was still being considered by the appropriate committee of the Senate. Certainly it is a jurisdictional matter.

Mr. FREAR. I understand. So far as the chairman of the subcommittee understands, that bill is still being considered in committee?

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is correct.

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

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. What is the difference in the duties of the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police, particularly with reference to the lieutenants?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I would say they are very much the same.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is the salary about the same?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I do not have the figures of the Metropolitan Police salaries.

Mr. FREAR. Does the Senator feel that the salary should be the same for the Capitol Police and for the Metropolitan Police?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I would take the same position with respect to that that I took with reference to salaries of employees of the House and employees of the Senate. I gave some figures a few moments ago which showed that the starting salaries of the two police departments are different. I believe they are matters which must be judged separately on their own merits, rather than being related to a consideration of what may be the case in different organizations.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Does the Senator from Kentucky have in mind any plan for the future under which we could regulate the salaries paid to House employees and Senate employees and to the District and Capitol Police Departments, to bring them into some uniformity?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I would say to my good friend from South Carolina that I think it would be very advisable to do so. I believe it would be advisable to have a committee or a mechanism by which that could be done. However, I seriously doubt that it would be possible to get either the Senate or the House quickly to give up a prerogative which either House has taken to itself.

Does the Senator from Delaware have another question to ask?

Mr. FREAR. The Senator from Kentucky is very persuasive, and I shall not offer the amendment I had intended to offer with respect to the Capitol Police lieutenants.

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

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 11473) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

## THE PLIGHT OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, for more than a year I have been attempting to impress upon the present administration the grave position the American textile industry has been placed in as a result of the State Department's concessions made to Japan at Geneva last year.

The negotiations, which were conducted in secrecy, when announced, received the most complete and vigorous protest from me and those interested in the welfare of the textile industry of America.

From that day forward the dangers of which I warned have become more and more realistic.

I have protested to the Agriculture Department, State Department, Commerce Department, and to the President. On each occasion I have received a different story, all implying that the administration plans to do nothing to bring relief to the textile industry.

We have all seen the reports of mills closing down, of thousands of textile workers being thrown out of work or put on curtailed schedules, and of reduced production schedules. In my own State one company has called off a multimillion-dollar expansion program. In each instance the industries, the workers, and everyone concerned has blamed the influx of cheap Japanese goods for the troubles besetting the textile industry.

I shall read a report of Japanese imports to the United States, drawn up by the textile industry. It is, as follows:

United States imports of cotton cloths and apparel from Japan have continued to increase at an alarming rate during the first quarter of 1956. Imports of cotton cloths, excluding velveteens, are now at the annual rate of 244 million square yards—which is an increase of almost 700 percent over total imports from Japan during 1953.

The imports of certain specific fabrics, predominantly those with high labor content, have increased in an even more drastic fashion during the past 3 years. Imports of cotton velveteens from Japan reached the staggering total of almost 6 million square yards during 1955—an increase of close to 2,000 percent over 1953. During the month of March alone imports of Japanese ginghams totaled 16 million square yards—almost three times as much gingham as was imported during the entire year of 1954. The current annual rate of gingham importations based on first-quarter shipments to the United States is 121 million square yards—an increase of 1,876 percent over 1954.

In addition to cotton cloths, United States imports of finished sheets and pillowcases from Japan increased 791,000 units in 1953 to almost 12 million units during 1955—an increase of 1,382 percent.

Just as fantastic have been imports of cotton wearing apparel, the bulk of which are cotton blouses and shirts, which jumped from a combined total of $1,315,200 during both 1953 and 1954 to an annual rate of $44,056,600 during 1955—an increase of more than 3,000 percent.

Examples of why imports from Japan are increasing at these astonishing rates is found by comparing the prices of some domestic and Japanese cotton fabrics. Japanese ginghams are selling in New York, duty paid, at 33¼ cents per yard, while it costs American mills 37½ cents per yard to make the same fabric. Japanese broadcloth sells in New York, duty paid, at 26 cents per yard, which is 4 cents below the cost of production in many American mills.

The invasion of the cotton textile market is only the start of what can be expected from Japan in the near future. Equipped with modern machinery and average hourly earnings of approximately 15 cents, the Japanese textile industry will soon be ready to export synthetic textile fabrics, as well as woolens and worsteds, at prices so far below the cost of manufacturing these fabrics in domestic mills that American producers will be completely unable to compete.

END TEXTILE INDUSTRY INFORMATION

The administration is either purposely or through ignorance conducting a confused program of promises and inaction while the American textile industry continues to slide into a very real depression of idle looms, idle goods, and idle employees.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson just last week made misleading and vague statements raising false hopes in the domestic textile industry that real relief was being promoted by the industry.

One day he gets the headlines with his false promise, and the next day he backs out of his promise with an unsensational retraction. I am referring to Benson's statement of last week in which he indicated a program of imposing import quota restrictions on Japanese goods was being drafted by the administration and the Secretary's later denial.

On the same day Mr. Benson was making his rather confused promise, I received a letter from Secretary of Commerce Weeks stating the administration planned to do nothing to bring relief to the American textile industry except to continue to depend on voluntary Japanese curtailment of imports to the United States and to try to extend exports from this country.

This is ridiculous. The Japanese are going to ship all they can sell us. It is stupid for the administration to render the American textile industry prostrate at the mercy of the Japanese industry's possible good nature or whims.

This mess of confusion is only further destroying the American textile industry. Between Mr. Dulles, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weeks lie great chasms of inaction and confusion into which our entire textile industry is falling.

I have appealed to Mr. Benson, to the President, and to others in authority in the administration on several occasions, outlining the crisis confronting the industry. For more than a year I have cited rising unemployment in the industry, I have furnished authoritative figures, I have pointed out the closing down of mills, the curtailment of production, the rising flood of Japanese textile goods, and the ever-growing signs of a major depression within the textile industry. On every occasion the results of my appeals have been only replies that we must continue on the present course of submission to the mercy and whims of the Japanese industrialists such as Mr. Week's letter to me outlined.

There no longer is an impending crisis. The crisis is here, and it will become a tragedy in a very short time unless someone in the administration reverses this stupid policy of building up foreign industry and trade at the price of throwing thousands of Americans out of work and idling millions of dollars of American industry. These workers and mills clothed the United States and its armed services to win the war to protect our country from hordes of invading foreign soldiers. It is now the duty of our Government to protect these workers and this industry from the invading hordes of foreign textile goods. Anything short of this, in my way of reasoning, is comparable to that of a soldier lying down on the job in the battlefield.

The administration's policy amounts to saying that this Nation is so weak that we must sacrifice our people at home by destroying their jobs and their industries in order to win friends and influence people abroad.

Today a group of citizens from Chester, S. C., are in Washington to protest the GAAT treaty provisions and to request Secretary of State Dulles to secure a reversal of the tragic trend in the textile industry.

The group is here because the textile industry of their county, like the textile industry all over my State and the Nation, is in trouble and needs help. They are asking Mr. Dulles to apply textile import quotas against the influx of cheap Japanese goods. The group bears a petition having more than 5,000 signatures of Chester citizens protesting Japanese imports to America and a request that the State Department apply import quotas against the Japanese goods.

Frankly, with things as they are, I do not know what else can be done other than to have the entire industry and its friends rise up in arms and alarm the country of the impending disaster facing the industry as these good citizens from Chester in my State of South Carolina, are doing. Perhaps this will make responsible officials of the administration have a change in policy.

I urge every segment and relative of the American textile industry to do as these people have done, namely, to exert every effort and pressure possible upon the Eisenhower administration to bring about a uniform and definite program

of relief to the textile industry from the destruction it is surely facing.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the letter to Secretary Dulles from the Chester citizens accompanying the petition from the people of Chester bearing more than 5,000 signatures asking for help.

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

THE CHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
*Chester, S. C., June 16, 1956.*

Hon. JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
*Secretary of State,*
*Washington, D. C.*

MR. SECRETARY: Over a period of several months, the citizens of textile areas have become increasingly alarmed because the Government's policy of importing Japanese textiles has had an unfortunate effect upon the sale of textiles produced in this country. Your import policy makes it possible for textile goods produced in Japan to be sold in retail stores in the United States at a much lower price than American goods. The American textile industry, generally, has been forced to reduce production, since American markets have been flooded with cheap Japanese goods.

The immediate effect of your tariff policy is, by reducing consumption of American textile goods, to deprive many persons of jobs and to decrease the work-hour week of those still employed in American textile plants.

As you should realize, the American workman has earned, and enjoyed, a relatively high standard of living. While it is to be regretted that the Japanese workman receives an extremely low rate of pay for his services, we do not feel that to be a sufficient justification for you to jeopardize the position formerly enjoyed by American citizens who are, or have been, employed in textile plants in the United States of America.

We are delivering to you a petition showing the sentiment of the citizens of Chester County toward your present tariff policy. This petition has been signed by approximately 5,000 citizens of our county. It is our hope that this petition will indicate to you our feeling concerning this grave situation.

We realize that you face many problems in adjusting our balances in world trade; but we do call to your attention the fact that you are dealing rather harshly with the textile industry and those whose livelihood is dependent upon the American cotton mill.

Yours respectfully,

W. T. WRENN,
*President.*

## EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGICAL MARVELS OF THE AIR AGE

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Science, Sickness, and Character," concerning President Eisenhower, and published in Life magazine of June 18, 1956.

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

The technological marvels of the air age are changing American society faster than the automobile changed it, faster than it has ever been changed before. The air age is playing hob with the tempo of life and even the sense of time. It has transformed not only war but world politics, bringing heads of distant states face to face overnight. It is changing our educational system, offering rewards to the man with a slide rule that give a feeling of obsolescence to the man with a knowledge of Greek. It is forcing us to face the imminent fact of flights to the moon.

All this and more the age of high technology of which aviation is just one striking example, is doing to us. But one thing it has not done, and never can. It has not diminished by one jot the value, the supreme importance of an individual and his character. This was never plainer than when President Eisenhower went to Walter Reed for his sudden operation last week.

There are probably at least 20,000 surgical operations in the United States every day. Every one of these personal crises, small or serious, radiates throughout the circle of the patient's friends and family and colleagues; life for a few, perhaps for hundreds or thousands, will not be the same if the operation fails. Every one of us, man, woman, or child, is a "key man" in that sense. And it is our character, gifts and personalities, and not our slide rules, drills, desks, or kitchens, that make this difference to the life around us. When the key man happens to be the President of the United States, this central importance of individual character comes home with a thud.

Eisenhower may or may not turn out to be one of our great Presidents. Some have been disappointed but Prof. Clinton Rossiter, in a book, The American Presidency, evaluates Eisenhower in what may be the middle of his service and makes an intriguing guess as to what history will say. History, says Rossiter, "usually prefers to ignore the President who promises peace rather than progress," but it "ought to make a special effort" to remember Eisenhower for having "done a job that the American people wanted to have done." This job was to heal our internal dissensions and give us external peace. He has so succeeded that "the country is basking in a climate of unity it has not enjoyed for 30 years or more."

Peace at home and abroad. "We were weary of reform in the one area and of adventure in the other. * * * Almost by definition, then, the times are the kind in which a President may win fame and gratitude but not immortality. Eisenhower has not been cut off completely from greatness by the nature of his times and mission, but he, like Theodore Roosevelt, must travel farther and faster in search of it. And as a gradualist in a time of gradualism, he has never really put his heart in the attempt."

Perhaps he has not. Perhaps he is too humble for that. But what he has done, and what nobody could have done so well, is to put his character, including its humility, at the service of our country's and the world's peace. That character is so honest, generous, and clear, and shines through a personality so winning, that he probably enjoys the confidence of more people than any man alive. One small testimony to that confidence: Although everybody is expressing an opinion on whether he should now reconsider his candidacy for a second term, none of these opinions will be firm until Eisenhower gives us his own, and most of us will probably be guided by that.

One of Eisenhower's good qualities as a President, says Rossiter, is his luck. Thank God for it, and here's hoping it stays with him through this unexpected setback. Even that may serve a good purpose if it reminds us how much we owe to Dwight Eisenhower's character, and how much even an age of scientific marvels depends on human character in all its forms.

## PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN, ASBESTOS, FLUORSPAR, AND COLUMBIUM-TANTALUM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3982) to provide for the maintenance of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the bill, S. 3982, provides for the maintenance of domestic production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum, all essential minerals important for the national defense and industry. It is a bill of the greatest importance in expanding our mobilization base and preventing widespread economic distress in mining areas all over the country. It is emergency legislation and was introduced as a result of extensive hearings attended by producers of the minerals and by representatives of the executive departments. The bill was reported favorably and unanimously from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with two amendments which are stated in the report on the bill, No. 2146.

The bill will help small domestic producers of these strategic minerals whose mines are shutting down and who are in a serious plight. If these mines are allowed to close, it will produce a bad unemployment situation in the areas involved; and the closing of the mines, in many instances, would mean the minerals contained therein would be lost forever as the cost of reopening the properties would be prohibitive.

The Government tungsten program has ended. Some 700 tungsten mines are affected, mostly small producers, and the workmen are now being laid off.

The asbestos purchase program also is completed, and if the program is not continued all the mines producing strategic iron-free spinning asbestos, important to the national defense, will have to close. Furthermore, these asbestos mines are the main support of the population of the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.

Fluorspar, one of the minerals included in the bill, is produced in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Illinois, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Montana, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah have the largest production records. Idaho, according to the Bureau of Mines, has extensive fluorspar reserves.

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in his testimony before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, recommended that Congress pass legislation to continue the overmarket price purchase programs for tungsten and asbestos and establish one for acid-grade fluorspar. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Wormser concurred in Dr. Flemming's recommendation.

Dr. Flemming said, in part:

I have taken action necessary to insure the continuance of domestic purchase programs for six minerals under the authority of the Stock Piling Act or the Defense Production Act. These six minerals are: mica, muscovite bloc, and film; metallurgical manganese; metallurgical fluorspar, antimony; metallurgical chromite; and beryl.

Dr. Flemming further said:

I also recommend that in case of these minerals: chrysotile asbestos, acid-grade

fluorspar, and tungsten—for which all defense needs have been met, that the Congress pass such legislation and appropriate such funds as it deems necessary to provide interim assistance pending consideration by the Congress of a long range nondefense program.

The committee, after hearing from the Secretary of the Air Force of the necessity for using increasing quantities of columbium-tantalum in jet engine manufacture, included these minerals in the bill to stimulate the discovery of new domestic deposits. It may be noted that the Air Force has rescinded its directive limiting the use of columbium and tungsten. At present nearly all columbium-tantalum is imported.

The facts are stated in detail in Report No. 2146 accompanying S. 3982, and I feel sure that a study of them will convince the Senate that this legislation should be passed without delay.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been flooded with telegrams, letters, and petitions from producers of these minerals in the various sections of the Nation. As I have said, it is emergency legislation and has the approval of the Departments of the Government having jurisdiction in these matters.

Mr. President, I have received a number of letters and telegrams on this subject. While I shall not take the time to read all of them, I wish to call attention to excerpts from a few of them.

The first is a telegram from Dillon, Mont., in which we are urged as follows:

We sincerely hope that the bill will receive immediate attention because the tungsten mining industry in this county which has given employment to approximately 100 men has been obliged to shut down pending further legislation. This has resulted in considerable hardship to the mine and mill men involved and has had widsespread adverse effect within the community.

The telegram is signed by the Beaverhead Chamber of Commerce.

Another telegram I have received is from Cowdrey, Colo., and reads as follows:

We urge you to do all possible to enact Senate bill 3982. If fluorspar mines are forced to close for lack of market our miners and mill men will be idle thereby causing much hardship.

The telegram is signed by Fred Follett, president, United Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 113701, District No. 50, Cowdrey, Colo.

Another telegram is from Rosiclare, Ill., and reads:

This company and its employees plead for assistance to create an outlet for our fluorspar ore. Passing S. 3982 will help greatly at this critical time.

The telegram is signed "Hobe Mining Co., by Lowell Oxford, manager."

Another telegram I have received is from Eldorado, Ill. It reads:

Our fluorspar mills are operating only part time due to unfair competition from imports and face complete and immediate shutdown unless can obtain relief such as can be granted by enactment of S. 3982.

The telegram is signed by Gill Montgomery, general manager, Fluorspar division, Minerva Oil Co.

I have another telegram from Bishop, Calif., addressed to me, which reads:

Black Rock tungsten mines' 700 employees and families urge passage your bill 3982 to assure them continued employment.

GEORGE F. REED,
*Black Rock Mine.*

I have another telegram from Bishop, Calif., which reads:

This community of 5,000 people is dependent on the continuation of tungsten mining in this area, and the people strongly urge passage of your bill 3982.

Sincerely,

WILLIS SMITH,
*City Attorney, Bishop, Calif.*

I have, as I say, a large stack of telegrams, which I merely indicate for the RECORD. I only ask to have the excerpts which I have read printed in the RECORD.

The distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], who is a mining engineer, has made a very extensive study of this problem as chairman of the subcommittee on minerals. He has conducted extensive hearings throughout the country, and has made a long-time study of the problems involved. He will explain the bill further.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, before he yields the floor?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did I understand the Senator from Montana to say that the agencies of Government involved had recommended the enactment of the bill?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes. Representatives of the agencies appeared before the committee and testified, namely, Dr. Flemming, and Mr. Wormser.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have before me the printed hearings. I am sure the Senator from Montana is correct, but I am unable to find such a recommendation. I am wondering where in these hearings it appears that Mr. Flemming recommended enactment of the legislation.

Mr. MURRAY. Throughout the testimony of Mr. Wormser and Dr. Flemming they made reference to the pending bill. In the statement I have just concluded I referred to the fact that they requested that we enact the legislation to protect the minerals I have mentioned. They referred to stockpiling of other minerals not included in this list, through authority they already had.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I understand, there were several bills before the subcommittee on which hearings were being held simultaneously. Is that correct?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. On page 17 of the hearings there is printed a letter from Mr. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, with reference to S. 3497, and I quote him:

In view of the above, the enactment of S. 3497 would not appear to be necessary from the standpoint of defense.

Going now to page 18 of the same report, we find that Mr. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in a letter dated April 19th, commented on another bill, S. 3486, and I quote from the letter:

In view of the foregoing, we do not recommend enactment of S. 3486.

On the same page we find another letter from Mr. Flemming, addressed to the Senator from Montana, under date of April 19, this time commenting on S. 3485:

In view of the foregoing, a defense justification cannot be established for extension of the termination date of the domestic purchase program and accordingly we do not recommend enactment of S. 3485.

Turning to page 128, we find another letter signed by Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director, this time addressed to the chairman of the committee, and commenting on S. 3499, in which letter he said:

In view of our very satisfactory defense position in chrysotile asbestos, it is our opinion that there would be no defense justification for enactment of S. 3499.

On page 239 of the hearings we find another letter from Mr. Flemming commenting on another bill, S. 3455, in which he stated:

Accordingly, we do not recommend enactment of S. 3455.

On page 240 of the hearings, in another letter addressed to the chairman of the committee, commenting on S. 3496, he stated:

In view of the foregoing, it does not appear that there would be any defense justification for an antimony purchase program of the type proposed by S. 3496.

I cannot find where S. 3982, the bill presently before the Senate, is mentioned in the hearings.

Can you tell me of any letter from any agency approving this bill? It is my understanding that the agencies are all opposed to the bill, and the letters referred to all support this conclusion.

Can you refer to any letter showing differently?

Mr. MURRAY. All the letters the Senator from Delaware has been referring to were letters written several weeks before the bill was brought up for hearing. After we got in contact with these officials, they immediately began to recognize the need for the legislation, and in the testimony they gave before the committee they so stated. I refer to the statement made by Dr. Flemming——

Mr. WILLIAMS. They are in your report. Did he write a letter in behalf of S. 3982?

Mr. MURRAY. In the testimony of Arthur S. Flemming, which was given on May 24, and which starts at the bottom of page 310 of the hearings, it will be found that Dr. Flemming testified with reference to these minerals and approved the program we have recommended.

EXTENSION 1953 MALONE-ASPINALL ACT CRITICAL MATERIALS

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

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. If the Senator will turn to page 2 of the report on S. 3982, Calendar No. 2169, he will find Dr. Arthur S. Flemming's—Director, Office of Defense Mobilization—testimony wherein he refers directly to the minerals he has continued to purchase under the Stockpiling Act. The report then reads:

Dr. Flemming also told the committee: "I have taken action necessary to insure the continuance of domestic purchase pro-

grams for six minerals under the authority of the Stockpiling Act or the Defense Production Act. These six minerals are: mica, muscovite bloc, and film; metallurgical chromite, beryl; metallurgical manganese; metallurgical fluorspar and antimony. In the case of mercury a review will be made at a later date to ascertain whether there is any need for extension or intensification of the program."

Dr. Flemming also told the committee:

"I also recommend that in the case of three minerals: chrysotile asbestos, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten—for which all defense needs have been met, the Congress pass such legislation and appropriate such funds as it deems necessary to provide interim assistance pending consideration by the Congress of a long-range nondefense program."

As certain segments of the purchase programs have already expired and others will expire before the end of the time limit set by the Malone-Aspinall Act (Public Law 206), the committee feels that the passage of S. 3982 is a matter of considerable urgency and recommends early floor action.

If the Senator will yield further, I call further attention to the report on page 2, and read from it:

S. 3982 was introduced as a result of extensive hearings attended by producers of the minerals under discussion herein and by representatives of the executive departments. The terms of the bill as amended are in line with suggestions offered in testimony of both the Office of Defense Mobilization and Department of the Interior, and meet the immediate emergency needs of the producers of these four materials vital to the national economy and security.

The hearings covered seven critical minerals which have been acquired under the domestic purchase program; namely, asbestos, beryl, chromite, columbium-tantalum, manganese, mica, and tungsten. Purchase of these minerals was authorized under Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and on August 7, 1953, Public Law 206 (Malone-Aspinall Act) was approved extending the time limit for 2 years, or until quantity limitations were reached.

The programs have terminated for asbestos, columbite-tantalite, tungsten, and the manganese purchase depots at Deming, N. Mex., and Wenden, Ariz., due to the acquisition of the full quantity. The statutory termination dates for others are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beryl | December 1956 |
| Chromite | June 1957 |
| Manganese: Butte-Philipsburg and carlot program | June 1958 |
| Mercury | December 1957 |
| Mica | June 1957 |

That is when Dr. Flemming recommended the passage of a bill such as Senate bill 3982, which the distinguished chairman of the committee has just described, as an interim program to continue until such time as a permanent program could be brought down by the President's Cabinet Committee. The President's Cabinet Committee is supposed to make recommendations later for permanent legislation.

Mr. MURRAY. I think the misunderstanding results from the fact that the Senator from Delaware has been reading from letters written several weeks before the hearings were held. But at the hearings we met with representatives of the agencies, and went into these matters thoroughly, and had their approval; and the bill is based on the understandings at which we arrived as a result of the hearings.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Some of the letters were prior to the date of the testimony on May 24. However, it is also a fact that included in the report now before the Senate are many letters from Mr. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in which he takes exception to, and recommends against, each of the bills at that time before the committee.

Furthermore, on May 24, the bill now before the Senate was not before the subcommittee. The bill was not printed until June 4. I do not understand that Mr. Flemming has ever commented on Senate bill 3982. He recommended against the bills which were before the committee. The bill now before the Senate was not before the committee at the time of Mr. Flemming's testimony.

Mr. MURRAY. He recommended against it before he had given it the thorough study which was given to it during the course of the hearings.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How could he give thorough study to a bill which no one then had seen, and which was not printed until 2 weeks after he testified?

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

CONFERENCES—COOPERATION WITH ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MALONE. I should like to say that conferences were held with Mr. Flemming and with other officials of the administration; and as a result, the bill now before the Senate was introduced to conform.

Before the bill was introduced we heard from Mr. Flemming and from Mr. Wormser, the two spokesmen, presumably, for the White House and for the Department. Mr. Flemming did recommend—and again I read from the testimony, which was taken just before the committee acted:

I also recommend that in the case of three minerals—chrysotile asbestos, acid grade fluorspar, and tungsten—for which all defense needs have been met, the Congress pass such legislation and appropriate such funds as it deems necessary to provide interim assistance pending consideration by the Congress of a long-range nondefense program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield, I should like to call attention to the fact that Mr. Flemming said we should pass such proposed legislation as Congress might deem necessary. But as I understand, he has not made any recommendations as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Mr. MALONE. His testimony is clear as I have just read into the RECORD as he was talking in his official capacity. This is the recommendation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. On that basis, Congress could pass a bill providing for only one ton.

Mr. MALONE. Yes, if Congress were silly enough to do that, which he evidently did not believe, and which I certainly did not believe.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But that would have his approval—judging from the testimony which has been received.

Mr. MALONE. I think he had more confidence in the Senate than that, and I certainly do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask again, Is there any testimony from any agency of the Government making a specific comment on Senate bill 3982? I do not say that no department has made such a comment, but no one has produced it. I simply ask whether any department of the Government has specifically commented on Senate bill 3982.

Mr. MALONE. They recommend the passage of "interim" legislation just as represented in price and amounts in this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But all the recommendations were made prior to the introduction of Senate bill 3982, and they were against any such program.

Mr. MALONE. As a result of the letters, conferences were held; and later Mr. Flemming requested permission to come before the committee. I have just read his testimony, which is final and complete.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield, I should like to make a further comment to the senior Senator from Nevada. I think that if the Senator from Delaware will examine page 316, he will see the testimony of Mr. Flemming in regard to the three minerals which are included in the bill now before the Senate. Likewise, if the Senator from Delaware will examine page 335, he will see the testimony of Mr. Wormser, Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources. In that testimony, he specifically outlines his recommendations to the committee. As a result of those recommendations and as a result of the hearings, the pending bill became the sense of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and was reported to the Senate by that committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Was the bill submitted to the departments after the bill was printed, and were the departments asked for their suggestions as to whether the amounts included in the bill were proper or whether the price set forth in the bill was proper? Was there any agreement that the changes set forth in the bill are needed or that the price called for by the bill would be a fair one?

Mr. BIBLE. The answer to that question is "Yes." If the Senator from Delaware will read the testimony of Mr. Wormser, on page 335, he will find a very definite and positive recommendation as to the three minerals alluded to by Mr. Flemming; and the Senator will also find that on the very able examination of the senior Senator from Nevada, each of the points to which the Senator from Delaware has referred was very definitely clear up.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAIRD in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The junior Senator from Nevada has just called attention to a certain page of the hearings wherein Mr. Wormser, the Assistant Secretary, made some comments allegedly supporting this proposed legislation. I should like to call attention to page 342 of the hearings, wherein is published a letter signed by Mr. F. E. Wormser, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. At that point Assistant Secretary Wormser testified before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as to the viewpoint of the Department of the Interior and, presumably, his own viewpoint, as the Assistant Secretary in charge of mining operations. In his letter he said:

The Department of the Interior is of the opinion, therefore, that if it be the will of the Congress to provide such assistance to the tungsten-producing industry through a transition period, an extension and modification of the purchase program would be the most effective means of accomplishing this objective. We suggest that consideration be given in that event to a purchase program for a period of not more than 2 years, with purchases being limited to a total quantity of 1 million units and at a price of not to exceed $52.50 per unit. The quantities which could be delivered to the Government from any one mine should be limited in order to keep in being the broadest base of production.

My question is this: Assistant Secretary Wormser suggested that if it be the will of Congress, there be a continuation of the purchase program for tungsten; and he submitted three recommendations. Have any of those recommendations been incorporated in the pending bill?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes; all of them have been. The bill was constructed on the basis of their testimony and their conferences with the committee.

If Senators will refer to page 354, they will find there the following colloquy:

Mr. WORMSER. I am talking about the domestic economy.

Senator MALONE. Then let our own producers compete on a basis of fair and reasonable competition in our own economy for the American market. That is all our people want. But you cannot do that with everything in charge of a Government official. You go into a long dissertation that you want something that is going to cut our producers down gradually. That is what is the matter with the Government today. We have a lot of people in Washington who, if they are here over 3 years, simply forget the producers and the taxpayers. I don't know why that is:

Now let us make a little more progress. As long as the price of the raw material does not mean anything in the cost of the end product—jet engines for example—are you satisfied with any price that this committee might fix between $52 and $55—you yourself?

Mr. WORMSER. I certainly would give it every consideration.

Senator MALONE. What do you mean by that? And how long will it take?

Mr. WORMSER. I personally would probably accept it, sir.

Senator MALONE. That is all I ask of you.

As a result of the give and take during the course of the hearings a bill was drafted which was satisfactory to the various agencies.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I am not questioning the action which was finally taken by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which the distinguished Senator from Montana is chairman. I merely inquire whether the recommendation of Assistant Secretary Wormser, submitted to the committee on May 24, suggesting a total quantity of 1 million units, was followed in the bill.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like very much to answer that question. The Senator is reading from a letter which was written prior to the testimony and prior to any conferences—and the testimony already in the record is clear that the change of position was affected.

Mr. DWORSHAK. What is the date of the letter?

LETTER PRIOR TO TESTIMONY

Mr. MALONE. The date of the letter is prior to his testimony. When he appeared before the committee he agreed with the price per unit and amounts to be purchased. I read from page 354 of the hearings:

The CHAIRMAN. We are making progress here.

Senator MALONE. It took quite a while. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Now let us get to the amounts. I think the amount you recommended in the letter to the chairman was 1 million units; was it not?

Mr. WORMSER. Yes, sir.

Senator MALONE. The chairman, Senator BARRETT, and I, and I am sure others, have conferred and have heard testimony, and we feel—I say "we" but I will speak only for myself, because we are going into executive session after we get through with your testimony—we feel that perhaps 1 million units is not quite enough. I have discussed the matter with the proper people who suggest 1,250,000 might do the job. It might or might not be enough, but it would be a good start.

On the same basis would you personally be willing to accept the amount in units from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 if this committee, after considering your testimony, Dr. Flemming's testimony yesterday, and all of the evidence we have before us, should arrive at that figure?

Mr. WORMSER. I certainly would not want to quibble about the amount that the committee decides in its own judgment it should be.

Senator MALONE. Personally, you think it would be all right?

Mr. WORMSER. I would have no objection to it.

Then we passed on to the next point raised in his letter—the testimony is revealing. The question of what minerals should be included in the bill—the price per unit and the amounts of each, together with the question of legislation was raised and disposed of by the Secretary—Wormser—by agreeing with the bill as written. The question of the price was raised and was covered in the same way.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Apparently, the letter submitted by Assistant Secretary Wormser on May 24, when he appeared before the subcommittee, should be repudiated and removed from the RECORD, because obviously he submitted three recommendations, not a single one of which was incorporated in the proposed legislation.

Mr. MALONE. He agreed with the legislation as written, as did Dr. Flemming. The new Secretary of the Interior said that he approved the bill as written. That was prior to the inclusion of the $63 price for producers under 1,000 units per year.

Mr. DWORSHAK. What about the next Secretary, who will be serving 5 years from now? Is his statement in the RECORD?

Mr. MALONE. Let him make his statement when the time comes. For 20 years, under one Secretary—Mr. Ickes—we had no tungsten in the United States.

We had no manganese—we had no petroleum. Now oil and tungsten is running out of our ears. Neither is in the strategic category.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Where is Secretary Seaton's statement?

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

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Montana stated that the Secretary of the Interior was in favor of the bill and that it had been written in accordance with his recommendation. The letter to which the Senator from Idaho has referred was dated May 24 and was signed by Assistant Secretary Wormser. In that letter he recommended a quantity of 1 million tons, with a ceiling of $52.50, which recommendation was not adopted. That recommendation was presented on the same day when he gave the testimony to which reference has been made. I ask the Senator from Montana what recommendations was taken into consideration. I do not see where there is any report from any agency of the Government recommending this particular type of legislation. The committee has gone far beyond the 1 million tons recommended, and far beyond the recommended price. The letter of Mr. Wormser's, quoted by the Senator from Idaho, was presented to the committee on the same day he testified, and included in the record.

Mr. MURRAY. It is true that prior to the hearings certain representatives of the agencies did have some differences of opinion. But as a result of the discussions which took place in the committee hearings they changed their minds and went along with us. I never saw a more harmonious meeting with representatives of the Government since I have been here than this particular meeting. All the department representatives acted on a friendly basis. They were eager to agree upon a program which would protect these industries from being forced to shut down.

The need for this proposed legislation was recognized. Throughout their testimony, the departmental representatives seemed to agree with us as to the need for the legislation.

I read from page 354 of the hearings:

Mr. WORMSER. I am talking about the domestic economy.

Senator MALONE. Then let our own producers compete on a basis of fair and reasonable competition in our own economy for the American market.

Later in the hearings the Senator from Nevada said:

The chairman, Senator BARRETT, and I, and I am sure others, have conferred and have heard testimony, and we feel—I say

"we," but I will speak only for myself, because we are going into executive session after we get through with your testimony—we feel that perhaps 1 million units is not quite enough.

As a result of the lengthy hearing and the discussion back and forth between representatives of the Government and members of the committee, we arrived at a bill which appeared to be entirely satisfactory, and the departmental representatives agreed to take care of some metals under authority which they already had, and we limited the bill which we were to report merely to these four metals.

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

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not question the accuracy of the Senator's statement, but I believe that those of us who were not on the committee and did not hear the statements should have the benefit of a letter from the Department recommending the bill. Every letter in the record indicates that the departments were not recommending the bill.

Mr. MURRAY. Those letters were all written long before the report was made, and long before the hearings were held.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Reference was made to the testimony on pages 342 and 343. If the Senator will turn to page 370, he will find another letter from Mr. Wormser commenting on the legislation. The letter is addressed to the Senator from Montana, as chairman of the committee. I quote from the second paragraph of the letter, on page 370:

We recommend that the bill not be enacted.

There are only a few more pages remaining in the printed hearings. Can the Senator show anything in the record which indicates that any agency of the Government recommended the proposed legislation?

Mr. MALONE. I just read the statements of the administration witnesses to the Senate—both agree.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am speaking of letters to the committee. I do not say that there are no such letters, but I am asking for one. A dozen letters say that the writers are against the bill.

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

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. After the letter—by Mr. Wormser, Assistant Secretary of Interior—was written the writer of the letter changed his mind as a result of the hearings, and definitely stated that he did not favor a limitation, and definitely stated that he favored a price to be fixed between $52 and $55 on tungsten, for example. He also stated that he agreed to the figure of one and a quarter million units. Where else can we go? The testimony was subsequent to the writing of the letter, and is conclusive.

I do not know how far the Senator from Delaware wants to go, or whether he is merely looking for something to talk about. Can he not accept the word of the man who is Assistant Secretary of the Interior? I think it would be very easy to obtain confirmation over the telephone from the Secretary of the Interior that he is for the bill.

When his nomination was before the committee for consideration he was asked the definite question, and he said, "Yes; I am in favor of the bill" understanding that an amendment for small producers was added after he testified—but that is a small matter to which no objection has been raised.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments will be stated.

The amendments of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs were, on page 2, line 9, after the word "unit", to insert "free on board mine: *Provided, however,* That for production from mines with an annual production which has not heretofore and does not exceed one thousand short ton units during any one year the price shall be $63 per short ton unit, free on board the mine."; on page 3, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "$57.50" and insert "$53", and in the same line, after the word "short", to strike out "ton" and insert "ton, free on board mine,", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956."

SEC. 2. The General Services Administration is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain—

(a) a program to purchase a minimum of 1,250,000 short ton units of tungsten trioxide ($WO_3$) contained in tungsten ores or concentrates mined subsequent to termination of the purchase program established under Public Law 206, which meet specifications set forth in General Services Administration regulations in effect on May 1, 1956, from mines located within the United States, its Territories, and possessions at a price of not less than $55 per short ton unit free on board mine: *Provided, however,* That for production from mines with an annual production which has not heretofore and does not exceed 1,000 short ton units during any one year the price shall be $63 per short ton unit, free on board the mine.

(b) a program to purchase nonferrous chrysotile asbestos from mines located within the United States, its Territories, and possessions meeting the same specifications and under the same regulations and at prices in effect on January 1, 1956, for purchases of this material by the General Services Administration under the authority of the Defense Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, in the amount of 2,000 tons of crude No. 1 and crude No. 2 combined, and 2,000 tons of crude No. 3, excepting the crude No. 3 may be purchased only when offered with crude No. 1 or crude No. 2, or both, at a ratio of not in excess of 1 to 1.

(c) a program to purchase not less than 250,000 tons newly mined acid grade fluorspar containing not less than 97 percent $CaF_2$ at a price of $53 per short ton, free on board mine, from mines located within the United States, its Territories and possessions.

(d) a program to purchase columbium-tantalum from mines located within the United States, its Territories and possessions, meeting the same specifications, and under the regulations, and at prices in effect on December 1, 1955, for purchases of this material by the General Services Administration under the authority of the Defense Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, in the amount of 250,000 pounds.

SEC. 3. All materials so purchased shall be held by the General Services Administration to be made available to the strategic stockpile or to be turned over to the supplemental stockpile created for strategic and critical materials in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1954 (Public Law 430, 83d Cong. (68 Stat. 454)).

SEC. 4. This act shall terminate on December 31, 1958.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, on many occasions in the past I have fought shoulder to shoulder with the senior Senator from Nevada and other Senators from mining States in promoting legislation intended to stabilize the domestic mining industry. I regret that I cannot join forces now in support of the pending bill, as I am convinced that it is highly discriminatory, and instead of bulwarking even the tungsten segment of the industry will prove harmful because of its long-range implications.

More than 2 years ago a bipartisan senatorial group from the West initiated action to bring some relief through higher prices to our domestic mining industry. Various proposals were submitted, but it was difficult to concentrate on any particular policy. However, after several conferences at the White House they were successful in getting a stockpiling program as an emergency measure for various minerals. The President is deserving of commendation for the sympathetic interest displayed in bulwarking the mining industry as a vital part of our national preparedness program. Stockpiling of domestic minerals stimulated exploration and production so that considerable progress has been made in this important industry. The President also gave assurances 2 years ago that if stockpiling proved inadequate other policies would be formulated to bring stability to mining.

After extensive study the President's Cabinet Committee on Minerals Policy made some recommendations, including one that there be established an agency to develop a long-range program. One year ago the Office of Minerals Mobilization was established with an appropriation of $300,000 to undertake this planning. In February when the Appropriations Subcommittee held hearings on the Interior Department budget, Assistant Secretary Felix Wormser presented some pertinent observations and gave assurances that the Office of Minerals Mobilization would soon be prepared to make a report on minerals long-range planning.

As Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Dr. Arthur Flemming has testified on numerous occasions that his authority was contingent upon the stockpiling of strategic minerals required for the national defense. He has endeavored to draw a distinction between this stockpiling of strategic minerals and any policies designed primarily to stimulate domestic-minerals production through subsidies or other means. Although much of the data and information related to our stockpiling of minerals is classified, Dr. Flemming has been extremely cooperative and forthright in

his testimony before various Congressional committees.

Assistant Secretary Felix Wormser of the Department of Interior has also been cooperative and has continually recognized the need of administrative and legislative policies to stimulate domestic production as a source for replenishing exhausted stockpiles in time of war or emergency. On May 25, 1956, Assistant Secretary Wormser, testifying before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, declared:

> In my opinion, continuing Government subsidization of the mining of submarginal ores in peacetime will weaken rather than strengthen the domestic mining industry. Under our system of free enterprise, healthy competition stimulates rather than retards economic development. Should the Federal Government undertake to maintain over an extended period of time the domestic price for any mineral or metal at an artificially high level, the domestic producer runs the very real risk of permanent loss of his market outlets by the development and introduction of a cheaper substitute.

Now let us consider the pending bill which is designed to maintain the production of tungsten and three other minerals under a procurement program by the Federal Government at an estimated cost of more than $87 million.

The report accompanying this bill adroitly implies that this proposed legislation has the approval of various Federal agencies dealing with minerals programs. A year ago the President vetoed a similar bill which included the procurement of tungsten and six other minerals which had received Government assistance, first under the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended, and subsequently under Public Law 206 of the 83d Congress. Involvement in the Korean war provided the initial stimulus but in the postwar years the program was so successful especially in the case of tungsten and manganese, the production goals were quickly achieved.

The report on this bill declares that the purchase of tungsten initiated August 1, 1952, and scheduled to continue until July 1, 1956, or until 3 million short-ton units had been delivered to the Government, has been most successful, although the cost of this effort on March 31, 1956, amounted to a total of $166,580,758, of which about one-third was in the nature of a subsidy based upon a price paid by the Government of about $63 as compared with the price for foreign tungsten in this country of $43. As a justification for this bill the report stresses the difficulty faced by the tungsten industry in meeting low-cost competition abroad. It is pointed out that wages of foreign producers are much less than the high wages paid in American mines. Certainly, it must be conceded that the same operating difficulties and high costs encountered by the tungsten producers are also faced by producers of all other minerals in this country.

A report submitted by the General Services Administration shows that domestic tungsten purchases in fiscal year 1952 totaled 16,048 short-ton units; in 1953 the total was 253,264 units; in 1954 purchases totaled 765,268 units; in 1955 purchases amounted to 895,448 short-ton units, while during 9 months of 1956 fiscal year the purchases totaled 722,300 units, or a total of 2,652,328 units.

Testimony of tungsten producers at a hearing several weeks ago before the Interior Committee in the Senate indicated that about 18 million pounds of tungsten, or approximately 900,000 short-ton units, were produced in the fiscal year 1955. This is about twice our normal consumption and it is most significant that every pound of this domestic production was sold to the Government for stockpiling, and that tungsten required by users in this country was purchased from foreign sources at much lower prices.

This was not only considered a most uneconomic development, but it is particularly indefensible when it is known that several of the large industrial users of this country produced tungsten in mines partially controlled by them to be sold to the Government while their own requirements were purchased at the lower world prices.

I have heard the senior Senator from Nevada state that continued Government purchases of domestic tungsten is essential for maintaining the production of small-mine operators. According to GSA records, a dozen of the largest producers account for approximately three-quarters of the total production.

Figures contained in a report submitted by GSA show that the 3 top producers of tungsten mine 45 percent of the total quantity of tungsten purchased by the Government, and that the 12 top producers furnish 77 percent of the tungsten purchased by the Government.

Therefore the pending bill is a bill to bail out the 700 small producers of tungsten. Oh, Mr. President, I join with my colleagues from the Western States, who must recognize that if the 12 top producers furnish 77 percent of the total tungsten purchased by the Government, the other 700 producers get a few crumbs when they sell a few short units of tungsten to the Federal Government.

The bill contains no restriction on the amounts of tungsten which may be sold to the Government under this subsidized program, and instead of insuring continued benefits for the small operator, it is obvious that if the rate of production of the past 2 years is continued the tungsten procurement program would probably last only another year. These producers have had 5 years to produce a stockpile which, according to Dr. Flemming, will take care of our wartime consumption for not less than 5 years, and will take care of normal peacetime requirements for 10 years.

Mr. President, foreign purchases of tungsten have cost almost twice as much as the domestic program with the result that the Government currently has approximately one-half billion dollars worth of tungsten in stockpile.

It is not classified information, because articles appear in newspapers and magazines frequently, and statements have been released downtown, to the effect that there is no justification for continuing a program based upon the requirements of national defense, notwithstanding what any person supporting the bill may say on the floor of the Senate. because the record shows that when we have 10 years stockpiling of tungsten there is little, if any, justification for the continuation of this program on the basis of our requirements for national defense.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did not Dr. Flemming say that in the event of all-out war we have enough tungsten to last us 5 years without the production of a single ton, domestic or foreign?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes; Dr. Flemming said exactly that.

Under such circumstances it is obvious that the sooner the domestic tungsten mining industry faces a realistic appraisal and readjusts its operations in line with domestic requirements the sooner there will be complete stability in this industry.

During the deliberations of the Interior Committee I have pointed out that there is little justification for highly discriminatory treatment for domestic tungsten at a time when other minerals have received little if any consideration from either the Congress or the executive department. To be specific, I should like to point to the production of antimony in the United States which is virtually nonexistent. Several years ago the mine at Stibnite, Idaho, produced some tungsten.

Four years ago this antimony operation at Stibnite was closed down and 300 miners and smelter employees were discharged. On June 5, 1956, a news dispatch in the Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune stated that the Bradley Mining Co. contracted to dismantle its crushing and concentrating plant at Stibnite which had a capacity of 2,500 tons daily. In the intervening 4 years it is noteworthy that all of the antimony purchased by the Government for the stockpile came from foreign sources and little has been done to make possible the production of antimony from domestic mines. Since 1952, efforts have been made constantly to convince the Federal authorities of the importance of maintaining antimony mines and mills on a defense mobilization basis, but these efforts have proved vain.

Idaho also has produced most of the cobalt from domestic sources at the Blackbird mine in south central Idaho. This mining operator, early in the Korean war, negotiated a contract to sell cobalt at the world price and although a second contract was negotiated at a slight bonus in order to insure the doubling of the output of cobalt at that mine, recent developments have nullified that second contract, with the result that the world price of cobalt has been the yardstick applied to this strategic mineral. Only a small percentage of our total requirements is being produced in this country.

So, Mr. President, from a national standpoint, it is entirely sound, economically, so the supporters of the bill contend, to add to the half-a-billion-dollar stockpile of tungsten owned by the Federal Government, and, at the same time, it is not justifiable to pay a single penny beyond the world price of $2.60 a pound

for cobalt to produce that strategic mineral in the United States. Why that discrimination?

Mr. President, it is most difficult for my State to understand why it is necessary to subsidize the production of tungsten far in excess of our normal requirements with a huge stockpile already available, while at the same time, a strategic mineral like cobalt is completely ignored and the Federal Government refuses to make any allowances which even partially will compensate for the much higher costs of production in this country as compared with foreign production of cobalt.

Obviously, Mr. President, when it is pointed out that the tungsten industry is competing with low-wage production abroad the same competition faces the producers of other strategic minerals in the United States.

I have already mentioned that the stockpiling program has proved quite effective, and prices of lead and zinc have been stabilized at price levels which make it possible for efficient producers to mine profitably. However, the producers of lead and zinc are likewise subjected to the same low-cost competition which is made the basis of this special legislation pending before the Senate to subsidize tungsten producers. I contend that all of the other minerals should receive the same equitable treatment as tungsten if we are to have any stability for domestic mining.

It is unfortunate that neither Congress nor the administration has recommended long-range policies for the domestic mining industry. However, such failure should not justify continued emergency, subsidized Federal programs for one mineral, of which we have an abundance. It is apparent that ODM, the Department of the Interior, and other related Federal agencies are fully aware of the purport of this bill. When we recall that the President vetoed a similar bill a year ago it is quite difficult to understand why there should be any intimation contained in the report on this bill that the administration is favorable to continued discriminatory treatment at a time when all-out efforts should be made to adopt long-range policies to bulwark the production of minerals as a vital part of our national preparedness.

When this bill was reported by the committee there was a general assumption that it would benefit the small producer of tungsten. In fact, one of the committee amendments would continue a higher price for the small operator with an annual production which does not exceed 1,000 short-ton units during any one year. However, without any restriction on large operators, it is conceivable that a few extremely large tungsten mines may continue to monopolize this program if continued, so that there will be extremely limited benefits for the high-cost small operator.

I recall that a few years ago potato growers produced potatoes to sell to Uncle Sam instead of for human consumption. We have also had recent debates showing that producers of some basic commodities under the farm program have been more interested in selling their products to the Government for storage instead of for human consumption. Now we face a similar situation where tungsten is produced excessively in this country for sale to the Federal Government while industrial consumers of tungsten, because of the price advantage, get their supplies from foreign sources.

Mr. President, surely real friends of the mining industry—and I include in that category my distinguished colleagues who serve with me on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs—will recognize the need of becoming more realistic in dealing with tungsten and other minerals produced within the United States.

So in trying to serve and promote the best interests of the tungsten mining industry, which has been operating under a subsidized program for 5 years, we should assume a realistic attitude at this time. If the plan really is to aid the tungsten industry—and tungsten is important as an integral part of our national defense—then, instead of maintaining a subsidized program, such as the one which has been in effect for more than 5 years, let us give immediate consideration to the recommendations which have been made by the Department of the Interior and by Assistant Secretary Wormser that there be a gradual tapering off of the program, because certainly we do not want the uneconomic condition to continue whereby every pound or every short ton unit of tungsten purchased by the Government will go into the stockpile, instead of being made available at a fairly competitive price, so that the industrial users in the United States will condescend to display patriotism justifying the purchase of domestically produced tungsten instead of relying 100 percent upon the purchase of tungsten produced in foreign low-cost countries.

I do not for a moment think that the President, through his representatives, to whom reference was made earlier in the debate, has made any commitment that he will sign the bill. One year has passed since he vetoed a similar bill. Certainly if the bill were obnoxious at that time, I cannot understand why, a year later, the present bill should be less obnoxious.

I believe that just as the members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on both sides of the aisle, desire to render worthwhile service to the tungsten industry, so the President, Assistant Secretary Wormser, Dr. Flemming, and others in the executive department wish to do something constructive to maintain in this country a tungsten industry which will not be contingent entirely upon the stockpiling of every pound of tungsten which is produced. I challenge any member of the committee to justify that kind of approach, as we consider doing something worth while and constructive to maintain the important tungsten industry.

I think that both the large and the small producers of tungsten in the United States have performed outstanding service by demonstrating that they can produce tungsten, instead of forcing industrial users to rely entirely upon foreign-produced tungsten.

It has been said that probably the main reason for the bill is its political implications. I do not believe that to be so, because members of both parties, including members and nonmembers of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, have been cosponsors of the bill. It is beyond my comprehension to understand how any individual Member, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, can make any political capital out of a continuance of the subsidized purchase of domestic tungsten.

I refer finally to the contentions which have been made frequently on the floor during the debate and on previous occasions when comparable programs for the benefit of small and submarginal producers have been under consideration. In view of the fact that Assistant Secretary Wormser suggested, not once, but several times, that a limit be placed in the bill, so that the large producers could not continue to sell ten twelve, fifteen, or eighteen thousand short-ton units of tungsten to the Federal Government each month at a 50 percent subsidy, I feel certain that the Senators in charge of the bill will be glad to accept the amendment which I now submit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 2, at the end of the line, it is proposed to insert the following: "*Provided, however*, That no deliveries in excess of 5,000 short-ton units may be accepted by the General Services Administration from any one producer in any single calendar month."

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, it has not been a happy occasion for me to disagree with my friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] with whom I have been engaged in many crusades and battles on behalf of the domestic mining industry. But I must confess that I am a realist, and that even in an election year I believe we shall be performing a disservice to the tungsten mining industry if we try to pass a bill which plainly shows that at this particular time it is not defensible as a part of the national defense program. If it is not related to the national defense, then certainly, I contend, we cannot justify continuing a 5-year-old subsidy program in behalf of a single specific mineral when we refuse to give any consideration to all other minerals which are in the same embarrassing position of competing with low-cost production abroad.

Mr. President, that is the situation which confronts us today. I certainly do not want to embarrass the President at this time, when he will be confronted with the necessity, probably, of vetoing a bill which is almost identical with the one he vetoed a year ago.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in view of the fact that Mr. Wormser has been mentioned in this connection, I should like to read from the testimony on page 355 of the hearings.

When I asked him why he mentioned a limitation in his letter I was under the impression that he had. But he said:

We did not suggest that.

I then said:

I am sorry. I thought you mentioned it in your letter.

So Mr. Wormser did not suggest a limitation, and testified that he would accept the bill as written.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I should like to take a moment or two to address a question to the chairman of the committee or to the Senator from Nevada. The first paragraph of the bill reads:

The General Services Administration is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain—

(a) a program to purchase a minimum of 1,250,000 short-ton units of tungsten trioxide ($WO_3$) contained in tungsten ores or concentrates mined subsequent to termination of the purchase program established under Public Law 206.

The question which occurs to me is this: The termination date of Public Law 206 is July 1, 1958. Certainly it is not intended that this program shall take effect after July 1, 1958, is it?

Mr. MALONE. It is intended that the program shall extend to December 31, 1958, from the expiration of the amounts to be purchased under the original 1953 Malone-Aspinall Act, which amounts were fulfilled a few weeks ago, just as is indicated in the bill.

Mr. BARRETT. The bill provides:

Subsequent to termination of the purchase program established under Public Law 206.

Mr. MALONE. I might add: or until the amounts authorized are purchased.

Mr. BARRETT. I am a little uncertain about the language on page 2, line 3, where reference is made to "subsequent to termination of the purchase program established under Public Law 206." The termination date set in that statute was extended to July 1, 1958. I want to make it abundantly clear that it is not intended to wait until July 1, 1958, to institute the program provided in the bill which is now being considered.

Mr. MALONE. Oh, no; not at all. In other words, it is retroactive simply because the amounts of tungsten authorized in the other bill have already been purchased. Some of the mines have already shut down. So if there are a few tons which have been produced between the fulfillment of the other program and the start of the proposed program, the bill is retroactive to that extent.

Mr. BARRETT. The committee contends and assumes that the program under Public Law 206, so far as tungsten is concerned, has been completed and fulfilled, and it is the intention to start a new program immediately. Is that correct?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I think that is a correct statement. Public Law 206, so far as it relates to tungsten, is in the alternative. It expires either on July 1, 1958, or until 3 million units of tungsten have been procured. I would say to my good friend from Wyoming that the previous program of 3 million units has been reached. I think it was reached somewhere around the 20th of May.

Mr. MALONE. Two or three weeks ago. But this bill is designed to take up where the 1953 Malone-Aspinall Act left off.

Mr. BIBLE. Two or three weeks ago. So actually, as we construe it, the program under Public Law 206 has been completed.

Mr. BARRETT. If the bill is passed, its provisions will commence to run as of the date of the enactment of the bill until December 31, 1958, or until the full amount has been acquired. Is that correct?

Mr. BIBLE. That is a correct statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield for a question at this point?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I understand the Senator from Montana is agreeable to accepting the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]?

Mr. MURRAY. No. The committee considered that proposal. It did not seem to be in favor of any limitation of that kind.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think the Senator from Idaho would like to have a record vote on his amendment, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

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## THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the Senate is about to consider the mutual security bill and to make decisions of the highest importance to our foreign policy. I want to take this occasion to raise certain basic questions which relate to our mutual security program.

We are now in competition with an enemy who intends to shift the balance of world power in his favor, if he can. To deter the enemy from starting an all-out war, and to help defeat him if that deterrence fails, we require both air-atomic power and modern surface forces. These should be flexible enough to fight both nuclear or limited wars.

But, Mr. President, we could maintain a superior force-in-being, and still find the balance of power shifting against the free world.

In all probability, the Kremlin now hopes for a warless conquest. The Soviets continue to build the greatest military machine in their history. They would not hesitate to use it if the gains seem worth the costs. Our defense policy should be so designed that the costs are always too high to invite attack. Faced with such strength, the Soviets will doubtless prefer to inherit the world, if they can, rather than obliterate it.

Khrushchev states the matter this way:

We do not need war. We believe that communism will vanquish capitalism without war.

The Kremlin's center of interest is still Western Europe, notably the military-industrial potential of Germany. In time, Russian leaders hope to undermine the NATO alliance, win control of Germany and exclude us from vital overseas bases. But the first round in Western Europe has gone against them. Our historic ties with Europe gave us an edge there which communism has yet to overcome.

Adopting shrewd new techniques, the Kremlin has now turned its sights toward the billion peoples of Asia and Africa. Thus, the free world is confronted with an unprecedented threat.

What policies can the United States adopt to meet this challenge? Clearly, present policies no longer correspond with the demands of the situation.

We have emphasized military pacts, but SEATO and the Baghdad Pact are in deep trouble. We have pressed peoples to join us as allies, but the neutrals have refused. Our eagerness has bred suspicion. We have been generous with our aid, but we have won few friends. From Cairo to Calcutta across the broad sweep of the Afro-Asian arena we are clearly on the defensive.

Why are we doing so badly? Mr. President, I believe the major difficulty is our attitude—our approach to other peoples. We are plagued with the habit of applying the same formula to different peoples, without regard for the enormous diversity in their problems and objectives.

Take, for example, our attitude toward allies. We think of allies as people who should agree with us. We expect them to do what we want. We protest when they do not.

Yet, Mr. President, what is the net result of this drive for conformity? The net result is that we only alienate our best friends.

After all, our allies are independent nations. Each one of them has special interests. They recognize that their interests are best served by standing with us in defense of their independence. But they are, and should be, free to take stands which differ from ours on particular issues.

We need willing allies who sustain common policies because they agree with them. Such agreement is possible only on the basis of consensus, not dictation. Efforts on our part to pressure support not only delay agreement, but strengthen elements which oppose American policies.

We want allies. We think it to our best interests to join with other nations in common defense arrangements. But we want allies, not satellites.

As another example, take our attitude toward neutral nations. We think of neutrals as people who have gone astray. We do not always understand why they reject close ties with the free world.

I believe that many Asian leaders are too indifferent to the Communist threat. I believe that in many cases the interests of a neutral nation would be better served in formal alliance with free nations. But what happens, Mr. President, when we pressure them against their will? We simply drive them further away.

Americans are apt to forget the emotional and political drive behind what the uncommitted people call their "age of nationalism." We often consider the underdeveloped countries as mere pawns in the great power game, when, in actual fact, they have national interests and goals of their own.

We tend to overlook what these young nations are up against. At their stage of development, political stability and economic improvement are vital. Their leaders are under strong pressure to institute economic and social reforms. Even when they recognize the menace of communism, these other problems still loom large.

Men like Diem, of Vietnam, must get results or give way to more radical leadership. A nation like India, absorbed in its own domestic problems, tends to thrust major foreign issues out of sight. Most of these new nations prefer neutrality to the additional burdens of an alliance.

We must remember that neutrality is not an unusal phase in the development of young nations. It is an obvious step for countries which have just won their independence and which are trying to consolidate their position. Such nations are in no mood to accept what they think of as entangling alliances.

There is an obvious hazard where the naivete of soft neutrals leads them to overdependence on Communist offerings. But a hard neutrality which recognizes the full dangers of Russian tactics is not necessarily a disadvantage. Since these nations will clearly not join with us at this stage, perhaps our best course is to do what we can to help them be truly neutral. We need not be upset when Nehru or Sukarno tell us they do not intend to be pushed around—as long as they say the same thing to Peiping and Moscow, and can make it stick.

Instead of trying to mold other peoples in our own image, we should base our approach to them on the principles of the good politician. I need hardly remind the Senate that the good politician recognizes that different groups have diverse interests. He makes it his business to understand the state of mind of his constituents. He gets around to learn what people are thinking. He finds out what they want, and tries to help them reach their goals. Where possible, he strives to assist each group in pursuit of its objectives.

This should be our approach to other peoples, both neutrals and allies. We should try to understand and appreciate their special problems. We should help them achieve their national objectives, whenever those objectives do not conflict with ours.

After all, our national interests are served if our allies and the uncommitted peoples remain on this side of the Iron Curtain. We do not want any state which is now independent to fall victim either to internal subversion or to external aggression. Our objective is identical with what is the deepest concern of all independent states themselves—simply that they remain free and have a chance to progress.

This approach to other peoples has important implications for our entire foreign policy. Mr. President, I believe that if we took this approach seriously we could now develop appropriate overseas military and economic programs. certainly present programs will have to be revised.

Take a case in point—our military policies in the Asian area.

Our early success in Europe with the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance led us to believe that military pacts per se have an inherent value. But we have not succeeded in our attempt to make SEATO another NATO. Of the mainland Asian nations, only Thailand and Pakistan are members. The most important non-Communist power of the region, India, is hostile to SEATO and to all its works. There is no unified military command and no pooled strength. Nor is an attack against one SEATO member an attack against all—as in the case of NATO. SEATO, in reality, is an organizational skeleton defending a phantom line.

Perhaps in this region a multilateral pact is not an appropriate instrument. In this area bilateral agreements may be more effective in limiting local wars. Given the nature of the area, it could prove a serious mistake to so organize alliances that many nations would be obligated to respond to a local attack.

Even if it were decided that a multilateral pact might in principle be useful, the conditions in Asia are not favorable. Unlike Western Europe, there is no geographical cohesion, which almost of necessity makes an attack against one an attack against all. Committed states are intermixed with uncommitted states. No binding regional sentiment exists at this time.

We do not promote our objectives by pushing military pacts or aid on nations that are unprepared to handle them. Military aid should be given selectively in accordance with the capacity of the recipient to put it to good use. Actually, in Asia there are very few of these nations. Most of these countries do not have the industrial base to utilize and complement large amounts of aid.

Japan and the Philippines are advanced enough to support a small modern military establishment. Korea and Formosa are special cases—cases in which the ordeal of war made possible the creation of modern military forces. For the rest of Southeast Asia we would be foolish to expect substantial results, no matter how much military aid we might give. A nation like Cambodia, for example, lacks the capacity to make effective use of much military aid. In such cases we should concentrate on other forms of help.

At the same time, our programs for the training of native troops should be quietly continued wherever possible. In any event, competent troops and leaders can be utilized to maintain internal order. Even when it comes to native troops, however, we must not unduly press our allies where an effort would undermine their economy.

It is not in our interest to disrupt vulnerable nations by insisting on an excessive military effort. It would be preferable for us to increase our own air and ground forces as a deterrent in this region. Being realistic, we must recognize that for the present and for some time to come, we and our western allies will have to bear the chief burden of providing a deterrent force in Asia.

If we and our major allies must bear the chief burden, our first task is to reach closer agreement on our objectives in that area. We should reassess the contribution that each of us can make to a joint command. We must plan an intelligent and coordinated use of the available forces.

Above all, as I said earlier, the United States should maintain a superior force in being, to buy time for the countries of Asia and Africa to come to stand on their own feet.

Moreover, if we help the uncommitted peoples get what they want to fortify their stability and independence, we may succeed in cementing relations and building confidence in our leadership. There is, then, some chance that if and when the Kremlin openly moves to crush any one of them, even the most reluctant Asian leader will join us in a common defense effort.

Mr. President, I wish to mention another aspect of our foreign policy that needs a thorough review, namely, our entire economic aid program.

The United States is a well-to-do nation, blessed with abundance. The less fortunate peoples of the world now look to us for help in shaping a better life for them and their children. But giving aid is at best a difficult enterprise.

The grantor-grantee relationship has built-in hazards. Dependence on the help of others is bound to be frustrating, especially for self-respecting nations. Probably we cannot expect aid in itself to gain us friends. Our hope should be that it will help create more stable and effective nations, that can better maintain their independence. We should be content if our aid makes a useful contribution in this direction, even though it does not markedly improve our relations with other peoples.

But there is no good reason for our aid program to lose us friends; and that is just what is happening.

As it now operates, our aid program breeds wide suspicion of our motives. Recipients fear that we will use our aid as a lever to determine issues far removed from the specific purpose of the aid.

Some neutrals fear that even economic aid will compromise their neutrality. Some allies fear that we will use our aid to dominate them. We in the United States know that it is very difficult for a donor to exercise much influence, even if he wishes to do so. But fear that he might can be persistent and corroding.

I am now convinced that we must clarify the motive behind our aid program.

When we say we are giving aid only because of the Communist threat, we do not do our motives justice. The Russians are shrewd in this respect. For example, Moscow does not announce that it is aiding Burma in order to counter the threat of American imperialism. Soviet leaders simply tell Burma that because of Russian industrial prog-

ress they are now able to extend some friendly help.

It is true that the Soviet threat first aroused our country to the present programs of widespread economic assistance. But this threat should not be the sole motivating force. The recipients of our aid should know that we would share a portion of our abundance, whether or not there was a Soviet Union. They should know that we want to help make life less miserable for their peoples—that we want to be a good neighbor. Americans have always responded to distress signals everywhere in the world.

As we restate the motives behind our air program, we must keep in mind our fundamental objective of a more decent, prosperous, and peaceful world. That objective reflects the common interest of all free peoples. We can all benefit from world economic development and progress. Before long, our own expanding economy will need the untapped markets of countries like India, with her population of some 360 million people.

We cannot purchase a decent world by our aid program in any one year. This sort of world can come only in the long-run. But if each year's aid program is properly conceived and operated it can move us a step forward.

Once we are clear as to our own motivations, then questions arise as to the best way to handle the aid program so that our motives are understood. For it is now obvious to everyone that the present kind of aid program has not achieved this understanding.

The mutual security program was originally organized on the assumption that we were aiding military allies. The methods of asking for money, of giving money, and of judging projects were developed on this premise. These methods have been modified from year to year, but the result is a clumsy patchwork. At least two years have passed since it was perfectly clear that both military and economic aid must undergo a full reappraisal.

Yet again this year Congress is presented with a jumbled program along the old lines, adorned with the same old clichés. Frankly, it is not persuasive. No wonder the program has run into trouble here in Congress.

There are fundamental questions which the administration should have studied and raised with us long ago.

For example, should we separate technical assistance and economic development aid from military and defense support aid? If we took technical assistance and economic development aid entirely out of the context of the "military ally," even for allies themselves, the true nature of our motives might be more apparent.

Should we ask the South Asians to set up a regional economic agency, perhaps along the lines of the OEEC, with our participation? Such an organization might be given the responsibility for reviewing economic aid projects and for allocating available funds among the South Asian nations. Possibly the Colombo plan organization could be adapted to serve this purpose. By this kind of arrangement the doubt about our motives might be removed.

These are illustrations of basic issues which must be resolved. I do not mean to judge these matters here. We shall have to pass on this year's mutual security bill without the benefit of the basic study and recommendations which we need. I, for one, deeply regret this. I believe we should now put the executive branch on notice that we expect to be presented at the earliest possible time with a full study of the aid problem, and with recommendations based on that study.

In conclusion, let me say this: The approach I have suggested will not be easy for us. Both allies and neutrals will do much that is distasteful. They will form governments which dissatisfy many of us. They will talk back. They will vote against us in the United Nations. We shall have to learn to take many unhappy episodes in stride.

This is the price we must pay for a world in which our democratic institutions can prosper and be secure.

As military power piles up on each side of the Iron Curtain, the best we can expect is a military stalemate. In the nuclear age most things about the future are in doubt. But if increasing numbers of people move to the Soviet side, communism and not freedom can inherit the world.

We must hold our present allies. We must help uncommitted peoples acquire the strength to remain free. And we must help non-self-governing peoples who still struggle for liberation to find it in partnership with the free world. Let us never forget that the ranks of freedom include all free and independent peoples.

We must now call into play our best judgment and our commonsense to perfect our skills in dealing with other peoples. Upon these skills, as well as upon our military power, depend the future of America and its free institutions.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. First, I should like compliment the Senator from Washington upon his very fine and strong presentation of some of the problems which concern us today and which ought to have our very closest study and most serious consideration.

The Senator from Washington has performed an outstanding service in drawing the lines of distinction he has drawn in several different respects, namely, with reference to our leadership, our building of friends, our building of allies, our attitude toward the Communist world, our attitude toward the free peoples of the world, military aid, defense-support aid, economic aid, and all the other problems which sometimes, I believe, become confused in the thinking of all of us, certainly in the minds of most people who do not give the subject the careful thinking through which has been demonstrated by the Senator from Washington.

There is one point I should like particularly to make. The Committee on Foreign Relations a few minutes ago finished its work on this year's mutual security bill. That committee is in complete accord with the suggestion made by the distinguished Senator from Washington about the need for a thorough study and, most likely, a thorough reshaping of the whole program which is referred to as our foreign aid program.

I believe the Senator from Washington will be pleased to learn that immediately after reporting the foreign aid bill, by virtually a unanimous vote, the committee also reported a Senate resolution to provide for a study to be made by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. We recognize it as our responsibility. Such a study will be made exclusive of the study which the executive branch ought to make. We feel that it is our responsibility to make such a study independently of any other study which may be made.

I hope—and I know the Senator from Washington also hopes, because he said so throughout his remarks—that before we are called upon to vote on another mutual security bill, or foreign aid bill, or whatever such a bill may be called, we may have a clearer delineation and a clearer picture and a clearer idea of the whole situation than we have had so far.

The Senator from Washington has made a very fine contribution in the presentation he has made to the Senate today. I compliment him and thank him for it.

Mr. JACKSON. I am very pleased to hear that the Committee on Foreign Relations will undertake such a study. I hope that the executive branch will present to Congress a more specific plan than it has given us up to now. I appreciate the very timely comment made by the distinguished Senator from Alabama, who has served so long and so faithfully as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to take this opportunity to compliment the Senator from Washington on a very able statement. I particularly like his view on the SEATO Pact, and the situation in Asia. That particular part of the world disturbs me perhaps more than any other.

The administration, probably as a result of momentum, has carried into that area, where conditions are not the same, the same idea that we had in connection with NATO. NATO has served a great purpose. I believe it has been very useful, and still is. However, I do not believe that SEATO has been so useful as has NATO, and, as the Senator from Washington pointed out, it has created some difficulties.

I believe that a restudy of the program, under the resolution submitted by the Senator from Montana, will go far toward clarifying that situation. As I understand, the Senator from Washington is strongly in favor of the purposes of that resolution. I certainly believe that he has performed a great service in clarifying many of these problems. We need such clarification very much in the Senate and throughout the country.

Mr. JACKSON. I appreciate the fine comments of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, who is likewise a ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to join my colleagues in complimenting the Senator from Washington on an extremely timely and good address. I hope the Senate and the American people will take to heart what he has said, because it is the result of a good deal of study and a fine comprehension.

I note that in his speech the Senator from Washington states that in time the Russian leaders hope to undermine the NATO alliance, win control of Germany, and exclude us from vital overseas bases.

I consider that to be a very pertinent statement, because I believe, and I am sure the Senator will agree with me, that the first aim of the Soviet Union, so far as America overseas is concerned, is to get us out of the bases which we have built, not in defense of Europe primarily, but in defense of the United States. Would the Senator say that the position which Germany occupies on the western end of the periphery is comparable to the position occupied by highly industrialized Japan on the eastern end of the periphery?

Mr. JACKSON. I think that is an excellent comparison.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If those two nations were to become a part of the Soviet Union, either directly or indirectly, then, indeed, the balance of world power would be turned against us. Is not that correct?

Mr. JACKSON. Western Europe is the workshop of the world, outside of the United States. In other words, Western Europe has the largest industrial plant of any area of the world except the United States. The Soviets would be able to shift industrial supremacy from the United States to the Soviet Union by acquiring Japan, Germany, and other Western European nations. Certainly, that is one of their long-range objectives.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator says in his speech that the first round in Western Europe has been against us, and favorable to the Soviet Union. Is it not true that it is not the first round that wins the final battle; it is the knockout punch that delivers the most devastating blow in the last round that is effective?

Mr. JACKSON. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I gather that what the Senator is pointing out is that the fight is just beginning, and we have a long row to hoe and there will be many difficulties ahead of us in the years to come.

Mr. JACKSON. We have fought the first battle. We have still to win the war, to use a figure of speech. We hope, of course, that there will not be a war, as such.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Another important point which the Senator brings out is that the Kremlin has now turned its sights toward the people of Asia and Africa. That, I think, is extremely pertinent, because I know, after talking to the Senator, that he is well aware of the influence of the Bandung Conference, and because of that conference there has emerged the so-called Afro-Asian bloc which collectively forms a component of great strength which is becoming more and more significant.

The Senator is to be commended for bringing that aspect of the new situation to the attention of the American people.

Will the Senator permit another question?

Mr. JACKSON. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I note that in the Senator's speech he mentions the possibility of an executive commission or committee to investigate the foreign-aid program. I am extremely happy that the distinguished Senator from Alabama has given us the information that the Senate is going to investigate this program, so that before we vote on a program next year we shall have some exact knowledge concerning the objectives of the administration, because there is a great deal that we do not yet understand.

I think the Senator from Washington should know that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and the chairman of the committee [Mr. GEORGE] have had a great deal to do with bringing this resolution into existence.

We look forward to having a great deal of needed information by the first of next year. Does the Senator think this particular proposal will be of greater value than would a committee set up and supervised by the executive department?

Mr. JACKSON. Knowing the fine talent we have on the Foreign Relations Committee, on both sides of the aisle, I think that committee can do the job if it receives proper support from the executive branch.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am sure it will receive the proper support.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington permit me to interrupt at this point?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from Washington recalls, I am sure, as does the Senator from Montana, that on the eve of the enactment of the Marshall plan a very thorough study was made by a committee of the House of Representatives, known as the Herter committee.

Mr. JACKSON. They did an excellent job.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes; but at the same time the executive branch likewise made a careful study of the program. I am sure both Senators would agree with me that it would be fine in the instant case to have the executive department make its own study and to carry it on contemporaneously with the study being made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in order that we might have both viewpoints.

Mr. JACKSON. I certainly wish to commend the Foreign Relations Committee for taking the lead in providing something which is absolutely indispensable to a proper aid program, whether it be economic or military aid.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield further?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Before I sit down I wish again to compliment the Senator for his very fine speech and again to express the hope that what he has said will be given full publicity for the benefit of the American people.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank my distinguished friend from Montana.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I notice in the early part of the Senator's address he states that the Soviets continue to build the greatest military machine in their history. I wonder if the Senator has seen the statement by the head of the CIA which implied that he had an evaluation of the Soviet equipment. Did the Senator see that statement?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; I saw it, and I was very sorry to see that the head of the CIA discussed a subject matter on a television program which he has said he would not discuss in public before a congressional committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. It certainly was my understanding that he did not wish to appear in an open session of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, but preferred to be heard in private. We now find that it is quite permissible to appear on television——

Mr. JACKSON. I should rather withhold final comment until we have received the complete text of his statement. If the news story is correct, it is most unfortunate that the head of the CIA should make a television statement of this kind. I think we should ask for a full and complete statement from Mr. Allen Dulles. Mr. Dulles has never made such a public statement heretofore.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to compliment the Senator from Washington on his very fine statement. I am glad he recognizes, after long hearings in which he has participated as chairman of the subcommittee, that the Russians are continuing to build the greatest military machine in history and one which causes concern to many of us.

I appreciate the fact that the Senator is alert to the possibilities, and I am glad he has taken the time this afternoon to make his very fine address.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. First, I should like to say to the Senator that I am very grateful that he was thoughtful enough to give some of his colleagues a copy of the address he was to deliver this afternoon. That copy came to my office, and I had an opportunity to read it even before the noon hour, as I told the Senator earlier in the day.

I particularly compliment the Senator from Washington upon his analysis of the foreign policy of our country as it relates to the Far East. I think his analysis is deserving of the most careful and considerate attention, not only

on the part of Congress, including every Member of the Senate, but also of the executive branch of the Government.

I particularly note the Senator's discussion of the differences between NATO and SEATO. I think it is a most pertinent and, let me say, perceptive analysis of what those differences really are.

Furthermore, I believe the Senator from Washington has done a great service in pointing out what our motives are or should be. I was particularly impressed when the Senator said:

> I am now convinced that we must clarify the motives behind our aid program.
>
> When we say we are giving aid only because of the Communist threat, we do not do our motives justice.

The Senator is correct. There are some things we would do and should be doing even if Karl Marx had never been born, if Lenin had never lived, and if Stalin had never been in power. There are some things which the people want to do with respect to foreign aid which are very important.

So far as emphasis upon the military is concerned, the Senator from Washington has wisely pointed out that military assistance must be judged not only on the basis of our desire to assist, but also on the capacity and ability of the recipient country to be an effective military partner. The Senator has pointed this out very well.

In my opinion, so far as some of our military assistance is concerned, it is regrettable to note that we have within a region actually aroused antagonisms between nations which ought to be working in cooperation, rather than having fortified a group of nations against the Communist threat which is upon their borders.

The junior Senator from Washington has been very effective in his presentation of this matter. I shall not take any more of the time of the Senate to comment on it and on several other details, because I know there is other business to transact.

I join with my colleagues in commending and thanking the junior Senator from Washington, because the very philosophy he has discussed and the observations he has made have been of deep concern to some Senators who have spoken this afternoon in response to the address by the Senator from Washington. I concur in practically all the Senator has said in terms of his general point of view and of his recognition of the urgent necessity to reevaluate and reassess our foreign program.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], following the earlier comments by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], has brought to our attention the necessity of a review. That review will, we trust, soon be underway, because it is long overdue.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank my distinguished friend from Minnesota for his excellent comments.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have listened to the distinguished junior Senator from Washington with pride and approbation. His analysis is concise and yet penetrating. I congratulate him and express my own appreciation.

The junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, interrogated the able Senator from Washington about a press release or a newspaper article regarding the appearance of Mr. Allen Dulles, the head of the CIA, on a television quiz program. The junior Senator from Washington said he would like to reserve judgment until he saw the full text of the comments of Mr. Dulles. I will join the Senator in that statement and will ask him this question:

If it should appear, after we have received the full text of Mr. Dulles' comments, that he has made statements in public or has expressed sentiments in public which do not comport with what he and other members of his agency have said in a secret session, would not the Senator think it would then be necessary to have a public session and accord to Mr. Dulles an opportunity to express his views with respect to that matter?

Mr. JACKSON. I certainly agree with my distinguised colleague that if such were the case, Mr. Dulles should make a statement in a public session to explain fully the possible contradiction.

I noted in the second paragraph of a United Press article which was published in the Washington Post and Times Herald this morning the following statement attributed to Mr. Dulles:

> He also said he feels "quite sure" the Soviets "are not ahead of us" in developing atomic energy to create electric power despite the "very dramatic program announced recently in their sixth 5-year plan."

Then, from the first paragraph of the article, I read:

> Director Allen W. Dulles, of the Central Intelligence Agency, said yesterday he has "no evidence" that Russia is ahead of the United States in the field of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

If it is a fact that Mr. Dulles discussed the intercontinental ballistic missile and the atomic power development program in the Soviet Union with a Representative from New York on a television program, then he has an obligation, in my judgment, to explain these matters in a public session before the appropriate committees.

He has an obligation also to explain in public to the Armed Services Subcommittee investigating air power, his position with reference to the Soviet Union on the ICBM. He should also make a full explanation of the relative capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union with respect to the IRBM, which is the intermediate range ballistic missile.

Mr. Dulles, according to the article, if it is true, has said something in public which comes as a great surprise to many of us. I assume my distinguished colleague from Tennessee agrees with me in that statement.

Mr. GORE. I do agree. I agree also with the Senator that we shall read with interest the full text of what the head of the CIA had to say publicly.

Mr. JACKSON. Even though the text as released may vary from the implication or the inference which is drawn from the article, if in fact the head of the Central Intelligence Agency discussed the ICBM and the atomic power program on a public television broadcast, he has an obligation to explain this to Congress.

What concerns me is not what was said, in so many words. What concerns me is that Mr. Dulles took the liberty to discuss these matters at all with one Member of Congress in a television broadcast, when he has always declined to discuss such matters publicly before congressional committees. I thought his past policy was sound. I do not think the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency should discuss matters of this kind in public.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from Washington has just said what I was about to ask him, namely, if there is any question in his mind as to whether the head of a supersensitive agency, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, should be making public statements at all relating to the subject matter of his agency.

Mr. JACKSON. I do not feel he should.

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## ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 18, 1956, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

> S. 415. An act for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders; and
>
> S. 2984. An act for the relief of Col. John A. O'Keefe.

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## PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN, ASBESTOS, FLUORSPAR, AND COLUMBIUM-TANTALUM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3982) for the maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, unfortunately from my point of view, I was not present when the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] presented his amendment. I wish to say that I have heard from the mining people of my State, and they favor the Dworshak amendment, which would provide for a limitation upon the quantity of the mineral to be purchased from one company or one person. It seems to me that is absolutely essential in this program. The larger groups are not in the same position as the small producers. If the bill is intended to aid the small producers, then it should contain this limitation. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment.

Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, it is that the

Dworshak amendment is now before the Senate. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. I urge that Senators from the West or those who represent persons who are engaged in the mining business see to it that a fair bill is passed. I think it would be unfair if we made it possible for the larger groups, which have the productive capacity to produce at a much lower cost, to be given, in effect, a sort of bonus or subsidy, when it is not needed whatsoever, in order to create production for the stockpile. As I understand, the stockpile is practically completed, anyway. If we are going to keep the industry alive, the large producers do not need as much as do the smaller producers. A 5,000-ton limitation is a just one, and the amendment should be adopted. I urge the Senate so to vote.

NO LIMITATION ON PRODUCERS

Mr. MALONE. In answer to the Senator from Utah, I might say the limitation is not 5,000 tons, but 5,000 units.

However, there are two reasons why a limitation is not the best way to promote production, which was the intention of the 1953 Malone-Aspinall Act, which opened up the mines after they had been closed down as a result of the enactment of the 1934 Trade Agreements Act.

A price was fixed on the minerals, which in our judgment would make up the difference between the cheap labor costs in the chief competitive country and the higher standard of living labor cost in our country.

The 1953 Malone-Aspinall legislation proved that there was plenty of tungsten in this country.

We are now producing more tungsten than we use in the United States. So both Dr. Flemming and Mr. Wormser testified. Mr. Wormser agreed that the limitation was not necessary. He did not even suggest it in his first letter written previous to the time he appeared before the committee.

Dr. Flemming stated that an interim bill was needed to keep the industry going until such time as the Cabinet committee appointed by the President could come up with a permanent plan.

The two reasons why a limitation should not be placed in an intermediate bill are very simple. One is that some of the mills to which small producers sell are custom mills. If the bill was limited in the manner proposed, the small producer would be the first to suffer.

The second reason is that if we are trying to prove to people that there is tungsten in this country, no one will go into the mining business if his production is going to be limited.

By proceeding as we have, tungsten has been taken out of the critical material category. It is no longer a strategic material—since strategic and critical as applied to any product means that we cannot produce the necessary amounts in this Nation. We are now producing at twice the rate of consumption. For 20 years we bought tungsten, even from Korea, at three times the price which is being proposed. One of the reasons for protecting Korea as our source of supply was that our citizens were told that we could not produce it, therefore our boys had to go there to protect that source of supply. We do not need to obtain tungsten from anywhere in the world except the United States of America—and the 1953 Malone-Aspinall Act proved that fact to the American people.

The suggested interim legislation is for the purpose of keeping us that way.

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

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Nevada has pointed out that we are producing large quantities of tungsten. The record shows we are producing as much tungsten as our annual requirements make necessary. What does the Senator from Nevada propose to do with the tremendous surplus production of tungsten, in view of the record that last year not a single ton of domestically produced tungsten went into industrial use in this country? Why would the Senator want more tungsten? What is the use of expanding the production of tungsten at a time when we are already stockpiling tungsten twice as rapidly as we can use it?

Mr. MALONE. This is exactly what the Senator from Nevada would do: He would have, as Dr. Flemming suggested, an interim bill to keep the mines open, until the President's Cabinet Committee can formulate a permanent plan. Keep the mines running, so that we may know we shall not be dependent on Burma, China, and South Africa for tungsten, in case of war.

The reason why we are not using for industrial purposes any of the tungsten produced in the United States is that there is no duty on tungsten and nothing to equalize the difference between the labor cost of production in this country and in the chief competitive nation. Wages are 50 cents a day in South Africa, they are a dollar a day in Burma, they are $3 a day in Mexico. As long as there is no flexible duty or tariff to take the profit out of cheap foreign wages at the water's edge or at the boundary of our Nation—then we must have a guaranteed unit price making up the difference in wages here and abroad or go back to depending upon foreign nations for a material which we cannot fight without.

It was shown that, under the Malone-Aspinall Act, tungsten could be produced here in the United States for war or peace. It was not necessary to import a part of it. All American producers needed was enough above the world price to make the difference in wages—of course, unless there is a duty making up the difference the American production would be sold to the Government, and then the consumption would be bought at the $43 a unit world price, and used at Pittsburgh and steel plants in other parts of the country. All that needs to be done is to follow through and equalize the cost of production through a duty at the water's edge.

First, let us wait until the Cabinet committee proposes its best plan. But do not close the mines, keep them open through this interim bill as suggested by Dr. Flemming. For 23 years it was claimed that there was no tungsten in the United States; that we had to get it from Korea, at 3 or 4 times the price we are paying now. If personnel and munitions were counted into the cost or if the same should be done from other places, the cost would be incalculable.

We were sold a phony bill of goods, to start with, by persons who said that tungsten could not be produced in the United States.

So all that was accomplished by the bill which passed in 1953—all that we sought to accomplish was to prove that it was not necessary to have tungsten included in the critical or strategic list—that American producers could furnish it at a price above the market price making up the difference in wages and the cost of doing business here and abroad.

Manganese can be produced from the Cayuna Range in Minnesota. From developments taking place from laboratory experiments, it has been proved that we can now produce all the manganese we need in the United States.

Mr. President, all we have to do is to use our heads and to realize that the difference in wages must be made up. There are two ways to do that. One is by the use of the provisions of the Malone-Aspinall Act of 1953, as is presently proposed, until a better plan is proposed by the President's Cabinet committee; or a flexible duty can be placed on imports, by the exercise by the United States Congress of the power and duty which the Constitution gave it, and letting the Tariff Commission adjust such flexible duty to make up the difference between labor costs in this country and in the chief competitive nation. Then the people of this Nation would compete for the American product, and the price would automatically go up.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

CONGRESS REGAINS ITS RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the Senator from Nevada have any suggestion to indicate that the industrial users of tungsten will be willing to pay $63 a short ton unit instead of buying foreign tungsten at a cost of about $41 or $43 a unit? Does he have any suggestion as to how we can get the cooperation of the industrial users?

Mr. MALONE. Yes; I most certainly do. The suggestion is that the Congress of the United States take back its responsibility as contained in article I, section 8, of the Constitution, to regulate foreign trade and the national economy. Let Congress discharge its responsibility to the people of the United States, at least as to minerals without which jet engines cannot be manufactured. Most of our manganese comes from India.

Most of the tungsten comes from Korea, South Africa, and Mexico. Right now it does not come from China, because the Reds will not let us have it—but it comes from South Africa and other places not available in wartime. We could not get a pound of tungsten from across an ocean if war should start. I say if Congress regained its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade and our national economy—and let

its agent, the Tariff Commission, adjust the flexible duty or tariff to take the profit out of low-cost labor at the water's edge, domestic production would take care of all our needs in this indispensable mineral.

To answer specifically the question of the Senator from Idaho, Americans would compete for the American market under that system—and the less efficient would be eliminated which is the true American system—but the American producer paying $11 per day would not be competing with $1 or less per day labor for the American market. The cost of the mineral, whether $43 or $55 per unit, is not an item, because you cannot find the difference in a jet engine. It is like the soda in the biscuits—no difference in the price of the biscuits no matter what you pay for the soda—there is so little used.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield further?

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Since coming to this body in 1946, the senior Senator from Nevada has been most aggressive and persistent in his efforts to promote a program to provide some protection and safeguards for American industry as against low-cost competition by foreign producers.

Mr. MALONE. That is correct. We are dividing our wealth by dividing our markets with low-wage nations.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Has the Senator from Nevada made any progress in those 10 years, and does he anticipate that the industrial users of tungsten will, within a few weeks, say that out of the bigness of their patriotic hearts they will be willing to pay $63 a short ton, instead of $43?

Mr. MALONE. Which question does my colleague wish me to answer first? If it does not matter to him, I shall answer at this time his first question.

If the United States Congress has the courage to take back its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign commerce and the national economy—there would be no problem since the flexible duty or tariff adjusted by the Tariff Commission would take the profit out of the "sweatshop" wages at the water's edge. In this connection I do not refer to tungsten alone; I also refer to textiles, machine tools and hundreds of other American products. In the South and in the New England States the textile industry is closing down. Hundreds of other United States industries are in a similar situation. A flexible duty or tariff adjusted by the Tariff Commission, an agent of Congress, would take the profit out of "sweatshop" labor at the water's edge. Let the American producers compete for the American market. Let us at least produce the commodities without which we cannot win a war.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield further to me?

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Nevada knows that on many occasions in the past I have joined with him in trying to obtain congressional approval of proposed legislation to accomplish the purposes he has just outlined.

Mr. MALONE. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Idaho that we are going to get it, although I do not know how long it will take. I believe that within a reasonable time the workingmen of America will tell their women folks to look for the American made mark before they lay their money down, when they finally realize that their jobs are at stake.

Mr. DWORSHAK. On many occasions I have joined the Senator from Nevada in trying to safeguard American industry. I should like to ask him if it would not be more logical, and have greater chances of success, to apply this program of tariff protection in such a way as to affect all products being imported, rather than to single out one specific mineral, such as tungsten, and provide for taking care of it, to the exclusion of everything else.

Mr. MALONE. I have never advocated taking care of one commodity. I beg the pardon of the distinguished Senator from Idaho, but I have never in my life said that, and I am not saying it now.

I am simply saying that for 20 years the Department of the Interior took the position that there was no tungsten in the United States and there was no manganese in the United States. In fact, one Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, even said there was no oil in the United States.

He died, thinking that in the United States there was no tungsten, manganese, or oil.

However, today we have oil and tungsten running out of our ears; and we shall have enough manganese to run out of our ears if we make adjustments for the difference between the labor costs and the standard of living in the United States and those in India, from which we get most of our manganese.

So today we are saying, "Do not close down the mines that have opened up on the basis of this program since only the difference between the price of $55 a ton and the price of $43 a ton is to be paid.

Let me say that we are fixing the price per unit based on the difference between the cost of producing tungsten in the United States and the cost of producing tungsten in foreign countries.

The difference in the cost of a pound of steel or in the price of a jet engine, in terms of money between the fixed domestic price and the foreign price is nothing. We are talking about protecting the people of the United States and maintaining their safety and the economic stability of our communities by making it possible to obtain strategic materials which cannot be imported after a war begins.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield further to me?

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In the Senator's great State of Nevada there are not only tungsten mines but also mines which produce copper, lead, zinc, manganese, and many other critical and strategic materials and minerals. Why would not it be logical for us to take some remedial action which would give equitable treatment to the producers of all these minerals, instead of picking out only one mineral, such as tungsten?

Mr. MALONE. I think that would be the logical thing to do. The point at the moment is that we were told that we had no tungsten and that we did not have any of these other materials. But we are saying that we do have them and the program proved it.

Here on the floor of the Senate, Senators voted in favor of free trade and in favor of $2 labor imports from foreign countries, as opposed to $15 labor in the United States. So long as Senators do that, and so long as the Congress votes to send their constitutional responsibilities to the President of the United States, instead of in the Congress, where the Constitution put it, we shall be in serious difficulty. Furthermore, the Congress gave the President full power to place the authority wherever he might choose. So he could place it in Geneva, Switzerland, in the hands of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; or he could give that power to any organization in any country he might choose.

In fact, the President is now at liberty to send it to an organization in Moscow or to an organization in Peking. I am not saying that the President would do that, but Congress has given him the authority to do so if he wishes.

Congress, whom the Constitution charges with the responsibility to regulate foreign trade and the national economy, is as helpless as a baby.

It is their own doing through the passage of the 1934 Trade Agreements Act—and extended for 3 years in 1955. The Congress gave that authority to the President. The people should and will insist that they take it back.

This bill simply keeps these mines open until a plan can be submitted to Congress by the President's Cabinet Committee better than the one on the floor today. But to limit the purchases for any one producer would be to say to those who have money to invest, "Yes, you can be a small producer, but not a large producer. We will not permit customs mills to be established." The small producers would be the first to be cut off.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. In answer to what the Senator from Nevada just said, I merely wish to point out that the membership of the Mining Association of Utah have been very strong in their advocacy of tariffs, just as the Senator from Nevada has been. However, as I view this program, it does not relate to the tariff commission. The program began as a stockpiling program to secure for the United States a supply of tungsten produced domestically. The program has fairly well accomplished that purpose.

Now it is proposed that the program be extended for a time, so as to help those who need employment. My opinion is that the large groups do not need such assistance, and I think that view is taken by my constituents who are miners, many of whom have been in the mining

business on a large scale for many years. That is their opinion, and I have great respect for their opinion on a subject of this kind.

This is not a tariff measure, and we cannot legislate tariffs in this way. That is one reason why I urge, with all the earnestness I possess, that the the Senate adopt this amendment. There will be a good many red faces if we permit the big producers, who can produce at a much lower rate than is fixed in the bill, to receive the benefit of the proposed legislation when they do not need it to remain in production.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in answer to the argument of the Senator from Utah, let me say that the Mining Association in Nevada is against any limitation, which means nothing except that there is a difference of opinion as between the two mining associations with regard to the amount which should be produced by one company—the size to which they would be allowed to grow.

I point out that the mills which act as custom mills for the small producers—the small producers would be cut off first if there were a limitation.

We are trying to show, and we have so far shown, that we need not consider tungsten as a critical material at all; but to keep people in that business, there must not be a limitation as to how big a producer can become if he is willing to put his money into the business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barrett | Humphrey | Millikin |
| Bender | Jackson | Mundt |
| Bennett | Jenner | Murray |
| Bible | Johnson, Tex. | Neuberger |
| Case, N. J. | Johnston, S. C. | Pastore |
| Clements | Kefauver | Payne |
| Cotton | Kennedy | Potter |
| Curtis | Kerr | Robertson |
| Dirksen | Knowland | Saltonstall |
| Douglas | Kuchel | Scott |
| Dworshak | Laird | Smith, Maine |
| Eastland | Langer | Sparkman |
| Frear | Lehman | Stennis |
| Fulbright | Long | Symington |
| Gore | Malone | Thye |
| Green | Mansfield | Watkins |
| Hayden | Martin, Iowa | Williams |
| Hill | Martin, Pa. | |
| Holland | McClellan | |

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announced that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MCNAMARA], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. WOFFORD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senators from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BEALL], the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the wedding of his daughter.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, this subject has been debated sufficiently this afternoon, and I shall not delay the Senate. However, I should like to read into the RECORD at this point a short telegram which I received from the Utah Mining Association. It is dated June 14, 1956, and is addressed to me. It reads as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *June 13, 1956.*

Hon. WALLACE F. BENNETT,
*United States Senate,*
*Washington, D. C.:*

Have talked with Utah operators about tungsten bill being discussed Senate floor today and find they favor 5,000 units per month limitation on receipts from any one mine which proposal understand Senator DWORSHAK plans offer as amendment today. Reasons for this position are: (1) The limitation would prevent any large producer from filling major portion of quantity provided in bill should any such producer be inclined to do so; (2) production of any company in excess of 5,000 unit limitation would seek industrial market, thus establishing trend for ultimate marketing of domestic tungsten on industrial market; (3) no small producers would be hurt by limitation and large producers would be encouraged to recapture domestic outlets, present being filled entirely for foreign tungsten. Thanking you for consideration.

MILES P. ROMNEY.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator know the approximate cost of the 2½-year program.

Mr. BENNETT. The junior Senator from Utah does not have any specific information on the subject. I understand that it is something like $70 million.

Mr. WATKINS. I have the report here. It is estimated to cost $69,670,000. So, it is not unlimited, and the argument made by the Utah Mining Association that the larger producers could use up practically all the money set aside for this program and the small producers would get very little of it is probably valid.

Mr. BENNETT. That is the reason for supporting the proposal that the amount which any single producer could sell to the program would be limited to 5,000 short-ton units a month.

Mr. WATKINS. The small producers, under this amendment, would be protected; is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. That is my understanding.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield for a question?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to ask the senior Senator from Utah if it is not true that the committee amendment already contains a provision for paying the producers?

Mr. WATKINS. I am not on the committee. I am not familiar with all the amendments which have been placed in the bill. I know this one amendment is needed.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator will yield further, my understanding is that the bill contains a rate of $55 for the large producers, $63 for the small producers, and that the purpose is to give needed assistance to the small producers. As I understand the pending amendment, it proposes to limit the production of the large producers so as to handicap them in their operations.

Mr. WATKINS. The money may be used up, under the terms of the bill, by the large producers, and there would be very little of it going to the small producers.

I am not very well informed on this particular bill, because I have not been serving on the subcommittee which prepared it, but I am advised by the Utah Mining Association that there is a classification in the bill itself as to the amounts to be paid to the large producers and to the small producers. But the large producers could receive during the 9-month period the major portion of the money to be allotted to the program. It is not an unlimited program.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is my understanding that it is an interim program to allow Congress to determine a permanent program. As I read the report and the hearings, there is already made, by committee amendment, an adequate allowance by way of a preferential price to the small producers who produce less than a thousand tons a year. There is no mining of any of these products in my own State. I simply want to be fair about it. It seems to me that the amendment offered by the Senator from

Idaho questions the wisdom of the decision of the committee, which was that this differential would be adequate to protect the small producer, and it seeks to impose a limitation on the production of the large producers which would so cripple them that they would not remain in business.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I should like to clear up this misunderstanding. Under the present program, 3 top producers get 45 percent of the tungsten sales, and 12 top producers get 77 percent. They would be restricted to 5,000 short tons a month.

When the Senator from Florida asks whether there are any inequitable restrictions or restraints placed upon the large producers, I would say, "No"; they would merely be limited to selling for stockpiling purposes 5,000 short tons a month, but if they produce 2 or 3 times that amount, certainly they would be free to sell in excess of 5,000 short tons to industrial users. Currently, they receive a 50 percent subsidy, and so they prefer to sell their output to the Government. Certainly, there is nothing inequitable about the proposal in the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it not true that the amendment would provide a 5,000 short-ton unit limitation on the large producers, and would also provide that the price allowed them would be $55 per unit, whereas in the case of the small producers the committee amendment allows them a price of $63 for the same unit?

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is not my amendment. In order to qualify for the price being currently paid of $63 the producers would have to sell less than 1,000 short-ton units to the Government. One thousand short-ton units annually is certainly different from 60,000 short-ton units.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield further?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sorry the distinguished Senator from Idaho did not answer my question. I ask it again.

Is it not true that under his amendment the large producer would be limited to 5,000 short-ton units a month, and also, at the same time, be limited under other provisions of the bill, to $55?

Mr. DWORSHAK. The answer is, "Yes," but the large producer could sell any of his production in excess of 5,000 short-ton units to industrial users at $41 or $43. Certainly, the Senator would not contend that the Federal Government is obligated to continue to pay almost a 50 percent subsidy when it already has a peacetime stockpile adequate to take care of our requirements for 10 years.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no contention either for the large producer or the small producer. I merely want to be fair. But if the Senator reads the committee report accurately, and also the bill and the amendment, he will see that the deliberate judgment of the committee has been that we have made adequate allowance for the economic difference between the large and the small producers. But now the Senator from Idaho seems to place an additional handicap upon the larger and more successful operators. I would rather stand by the judgment of the committee on that than to shoot out into the dark and seek to impose an additional handicap which the Senator, coming from a State which has only small producers, seeks to apply by his amendment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Florida is taking an indefensible position when he suggests that the Senator from Idaho is trying to protect the small producers in his own State. We have very few small producers. We have one large producer. But I wish to point out that we are not rendering constructive service to the tungsten mining industry when we continue the Government program to maintain a price 50 percent above the world price level, when we already have a stockpile amounting to half a billion dollars.

I am not trying to discriminate against either the large or the small producers, but when the small producer is limited to $63 for an annual production of 1,000 short-ton units, it is certainly feasible and fair to restrict the large producer to 60,000 short-ton units. Even if his price is less than that currently paid, it would be approximately $12 to $14 above the competitive world price.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield that I may ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays on the Dworshak amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, before the vote, I ask unanimous consent that the veto message of the President dated August 14, 1955, on a similar bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 6373, an act to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to extend the programs to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals.

This bill, by congressional action, would direct the continuation of the existing domestic minerals purchase programs under the Defense Production Act for certain minerals after defense needs have been met. Moreover, it would continue such purchases at prices considerably in excess of market price. It would direct the establishment of two new manganese buying depots and the reopening of a third. It would commit an additional $150 million for the purchase of double the original program quantities of these minerals.

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, certain purchase programs were established for these minerals during the Korean hostilities, Public Law 206 of the 83d Congress extended for 2 years the termination dates of these programs. H. R. 6373, in effect, would direct the expansion of these programs so as to require the Government to buy far greater quantities of these minerals than are necessary for defense purposes. As a result, Government assistance to the producers of several minerals will be continued under the guise of defense needs when such needs do not exist.

Furthermore, the fiscal arrangements that are provided for in H. R. 6373 are unsound. The bill would bypass the usual budgetary processes and the customary review by congressional committees. It would direct the use of the defense borrowing authority conferred by the Defense Production Act.

Finally, the provisions of H. R. 6373 would apply to only a small segment of the domestic minerals industry and would not reach the fundamentals of the problem. Indeed this bill would make solution of the overall problems of the industry more difficult.

I am conscious of the desirability of developing a long-range minerals program for the United States to assure an adequate mobilization base and to preserve a sound minerals economy. The Advisory Committee on Minerals Policy so advised and the Office of Minerals Mobilization has been established in the Department of the Interior to determine and recommend such a program. The funds to make the necessary studies have just become available, and work toward the development of a long-range program has begun.

The interests of the domestic minerals industry will be better served by proceeding with the careful development of a long-range minerals program than by approving a stopgap measure extending substantial Government aid to only a segment of the industry. Meanwhile, with the exception of a single manganese depot, the existing domestic minerals procurement program remains uncompleted, and sales by domestic miners to the Government will continue under the provisions of the regulations now in effect.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 14, 1955.*

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I shall be very brief. I think the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho should be agreed to, because it will greatly restrict the bill.

In my opinion, there can be no possible justification for the enactment of the bill, in the first place. It proposes to commit the United States Government to buy the minerals at about 50 percent above the prevailing price. Director Flemming, of the Office of Defense Mobilization, has stated that there is enough of these minerals now in the stockpile to last us 5 years in the event of an all-out war without the necessity of procuring another single pound either domestically or abroad. So there can be no possible justification for the bill in the name of national defense.

Every agency of the Government sent letters to the committee opposing the enactment of such legislation.

All that is being sought is authorization for the Government to take $70 million of the taxpayers' money to buy the minerals, which will be taken out of the ground, transported a few miles to the scales where they can be weighed by the Government, and then be dumped into a hole in the ground for some future generation to take them out again.

As the President pointed out in his veto message, there can be no justification in the name of national defense for such legislation. I think the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho greatly restricting this give-away program should be adopted, and after that the bill should be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]. The yeas and nays

having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MCNAMARA], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. WOFFORD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is necessarily absent.

I further announce, if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senators from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BEALL], the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the wedding of his daughter.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont, Mr. AIKEN, and the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. SMITH, would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Colorado, Mr. ALLOTT, is paired with the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. MCCARTHY. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "nay," and the Senator from Wisconsin would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas, 22, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—22

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bender | Jenner | Potter |
| Bennett | Knowland | Saltonstall |
| Case, N. J. | Kuchel | Smith, Maine |
| Cotton | Martin, Iowa | Thye |
| Curtis | Martin, Pa. | Watkins |
| Douglas | Mundt | Williams |
| Dworshak | Pastore | |
| Eastland | Payne | |

NAYS—32

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barrett | Humphrey | Mansfield |
| Bible | Jackson | McClellan |
| Clements | Johnson, Tex. | Millikin |
| Dirksen | Kefauver | Murray |
| Frear | Kennedy | Neuberger |
| Fulbright | Kerr | Robertson |
| Gore | Laird | Scott |
| Green | Langer | Sparkman |
| Hayden | Lehman | Stennis |
| Hill | Long | Symington |
| Holland | Malone | |

NOT VOTING—41

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken | Duff | Monroney |
| Allott | Ellender | Morse |
| Anderson | Ervin | Neely |
| Beall | Flanders | O'Mahoney |
| Bricker | George | Purtell |
| Bridges | Goldwater | Russell |
| Bush | Hennings | Schoeppel |
| Butler | Hickenlooper | Smathers |
| Byrd | Hruska | Smith, N. J. |
| Capehart | Ives | Welker |
| Carlson | Johnston, S. C. | Wiley |
| Case, S. Dak. | Magnuson | Wofford |
| Chavez | McCarthy | Young |
| Daniel | McNamara | |

So Mr. DWORSHAK's amendment was rejected.

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

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I do not wish to take the time of the Senate in a lengthy discussion of a matter which is of considerable importance to two States, namely, Kentucky and Illinois; but I should like to make some legislative history, if I may, tonight.

I should like to address a question or two to the chairman of the committee. It is my understanding of the chairman's statement that he suggested certain benefits which would come to the State of Kentucky if the bill were enacted into law, and I should like to have my friend from Montana advise me of the benefits which would come to the State of Kentucky as a result of the passage of the bill.

Mr. MURRAY. Fluorspar is the metal in which the Senator is interested, is it not?

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, we should all like to hear the benefits to the State of Kentucky. We did not hear the answer to the question.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am sure the Senator from Montana would like to express himself so that all Members on both sides of the aisle may hear him.

Mr. MURRAY. At the hearings, the subject of fluorspar was considered.

Mr. CLEMENTS. If my friend from Montana will yield to me for a moment, I not only suggest that he outline the benefits which would accrue to the State of Kentucky with respect to fluorspar, which is covered by the bill, but also the benefits which would accrue to Illinois, the State of the present occupant of the Chair [Mr. DOUGLAS], since Kentucky and Illinois produce a substantial portion of domestic metallurgical fluorspar.

Mr. MURRAY. The committee had the matter under consideration, and at the hearings of the committee Dr. Flemming, who is Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, testified on this subject. I read from the committee's report:

> There is clearly no defense justification for a continuation of this program because even without any access to either domestic or foreign sources of supply in the event of war, we would have enough in the stockpile to meet total requirements for approximately a 5-year period.
>
> "In view of the fact that the purchase program is about to terminate and that all defense needs have been met, we believe that this also is a situation where Congress should take appropriate action to assist the industry by providing for the purchase of specified amounts from nondefense funds until Congress has had time to consider recommendations from the Department of the Interior for a long-term program."
>
> Thus the Minerals Policy Committee recognized that there may be nondefense problems in the minerals industries, and, therefore, that, as is evident later in the report, these problems are beyond the scope of the Office of Defense Mobilization as a defense agency.

He also said:

> I also recommend that in the case of three minerals: Chrysotile asbestos, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten—for which all defense needs have been met, the Congress pass such legislation and appropriate such funds as it deems necessary to provide interim assistance pending consideration by the Congress of a long-range nondefense program.

Mr. Flemming also testified:

> I suggest, however, that where a domestic purchase program is about to terminate and where all defense needs have been met, the Congress should make provisions beyond the scope of defense legislation to assist the industry by providing for the purchase of specified amounts from nondefense funds until the Congress has had time to consider recommendations from the appropriate nondefense agency, namely, the Department of Interior, for a long-range program.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Is it not a fact that there are two grades of fluorspar in question? One is acid fluorspar, and the other is metallurgical fluorpar?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I may say to my friend from Montana that a very large percentage of the fluorspar which is produced in Illinois is of the metallurgical type, and practically all of that which is produced in Kentucky is of the metallurgical type. Dr. Flemming stated in his testimony that he will meet the needs of the producers of metallurgical fluorspar by his stockpiling arrangements. But will the chairman of the committee tell us, with reference to the stockpile that is presently in existence, how much of that stockpile was provided by domestic producers and how much of it was provided by imports? The reason I ask that question is that it is my understanding that very little of acid-grade fluorspar in stockpile has come from domestic producers, and one of the reasons for that is the difference in the price.

Mr. MURRAY. Acid-grade fluorspar—that means 97 percent or better calcium fluoride—has a duty of $1.87 a short ton. The lower grade material has a duty of $7.50 a ton. So there is a very high tariff on the low grade, and a low tariff on the high grade fluorspar.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Which means the producer outside continental United States, who uses unusually cheap labor, can upgrade what otherwise would be metallurgical fluorspar, ship it into the United States in that high-grade form under a very low duty, and after it comes into this country he can downgrade that fluorspar and sell it on the American market at such a low price that today the fluorspar mines in this country are practically closed. Is that correct?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct.

Mr. CLEMENTS. When they excluded metallurgical fluorspar, did they exclude it for the reason that they had confidence that Dr. Flemming would reopen the mines in this country, by stockpiling fluorspar purchased from domestic mines?

Mr. MURRAY. That is my understanding of the testimony.

Mr. CLEMENTS. If that is the chairman's understanding, let me ask this question: If the committee had thought differently, the committee would not have excluded metallurgical fluorspar from this bill; would it?

Mr. MURRAY. That is certainly true.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Then I understand that the chairman of the committee and the committee felt that Dr. Flemming was acting in good faith; that by stockpiling metallurgical fluorspar, he was going to provide an opportunity for the domestic mines to reopen, so as to produce and to fill the needs of his country in connection with the stockpiling program, without using imported fluorspar to fill our domestic needs for stockpiling. Is that correct?

Mr. MURRAY. We took Dr. Flemming at his word. We had an amendment before us; but as a result of Dr. Flemming's assurances, we did not adopt that amendment.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I will say to the Senator from Florida——

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, Florida is a great sunshine State, and I love it. But for the moment I get mine in Kentucky.

Mr. MALONE. I am sorry; I meant to say "the distinguished Senator from Kentucky."

We had testimony from Dr. Flemming, representing the administration, and also from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior representing the Secretary. From the 1953 Malone-Aspinall Act, which called for the purchase of seven different minerals, we excluded the minerals that Dr. Flemming testified that he could and that he would continue to buy for the length of the program or until the President's Cabinet Committee came in with a permanent plan.

I wish to read what Dr. Flemming testified. I think the distinguished Senator from Kentucky is absolutely correct, and the record should show why we included certain minerals and excluded others. As regards fluorspar, this is exactly Dr. Flemming's testimony——

Mr. CLEMENTS. From what page is the Senator from Nevada about to read?

Mr. MALONE. From page 313 of the hearings, at the bottom of that page. This is Dr. Flemming's statement:

> Next, fluorspar—metallurgical grade.
>
> Inventories plus orders are substantially below the minimum stockpile objective, which for this material is the same as the long-term objective.
>
> The Government does not have any fixed-price purchase program for metallurgical fluorspar.

Metallurgical fluorspar is any product below the 97-percent grade. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky is entirely correct; when the tariff is fixed, only low-grade fluorspar was imported; therefore, the higher tariff was on the lower grades. But in order to get the benefit of the low tariff, they beneficiated the low-grade ore up to 97 percent or better. Later it was reduced to the metallurgical grade below 97 percent.

Further in the hearings on this bill, Dr. Flemming said:

> The existing stockpile directive instructs the General Services Administration to give preference to domestic metallurgical fluorspar.
>
> The General Services Administration has been authorized to determine by actual negotiations the premium that would have to be paid to accomplish domestic procurement of metallurgical fluorspar. As soon as this information is available the General Services Administration will be authorized to pay an appropriate premium price for domestic procurement.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Nevada refer to the sentence:

> The existing stockpile directive instructs the General Services Administration to give preference to domestic metallurgical fluorspar.

Can the Senator from Nevada give me any information to show that any preference has been given to the domestic producers of fluorspar?

Mr. MALONE. I think I can say to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that this is about the first time we ever got down to bedrock in discussing the situation with the administration officials, and they understood it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator from Nevada does not know of any preferential treatment which has been given to the domestic producers of fluorspar, does he?

Mr. MALONE. I think very little preference has been given to any domestic producer for 20 years. But I wish to say this is the first time that a representative of the administration—and Dr. Flemming, who is the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, really represents the administration in this field—has appeared before the committee and has definitely said that he could and that he would purchase certain minerals at a price to keep the domestic producers in business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. My distinguished friend the Senator from Nevada has read from the hearings and from the testimony given by Dr. Flemming. The Senator from Nevada read from the testimony of Dr. Flemming the statement:

> The existing stockpile directive instructs the General Services Administration to give preference to domestic metallurgical fluorspar.

In the next sentence Dr. Flemming said:

> The General Services Administration has been authorized to determine by actual negotiations the premium that would have to be paid to accomplish domestic procurement of metallurgical fluorspar.

That in itself practically defeats the hope what was expressed in the first sentence.

Mr. MALONE. I would not say that, and for this reason: That is why we arrived at the price on acid-grade fluorspar, which he—Flemming—cannot buy by negotiation.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Can the Senator from Nevada tell me how long Dr. Flemming and the General Services Administration have had this authority?

Mr. MALONE. I cannot say; but I will say that, if Dr. Flemming does not keep his word in doing the things he has said he will do in the case of five of these materials, I am ready to join with the Senator in January in calling him before the committee and find out why he has not kept his word.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator from Nevada would say, would he, that Dr. Flemming had that authority for a long time?

Mr. MALONE. I assume he has, but this is the first time he ever testified before to the committee that he would do it.

Mr. MURRAY. I may say here that it is the intention of the committee to see that he carries out his word.

Mr. MALONE. That is a fine statement.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes; that is a fine statement.

I ask the Senator from Nevada, who is a distinguished engineer, and who has given long study to this subject, whether he heard the questions I propounded a few minutes ago to the distinguished chairman of the committee; and I also wish to ask him whether he concurred in the answers which were given by the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. MALONE. I not only concur but I wish to say further that the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and I have worked together and will continue to work very closely together, because we regard it as a national problem. It involves the national defense and the national economy.

I think I can say that in this field there is no difference of opinion between the chairman of the committee and the senior Senator from Nevada.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I understand that the Senator from Nevada and other members of the committee were willing to give to Dr. Flemming, of the Office of Defense Mobilization, an opportunity to reopen these mines, through the stockpiling program; and the only way he could reopen them was to pay a price which was above what it cost to produce the fluorspar.

Mr. MALONE. I would say very distinctly—and I have said it many, many times to the Congress—that in the case of fluorspar, the price paid will have to represent the difference between the wages and cost of doing business in this country and those in the chief competing countries, in order to open the mines; and such a price should be paid—whether it be a negotiated price or a price arrived at on some other basis or by means of some other principle. The flexible duty adjusted by the Tariff Commission, as agent of Congress, representing the difference in wages and the cost of doing business here and in the chief competitor nation is the constitutional way to do it—but this is the only way it can be done now—unless Congress takes back its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade and the national economy.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Certainly there would be no desire on the part of the Senator from Kentucky to delay this proposed legislation, even if he could. But certainly I wish to have the RECORD show the understanding that if this is not accomplished in the field of metallurgical fluorspar, then the committee expects to take action in the early part of next year, in order to give the domestic mines the opportunity to produce this strategic mineral.

Mr MALONE. I defer to the chairman.

Mr. MURRAY. That is the well-known intention of the committee. We have studied the problem very carefully. Our whole ambition would be to get a bill which would be effective and fair to the small producers as well as to the big producers.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I thank the distinguished chairman.

With that information and that legislative history, I will not offer the amendment which I had prepared to offer to the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I doubt whether we could cite any industry in the United States which has become the victim of governmental action to a greater extent than has the fluorspar industry. During the war period foreign producers made contracts with the United States Government and actually received help in order to erect their necessary beneficiation plants, flotation plants, and so forth, and then they proceeded to send fluorspar into the United States to such an extent as virtually to put our own producers out of business.

Many efforts were made before the United States Tariff Commission to obtain some tariff relief for the fluorspar industry. They all failed. I appeared before the Tariff Commission with representatives of that industry. The tariff had been dropped from $5.60 to $2.10. In Colorado, Illinois, and elsewhere the mines had been closing.

The astounding thing is that foreign producers have managed to increase their production by reason of assistance from the United States. On the basis of July and August imports last year of the acid grade, imports are running at the rate of more than 100,000 tons a year in excess of the domestic use. If ever an industry needed some assistance in the form of stockpiling of a material which is absolutely indispensable in the aluminum industry, and the second most indispensable item so far as atomic energy is concerned, it is the fluorspar industry. I am delighted indeed that the provision recommended by the committee is contained in the bill. I thank the chairman of the committee for being alert to the situation.

Mr. MURRAY. We are in thorough accord with the ideas which the Senator from Illinois has expressed.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield for one brief question?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee one very brief question with respect to our chrome industry in Oregon, which he knows to be in a critical situation. Is it the estimate of the chairman that this bill will take care of that industry—or, I should say, that its omission from the bill will not adversely affect chrome in the long run?

Mr. MURRAY. I believe chrome is to be taken care of under some other provision.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I did not wish to intrude upon the discussion of the Senator from Illinois with respect to fluorspar.

Mr. MURRAY. Chrome is not included in this bill because we have a pledge from Dr. Flemming that it will be taken care of under the authority which he already has as Director of the Defense Mobilization program.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The point I should like to establish, briefly, for the legislative history, is this: Is it the opinion of the chairman of the committee that the pledge which he has from Dr. Flemming will be satisfactory so far as the chrome situation is concerned? Does he have confidence in that promise?

Mr. MURRAY. We were satisfied with his sincerity, and we believe he intends to carry out the program as he outlined it to us. I am sure it will be carried out. It is the intention of the committee to see that it is carried out.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In effect, the committee will patrol and police his pledge, to see to it that it is observed as diligently as possible.

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator.

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

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the chairman for the inclusion of a provision in the bill for the purchase of fluorspar. There are two counties in Illinois, at the extreme southern portion of the State, which depend on the fluorspar industry for maintenance. They have been hit very severly in recent years.

Some time ago I urged that the Government start purchasing fluorspar for stockpiling, and I thought I had obtained a pledge to that effect from Dr. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. I am sure that Dr. Flemming has moved in good faith in this matter, but I am very glad to see that there is a legislative mandate in this respect. I again thank the Senator from Montana for his care and attention to this subject.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senator may be sure that we will carry out that program, and see to it that the promises and pldeges which have been made are carried through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 3962) was passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.*, That this act may be cited as the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956."

SEC. 2. The General Services Administration is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain—

(a) a program to purchase a minimum of 1,250,000 short ton units of tungsten trioxide ($WO_3$) contained in tungsten ores or concentrates mined subsequent to termination of the purchase program established under Public Law 206, which meet specifications set forth in General Services Administration regulations in effect on May 1, 1956, from mines located within the United States, its Territories, and possessions at a price of not less than $55 per short ton unit free on board mine: *Provided, however*, That for production from mines with an annual production which has not heretofore and does not exceed 1,000 short ton units during any 1 year the price shall be $63 per short ton unit, free on board the mine.

(b) a program to purchase nonferrous chrysotile asbestos from mines located within the United States, its Territories, and possessions meeting the same specifications and under the same regulations and at prices in effect on January 1, 1956, for purchases of this material by the General Services Administration under the authority of the Defense Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, in the amount of 2,000 tons of crude No. 1 and crude No. 2 combined, and 2,000 tons of crude No. 3, excepting that crude No. 3 may be purchased only when offered with crude No. 1 or crude No. 2, or both, at a ratio of not in excess of 1 to 1.

(c) a program to purchase not less than 250,000 tons newly mined acid grade fluorspar containing not less than 97 percent $CaF_2$ at a price of $53 per short ton, free on board mine, from mines located within the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

(d) a program to purchase columbium-tantalum from mines located within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, meting the same specifications, and under the regulations, and at prices in effect on December 1, 1955, for purchases of this material by the General Services Administration under the authority of the Defense Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, in the amount of 250,000 pounds.

SEC. 3. All materials so purchased shall be held by the General Services Administration to be made available to the strategic stockpile or to be turned over to the supplemental stockpile created for strategic and critical materials in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1954 (Public Law 430, 83d Cong. (68 Stat. 454)).

SEC. 4. This act shall terminate on December 31, 1958.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

## AMENDMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUATION CLAIMS ACT

Mr. CLEMENTS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2155, House bill 7763, the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7763) to amend the Japanese-American Claims Act to expedite the final determination of the claims.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 19, 1956, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 18, 1956:

### NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION AND EUROPEAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Frederick Blake Payne, of New York, to be Director, Office of Economic Affairs, United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations.

### BUREAU OF MINES

Marling J. Ankeny, of Maryland, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, vice John J. Forbes, resigned.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

John Lewis Smith, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, for a term of 3 years, expiring June 30, 1959, vice Robert M. Weston, term expiring.

### IN THE COAST GUARD RESERVE

Kenneth S. Harrison for promotion to the permanent rank of rear admiral in the United States Coast Guard Reserve.

### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

*To be commissioned captains*

Joseph P. Lushene
Walter J. Chovan

*To be commissioned ensigns*

John A. Alexander
Lawrence H. Anderson
William D. Barnum
Dale V. Bedenkop
Ogden Beeman
Robert B. Bowman
Bernard L. Gabrielsen
Richard H. Garnett, Jr.
Richard G. Hajec
K. William Jeffers
Alveric B. Kegerreis
James E. Long
Bernard W. McCray, Jr.
Verle B. Miller
Kerry F. Pitts
Joel P. Porcher
James K. Richards
Joseph M. Rodgers
Paul L. Schock
James R. Schwartz
Thomas E. Simkin
C. Eugene Skinner
Matthew J. Stahl
Victor V. Tilley, Jr.,
effective June 18, 1956

### IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

*To be major general*

Maj. Gen. Gilman Clifford Mudgett, O14966, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*To be brigadier generals*

Maj. Gen. Ira Kenneth Evans, O16215, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Elmer Peter Hardenbergh, O28940, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Wiltz Gardes, O28840, Army of the United States (colonel, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Preston Corderman, O16387, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George William Hickman, Jr., O16420, Army of the United States (colonel, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Harry Purnell Storke, O16468, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Herbert Butler Powell, O16684, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Frank Sayles Bowen, Jr., O16434, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Francis Collins, O16819, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Conrad Stanton Babcock, O16104, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Henry Randolph Westphalinger, O16130, Army of the United States( colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Clyde Baker, Jr., O16371, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Keith Richard Barney, O16377, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Clerin Rodney Smith, O16388, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Harry Warren Johnson, O16391, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Ralph Morris Osborne, O16399, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Lewis Sherrill Griffing, O16413, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Waldo Eugene Laidlaw, O16414, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Holger Nelson Toftoy, O16422, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Peirce Ennis, Jr., O16436, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Lawrence Ryan, Jr., O16451, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Edward Harold McDaniel, O16497, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Olaf Norman Lodoen, O16580, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Gibson Van Houten, O16669, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Vernon Lee, O28882, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Max Sherred Johnson, O16745, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

### IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE

The following-named person for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of section 407, Public Law 351, 81st Congress (Career Compensation Act of 1949):

*To be major*

Daniel B. Dockstader, 6856A.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of title II, Public Law 365, 80th Congress (Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947), as amended; and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

*To be major, USAF (Medical)*

William O. Bellnoski, Jr., AO481302.

*To be captains, USAF (Medical)*

Harry R. Bratt, AO725668.
Randall L. Clark, AO1906329.
Thomas S. Culley, AO3002266.
Fred W. Dierdorf, AO3001573.
Fredric K. Kratina, O2276752.
Thomas C. Lee, O4034477.
Robert L. Madison, AO3000992.
Joseph L. Mays
Max I. Michels, AO2261387.
William F. Nicol, AO2240370.
John G. Nork, AO3041669.
Thomas M. O'Hern, AO2253710.
John R. Pfrommer, AO2239476.
George B. Smith, Jr., AO2240462.
William A. Stark, O4001715.
Alfred R. Stumpe, AO2212148.
Terry J. Swaim
Jerrold L. Wheaton, AO2260257.
Richard L. Whittaker

*To be captains, USAF (Dental)*

James B. Cole
Sherman M. Debacher, AO2247379.
Edward T. Dehan
John E. Devlyn, AO2074956.
Jackson W. Fritz, AO2239942.
Arthur T. Linthicum, AO2084922.
Herman R. Muns
Robert E. Pedersen
John C. Rhoades, O1546796.
Louis H. Roth, AO975829.
Alfred K. Williams, AO1906578.

*To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)*

Thomas H. Alexander, AO3043102.
Sam T. Allen, AO3043213.
George C. Babcock
George W. Barnard, O2275362.
Jack D. Bashaw, O1020513.
Jack O. Benson, AO3043101.
Charles A. Borgia, AO3044503.
Julius W. Bosch, AO3043219.
Charles T. Brierty, AO3044915.
David J. Bunnell, Jr.
William H. Bunstock
John R. Calverley, AO3044669.
Thomas F. Camp, Jr., AO3043223.
Albert D. Carilli
William B. Clark, AO3002393.
John C. Clarke, AO3041719.
John F. X. Cline, Jr., AO1859576.
John P. Connelly
Robert F. Conti, AO3044663.
John D. Crummett
John G. Daley, O2275460.
W. Harley Davidson, O1876858.
Jerry G. Dodson
Byron N. Dooley, AO3000603.
James B. Dunaway, AO965404.
Maurice E. Dyer, AO3043229.
John F. Fulton, AO3043237.
Thomas T. Harkness, AO3044266.
Raymond W. Henry, AO3044331.
Lloyd M. Higgins, AO3044340.
Theodore Jacobs

William C. Johnson
Adrian R. Kristeller, AO2201121.
John E. Leigh, AO3043249.
Charles W. Markham, AO3043729.
James W. Mason, AO2202938.
LaMar S. McGinnis, Jr., AO1865465.
Louis G. Neft, AO1862501.
Joe Netick, Jr.
David H. Newbern, AO3044080.
Louis G. Nuernberger
Lewis T. Patterson
Marcene Pearcy, O2275580.
James K. Penry, AO3043262.
David E. Perkins
Robert S. Phillips, AO3041851.
Cedric J. Priebe, Jr., AO3044365.
Richard Rabkin, AO3043969.
Howard D. Richardson
Lawrence T. Rollins, AO3043268.
Rudolph J. Ross, AO3043271.
John C. Roy, AO3042002.
Robert J. Russell
Joseph D. Sabella, AO3044869.
James J. Schubert, AO3000294.
Robert F. Spicer, AO3044187.
Paul A. Steinman, AO3043136.
William C. Story, AO2216226.
John B. Sullivan
William G. Sutlive, AO3044375.
Frank W. Thomas, Jr., AO3043277.
Charles O. Titus, AO3043912.
John N. Todd III
William L. Walls
Carlos O. Welch, Jr.
Lynn C. White, AO3043211.
J. O. Williams, Jr.
Galen S. Woolley, AO3043281.
Hiroshi Yamauchi, AO3043282.
Clyde C. Zirbel, Jr., O2275455.

*To be first lieutenants, USAF (Dental)*

Gerald A. Audette
Ralph O. Gillham
Edward K. Hahn
Thaddeus S. Kaczka
William C. Roche
Gary P. Sharbondy
Jack R. Sheneman, AO2230342
George D. Yent, Jr.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

*To be first lieutenant, USAF (Medical Service)*

James M. Crews, Jr., AO1905743.

*To be second lieutenants, USAF (Medical Service)*

Vincent T. Penikas, AO3000202.
Dean L. Peterson, AO2262029.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of sections 101 (c) and 102 (c), Public Law 36, 80th Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947), as amended by section 5, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, and Public Law 37, 83d Congress; with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated under the provisions of section 307, Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951):

*To be first lieutenants, USAF (Nurse)*

Barbara V. Feistel, AN2242653.
Mary A. Goddard, AN2242332.

*To be first lieutenant, USAF (Medical Specialist)*

Ernestine Neuhardt, AR2261565.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

*To be first lieutenants*

Robert W. Bailey, AO3002665.
George D. Brown, AO3005486.
Ted Brunson, AO3005552.
Lawrence D. Conway, Jr., AO3009889.
John C. DeHoogh, AO3005344.
George L. Draper, AO3005555.
James W. Gray, AO2254679.
John W. Haken, AO3005280.
Arthur J. Hartmann, AO2229999.
David F. Johnstone, AO3005281.
Wilson M. Jones, AO3005814.
John R. Manire, AO3005527.
William Marscher, AO2253507.
Howard E. McKenzie, AO3005529.
Mearl S. Parsons, AO3005391.
Herman E. Rhoads, AO3005360.
Clifton C. Schrader, AO3005454.
Robert H. Thompson, AO3005457.
Victor J. Uebel, Jr., AO3006149.
Donald J. Underwood, Jr., AO3005658.
Robert C. Ward, AO3005545.
Frank R. Wight, AO3005122.

*To be second lieutenants*

Clark E. Aamodt, AO3058442.
Donald T. Aukerman, AO3058304.
James W. Bergstrom, AO3058729.
Gerald L. Biggs, AO3064188.
Joe Boone, AO3059161.
Richard A. Bowen, AO3058651.
Gayle A. Coffman, AO3058913.
Karl L. Craton, AO3058979.
Freddie D. Dickens, AO3058549.
Billy L. Dillard, AO3058981.
William W. Dutcher, AO3058496.
Richard E. Dyer, AO3058662.
Einar K. Enevoldson, AO3058360.
Edsel R. Field, AO3064343.
Kenneth W. Field, AO3058915.
James C. Forrest, AO3064257.
Eugene Garove, AO3058498.
John F. Gaylord, Jr., AO3064240.
Eugene D. Hamilton, AO3064241.
Lowell K. Hansen, AO3059093.
William F. Harlin, Jr., AO3059026.
George B. Hathaway, AO3064262.
George R. Hennigan, AO3059077.
Thomas A. Hicke, AO3058921.
Russell A. Hixon, AO3059098.
Richard L. Kasper, AO3058998.
Jackson L. Lillibridge, AO3058512.
Claude B. Locke, III, AO3059031.
William G. S. Lodge, AO3058705.
Frank N. Markey, AO3059057.
Martin W. Marquardt, AO 3058754.
Curtis D. May, AO3064385.
Homer C. McIntyre, Jr., AO3059107.
Joseph P. Murphy III, AO3058939.
James D. Murray, Jr., AO3058516.
Stephen M. Orenstein, AO3058388.
Harold E. Pankey, AO3058602.
William F. Pitstick, AO3058329.
Robert J. Rezac, AO3058594.
Raymond D. Rice, AO3058823.
Albert G. Rogers, AO3058523.
Joseph A. Rogers, AO3058908.
Edward P. Roscoe, AO3064245.
Robert S. Russell, AO3058595.
Richard B. Salsman, AO3058331.
Carl R. Sanders, AO3058843.
Robert N. Schlichter, AO3058392.
Gerald T. Sedik, AO3058951.
William Sheringo, AO3058400.
Albert P. Simmons, AO3064389.
Sven E. Sloth, AO3058333.
Robert K. Slussar, AO3058774.
Robert L. Smith, AO3058877.
James D. Suver, AO3009400.
Douglas J. Terman, AO3059122.
Virgil D. Thomas, AO3058532.
Wayne H. Thomas, AO3058691.
James L. Tollefson, AO3064393.
William P. Vaughn, Jr., AO3064296.
Robert B. Ward, AO3058470.
Donald A. Wiles, AO3058472.
Leland Wolford, AO3058401.

Subject to medical qualification and subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, the following-named distinguished military students of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade of second lieutenant, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

Shelton S. Alexander
Francis J. Andrijeski
Thomas J. Anessi
Larry M. Austin
Paul Bachar, Jr.
Robert E. Baldauf
Robert C. Barlow
William S. Barquist
Richard C. Berry
Ernest F. Biehunko
Alonzo O. Bliss III
Robert O. Boardman
Harold L. Bockelman
Robert M. Bowman
Robert U. Bowman
John C. Brannen
Leslie H. Brenner
Dennis W. Brown
Richard C. Brown
Richard H. Bucher
Glenn D. Buell, Jr.
Martin M. Burdick
Donald W. Burger
David L. Burke
David P. Burke
Donald M. Burke
Hiram J. Callahan
Joseph W. Chope
Paul W. Clark
Mitchell E. Clary
Albert J. Cox
Thomas A. Cox
John E. Craig II
Wallis R. Cramond
Lawrence R. Dausin
William E. Davidson
Russell L. Davison
Donald J. Dierschke
Earl S. Doderer
Arnold G. Dolejsi
Selmer R. Erickstad
Norman L. Farmer
Floyd J. Ferrell, Jr.
Donald L. Firestone
Duane W. Fisher
Joseph D. French
Anthony J. Gangol
Richard E. Gentry
Billy G. Geren
Harvey B. Gilbert, Jr.
Richard T. Goetz
William C. Gossett
David C. H. Grant
Robert S. Hamrin
Joseph W. Hanna
Jasper H. Hardison
Thomas E. Harvey
Norman E. Hearn
Dennis M. Heitkamp
Richard A. Hendrickson
Eugene T. Hickman
Ronald L. Hillier
Edward E. Hoffman
Lawrence E. Hooks
Alvin H. Hufford
St. Clair L. Hultsman
Guy A. Hummon II
Bobby P. Huskey
Harold G. Jacobson
John W. Jenkins
Elling Z. Johnson
Stewart W. Johnson
Charles H. Jundt
Ronald H. Kato
Donald L. Keyt
Keith E. Kiplinger
Edwin A. Korzun
Ronald L. Kreiling
Vernon M. Kulla
John S. Kurtak
John G. Larum
Terry N. Lauritsen
Gail L. Legate
Neal A. Long
John Longden
Richard W. Lytle
James L. Mann
Calvin H. Markwood
Donald D. Marler
Bruce A. Mathews
David W. Matthews
Raymond C. Mayo
John R. McChesney
John T. McIntire
Daniel P. McLaughlin
James R. McLaughlin
Lester G. Menchhofer
Roy D. Merrill, Jr.
James A. Michael
Ralph D. Miller, Jr.
Richard O. Montgomery
Richard P. Moore
Richard M. Narkewicz
John H. O'Connor
Francis B. O'Donnell, Jr.
Paul B. Oldam
Billy Passinos
James R. Patterson, Jr.
Robert B. Patterson
John L. Price
Tom G. Purnhagen
Norman H. Racine
Thurlow H. Ralph
Robert M. Raymond
William D. Rice
Daniel P. Roberson
Robert E. Ross
Renalds D. Salvador
Vernon T. Sanford, Jr.
Donald L. Scott
Robert H. Scott
Robert W. Sears
Howard B. Simpson
Paul B. Smith, Jr.
Ronald C. Smith
Jackie K. Snow
Robert P. Speedy
Martin J. Spellman, Jr
Harry R. Statler
Charles P. Stephens
Ronald G. Strack
Ray E. Stratton
Jerry D. Stroh
Donald D. Swofford
Charles R. Thomas
Glendon G. Trew
Robert L. Usher
John R. Vipond
Bobby E. Walker
Joseph S. Walker, Jr.
Richard F. Weick
Harrison D. Welles
James J. White
John F. Whitman
John F. Whitney
Frank S. Wiggins
Bob F. Williams
Richard D. Williams
Richard L. Wing
George E. Woods

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

James A. Boatwright, Abbeville, Ala., in place of J. R. Solomon, transferred.

Luther W. Bowen, Horton, Ala., in place of J. L. Stephens, resigned.

Lewis L. Buttram, Goodwater, Ala., in place of Daisy Buice, retired.

Fred Clardy, Roanoke, Ala., in place of C. W. Jordan, retired.

ARIZONA

Catherine L. Lockhart, Tonalea, Ariz., in place of June Patterson, resigned.

ARKANSAS

Robert E. Patton, Carlisle, Ark., in place of Frank Welch, retired.

Marguerite S. Partin, Dell, Ark., in place of Lennie Watts, resigned.

Elbert R. Robinson, West Fork, Ark., in place of E. A. Stockburger, retired.

CALIFORNIA

Stanton H. Meyer, Al Tahoe, Calif., in place of E. R. Globin, resigned.

Agnes C. Richmond, Beverly Hills, Calif., in place of M. J. O'Rourke, retired.

Norman H. Wilson, Hemet, Calif., in place of S. C. Moon, retired.

Herbert H. Harrison, Livermore, Calif., in place of P. M. Murray, retired.

Margaret E. Anderson, Piercy, Calif., in place of C. C. Kirk, retired.

Etta F. Ettleman, Rough and Ready, Calif., in place of G. M. Rogers, resigned.

Rose L. Harmon, Verdugo City, Calif., in place of H. M. Voltz, removed.

Russell F. Bragg, Victorville, Calif., in place of F. E. Chambers, removed.

COLORADO

Keith E. Rundall, Ovid, Colo., in place of H. S. McCullough, retired.

CONNECTICUT

Andrew J. Sataline, Plainville, Conn., in place of W. J. Foran, removed.

Genri M. Palmieri, Plantsville, Conn., in place of J. A. DePaolo, Jr., resigned.

FLORIDA

Joel L. Adams, Laurel Hill, Fla., in place of J. W. Harrison, transferred.

GEORGIA

Noble T. Westbrook, Bremen, Ga., in place of J. D. Long, deceased.

Thomas E. Sikes, Columbus, Ga., in place of A. I. Young, deceased.

Willard E. Thomas, Lafayette, Ga., in place of W. A. Enloe, Jr., resigned.

J. F. Hudson, Stillmore, Ga., in place of P. E. Hughs, retired.

IDAHO

Joseph P. Lambert, Burley, Idaho, in place of T. S. Lambert, retired.

Martin L. Fry, Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho, in place of J. J. Quinn, retired.

Lloyd S. Luke, Sugar City, Idaho, in place of E. L. Holman, retired.

ILLINOIS

George L. Wall, Bridgeport, Ill., in place of F. H. Stoltz, deceased.

Robert V. Loft, Capron, Ill., in place of M. M. Boyd, removed.

Harlow D. Snoke, Cerro Gordo, Ill., in place of J. E. Pollard, resigned.

Thomas M. Balk, Franklin Park, Ill., in place of W. J. Dolamore, retired.

Kenneth L. Pflaum, Genoa, Ill., in place of J. R. Sester, removed.

Eric R. Kylen, Hinsdale, Ill., in place of A. W. Wolf, retired.

Louis D. Hobaker, Mackinaw, Ill., in place of G. H. Kinnsey, retired.

Charles E. Turvey, Pana, Ill., in place of C. V. Fellers, deceased.

INDIANA

Albert T. Morris, Eaton, Ind., in place of R. R. Saunders, retired.

Wayne W. Sloan, Marengo, Ind., in place of L. R. Davis, deceased.

Robert M. Brett, Shoals, Ind., in place of M. B. Canfield, resigned.

IOWA

Judson M. Hersman, Albia, Iowa, in place of R. F. Hollingshead, retired.

Max E. Butler, Baxter, Iowa, in place of W. G. Lane, retired.

Marquette L. Neal, Clarksville, Iowa, in place of M. W. Brockman, retired.

Clover A. Stiles, Floyd, Iowa, in place of Gertrude Hunter, resigned.

Clarence Starkweather, Jr., Greene, Iowa, in place of A. B. Mahnke, retired.

Kenneth B. Fairall, Muscatine, Iowa, in place of A. S. Barry, retired.

Lyle E. Van Scyoc, Tabor, Iowa, in place of J. L. Weatherhead, resigned.

KANSAS

Merle B. Hayes, Agra, Kans., in place of William Merrified, retired.

Olive M. Rudd, Belpre, Kans., in place of D. M. Phillips, deceased.

Lloyd E. Cope, Netawaka, Kans., in place of F. W. Bottenberg, transferred.

KENTUCKY

Shirley H. Ashby, Auburn, Ky., in place of J. R. Wilson, resigned.

Presley M. Perkins, Bowling Green, Ky., in place of B. G. Leichardt, removed.

James R. Rash, Jr., Henderson, Ky., in place of Claud Brown, retired.

John O. Boardman, Jr., Whitesville, Ky., in place of B. M. Matheus, retired.

LOUISIANA

Nola B. Romero, Avery Island, La., in place of E. P. Terrell, Jr., retired.

Howell H. Smith, Bossier City, La. Office established September 1, 1955.

Alex M. McCabe, Jones, La., in place of W. R. Boone, deceased.

MAINE

Wesley A. Sawyer, Anson, Maine, in place of J. L. Tarr, retired.

Willie H. Laverriere, Biddeford, Maine, in place of A. J. Remillard, retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

John L. Brigham, Boylston Center, Mass., in place of K. S. Taylor, retired.

Thomas J. Mason, Clinton, Mass., in place of W. F. McNamara, removed.

John R. Fisher, West Dennis, Mass., in place of P. R. Robie, retired.

MICHIGAN

Myron L. Newman, Martin, Mich., in place of S. A. Synden, resigned.

Guy R. Van Nortwick, Pentwater, Mich., in place of P. N. O'Brien, removed.

George A. Malloy, Petoskey, Mich., in place of A. W. Worden, retired.

Donald D. French, Portland, Mich., in place of P. J. Trierweiler, removed.

George J. Ruff, Rockwood, Mich., in place of A. J. LaBo, deceased.

Milton E. Fairbank, Wheeler, Mich., in place of J. C. Haynor, retired.

Clarence A. Broemer, White Pine, Mich. Office established February 1, 1954.

MINNESOTA

Stanley A. Torgerson, Hawley, Minn., in place of R. H. Burrill, retired.

Ralph W. Myers, Owatonna, Minn., in place of J. E. Cashman, retired.

Vera E. Harris, Ponsford, Minn., in place of I. M. Vizenor, removed.

MISSISSIPPI

Carroll N. Yelverton, Hattiesburg, Miss., in place of J. L. Brown, removed.

Billy M. McEachern, Ruleville, Miss., in place of D. D. McEachern, resigned.

William B. Askew, Sardis, Miss., in place of J. F. Howry, retired.

MISSOURI

William E. Wise, Aurora, Mo., in place of M. L. Coleman, removed.

Alfred W. McKenzie, Parma, Mo., in place of R. M. Hall, retired.

MONTANA

John K. Pendergraft, Corvallis, Mont., in place of D. R. Lamoreux, transferred.

NEBRASKA

Vernon A. Lamb, Hubbell, Nebr., in place of Vera Fisher, resigned.

Ivan Jack Gemmell, Ogallala, Nebr., in place of K. V. McCusker, retired.

Irene I. Bopp, Spalding, Nebr., in place of C. A. Weber, deceased.

NEW MEXICO

Louise V. Maestas, Fairview, N. Mex. Office established January 1, 1952.

Edwin L. Shiplet, Jal, N. Mex., in place of E. R. Frame, resigned.

NEW YORK

Bernard J. Davis, Bouckville, N. Y., in place of F. G. Shattuck, retired.

Christopher Raymond Cole, Jr., Croton Falls, N. Y., in place of J. C. Miller, retired.

Ruth Clark, Fort Johnson, N. Y., in place of M. W. Heinze, resigned.

Herman E. Story, Freehold, N. Y., in place of L. W. Wood, deceased.

Louis G. B. Stebbins, Glens Falls, N. Y., in place of D. J. Fitzgerald, Jr., retired.

James Gordon Thomson, Huntington, N. Y., in place of R. H. LaClair, retired.

Gus J. Cutrone, Marlboro, N. Y., in place of E. V. Shortt, retired.

William E. Way, Peconic, N. Y., in place of K. S. Wolosik, resigned.

Donald E. Anderson, Saranac Inn, N. Y., in place of W. E. Butler, deceased.

Edward P. Humbert, Spring Valley, N. Y., in place of E. H. Lawler, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charles Michael Crawford, Erwin, N. C., in place of J. F. Lynch, retired.

Leonard R. Odham, Fair Bluff, N. C., in place of A. E. Waller, retired.

Richard E. Gordon, Tabor City, N. C., in place of S. W. Garrell, Jr., resigned.

Harry R. Sams, Woodland, N. C., in place of M. G. Blanchard, retired.

NORTH DAKOTA

Edward A. Harrick, Abercrombie, N. Dak., in place of E. G. Ottis, retired.

Raymond F. Pfeifer, Buffalo, N. Dak., in place of J. U. Pavlik, deceased.

Thomas A. Barry, Buxton, N. Dak., in place of R. B. Halvorson, resigned.

Roland G. Swen, Gilby, N. Dak., in place of G. A. Swen, deceased.

OHIO

Gay W. Smyth Bergholz, Ohio, in place of M. M. Morrow, retired.

Voldo P. Smith, Cygnet, Ohio, in place of E. L. Martin, transferred.

John H. Scott, Newcomerstown, Ohio, in place of K. H. Baxter, retired.

Leo F. Davis, Payne, Ohio, in place of H. M. Riley, resigned.

Robert L. Murdock, Ridgeway, Ohio, in place of J. W. Neal, resigned.

Clarence B. Stahl, Saint Henry, Ohio, in place of E. V. Grevencamp, resigned.

Fern Pittenger, Shiloh, Ohio, in place of D. E. Bushey, deceased.

OKLAHOMA

William N. Hamm, Covington, Okla., in place of L. F. Dievert, retired.

Richard W. Lilly, Fletcher, Okla., in place of M. A. Peacock, deceased.

Fred W. Loula, Lookeba, Okla., in place of S. M. Scholl, retired.

Wayne Coffman, Pauls Valley, Okla., in place of Earl Witten, deceased.

OREGON

Marie E. Marshall, Cannon Beach, Oreg., in place of O. B. Cole, retired.

Milton H. Ringe, Dundee, Oreg., in place of Arlena Jeppesen, resigned.

Audrey S. Phillips, Island City, Oreg., in place of J. H. Decker, declined.

Stella G. Lowe, Rickreal, Oreg., in place of R. V. Carleson, resigned.

PUERTO RICO

Jose Alberto Poventud, Ponce, P. R., in place of I. E. Kryzanowsky, retired.

TEXAS

Ray W. Mulhollan, Belton, Tex., in place of E. L. Upshaw, removed.

Loren A. Turner, Burleson, Tex., in place of A. H. Loyless, retired.

David L. Clabaugh, Carthage, Tex., in place of E. C. Brannon, retired.

James D. South, Clyde, Tex., in place of Earl Slater, retired.

Hargrove Smith, Eagle Lake, Tex., in place of W. E. McRee, retired.

Thelma O. Houtchens, Harrold, Tex., in place of J. A. Nesbitt, transferred.

Mixon C. Stamper, Jacksboro, Tex., in place of W. A. Ham, retired.

Albert B. Russell, Reklaw, Tex., in place of R. M. Carson, deceased.

John W. Word, Whiteface, Tex., in place of D. K. Bowden, removed.

UTAH

J. Stanford Staheli, Enterprise, Utah, in place of Ivor Clove, retired.

VIRGINIA

Thomas N. Langhorne, Evington, Va., in place of A. W. Arthur, transferred.

Frank J. Horlander, Jr., Meherrin, Va., in place of W. R. Beery, Jr., resigned.

Virginia M. Deane, New Canton, Va., in place of B. J. Deane, retired.

WASHINGTON

Charley T. Garrison, Hoquiam, Wash., in place of O. E. Foster, retired.

Jackson D. Hubbard, Othello, Wash., in place of B. H. Barton, retired.

Ruby Irene Paulson, Outlook, Wash., in place of C. W. Green, retired.

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarence R. Roberts, Mannington, W. Va., in place of H. V. Burt, deceased.

WISCONSIN

Robert J. Besse, Butternut, Wis., in place of George Heiderer, removed.

James E. Davidson, Markesan, Wis., in place of C. G. Lockwood, retired.

Patrick H. Peterson, Valders, Wis., in place of T. E. Brennan, resigned.

Henry W. Luebke, Winneconne, Wis., in place of M. J. Williams, deceased.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Eternal God, our Father, whose goodness we cannot doubt and whose guidance we dare not disobey, may we begin this new week with minds and hearts that are inclined and intent upon bringing all our plans and purposes into harmony with Thy holy will.

Inspire us with those desires and aspirations which Thou dost delight to satisfy and fill us with courage and confidence, for if God be for us, who can be against us.

Show us how we may fortify ourselves against fear and frustration and be lifted above life's confusions and seeming contradictions.

Help us to be patient and strong in bearing and enduring whatever burdens and hardships may come to us as we seek to follow the way of blessedness which Thou hast ordained and marked out for us.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 14, 1956, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 7896. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the city of Hogansville, Ga., to the city of Hogansville;

H. R. 8102. An act to provide for the disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military or naval material in transit, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8404. An act to provide for the conveyance of a portion of the former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas, Converse County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8693. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses;

H. R. 8922. An act to provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services;

H. R. 9377. An act to provide for the sale to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of certain real property located in Los Angeles County, Calif.; and

H. R. 10417. An act to amend the Federal Register Act, as amended, so as to provide for the effectiveness and notice to the public of proclamations, orders, regulations, and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon the continental United States.

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

S. 3195. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in the State of Rhode Island to the town of North Kingstown, R. I.;

S. 3316. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to the needs of the United States to the city of Roseburg, Oreg.;

S. 3388. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the port of Port Townsend, Wash.;

S. 3768. An act to amend section 158 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, so as to include the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare among the executive departments there listed, and for other purposes;

S. 3843. An act to adjust the application of section 322 of the so-called Economy Act of 1932 to premises leased for Government purposes; and

S. 3866. An act to facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by the Administrator of General Services under the Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by the Postmaster General under the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 9052. An act to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 2 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 415. An act for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders; and

S. 2984. An act for the relief of Col. John A. O'Keefe.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 890) entitled "An act to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act," and agrees to a conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KERR, Mr. GORE, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 7247. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations; and

H. R. 10899. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

## PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11319) making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, RABAUT, KIRWAN, FOGARTY, RILEY, EVINS, BOLAND, MURRAY of Illinois, MAGNUSON, DAVIS of Wisconsin, JENSEN, H. CARL ANDERSEN, PHILLIPS, HAND, and TABER.

## AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODES OF 1939 AND 1954

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2253)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendments, beginning with "For" in line 5, strike out all through line 12, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "'In applying section 291 (a) (relating to additions to the tax for failure to file a return) in any case to which paragraph (b) of this section applies, the term "reasonable cause" shall include the filing of a timely incomplete return under circumstances which led the taxpayer to believe that no tax was due on amounts received under a settlement with the United States'."

"(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1948, notwithstanding the operation of any law or rule of law (other than section 3760 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or section 7121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to closing agreements, and other than section 3761 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or section 7122 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to compromises). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, no claim for credit or refund of any overpayment resulting from the amendment made by this section shall be allowed or made after the period of limitation applicable to such overpayment, except that such period shall not expire before the expiration of one year after the date of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

On page 3 of the Senate engrossed amendments, beginning with line 12, strike out all through line 24 and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"'(2) If any portion of a distribution of property by a corporation to its shareholders, with respect to its stock, is a dividend solely by reason of the last sentence of subsection (a), then—

"'(A) paragraph (1) shall not apply to such distribution, but

"'(B) such distribution shall be considered to be a distribution which is not a dividend (whether or not otherwise a dividend) to the extent that the fair market value of such property exceeds the Subchapter A net income referred to in the last sentence of subsection (a), adjusted as provided in such sentence.

In applying this paragraph, distributions described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (3) shall be taken into account before other distributions."

On page 4 of the Senate engrossed amendments, in line 12, strike out "1939." and in lieu thereof insert the following: "1939, except that it shall not apply to any taxable year of a shareholder which was a corporation and which filed a return for such year reporting dividends in accordance with publicly announced litigation policies of the Secretary or his delegate which had not been revoked at the time such return was filed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 4. Trademark and trade name expenditures.

"(a) Part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by inserting after section 176 thereof the following new section:

"'SEC. 177. Trademark and trade name expenditures.

"'(a) ELECTION TO AMORTIZE.—Any trademark or trade name expenditure paid or incurred during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955, may, at the election of the taxpayer (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate), be treated as a deferred expense. In computing taxable income, all expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year which are so treated shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over such period of not less than 60 months (beginning with the first month in such taxable year) as may be selected by the taxpayer in making such election. The expenditures so treated are expenditures properly chargeable to capital account for purposes of section 1016 (a) (1) (relating to adjustments to basis of property).

"'(b) TRADEMARK AND TRADE NAME EXPENDITURES DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term "trademark or trade name expenditure" means any expenditure which—

"'(1) is directly connected with the acquisition, protection, expansion, registration (Federal, State, or foreign), or defense of a trademark or trade name;

"'(2) is chargeable to capital account; and

"'(3) is not part of the consideration paid for a trademark, trade name, or business.

"'(c) TIME FOR AND SCOPE OF ELECTION.—The election provided by subsection (a) shall be made within the time prescribed by law (including extensions thereof) for filing the return for the taxable year during which the expenditure is paid or incurred. The period selected by the taxpayer under subsection (a) with respect to the expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year which are treated as deferred expenses shall be adhered to in computing his taxable income for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent years.

"'(d) CROSS REFERENCE.—

"'For adjustments to basis of property for amounts allowed as deductions for expenditures treated as deferred expenses under this section, see section 1016 (a) (16)'."

"(b) The table of sections of part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof

"'SEC. 177. Trademark and trade name expenditures.'

"(c) Subsection (a) of section 1016 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to adjustments to basis) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by adding at the end of such subsection the following new paragraph:

"'(16) for amounts allowed as deductions for expenditures treated as deferred expenses under section 177 (relating to trademark and trade name expenditures) and resulting in a reduction of the taxpayer's taxes under this subtitle, but not less than the amounts allowable under such section for the taxable year and prior years'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 5. Livestock sold on account of drought.

"(a) Section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to involuntary conversions) is hereby amended by redesignating subsection (f) thereof as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (e) of such section the following new subsection:

"'(f) LIVESTOCK SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF DROUGHT.—For purposes of this subtitle, the sale or exchange of livestock (other than poultry) held by a taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes in excess of the number the taxpayer would sell if he followed his usual business practices shall be treated as an involuntary conversion to which this section applies if such livestock are sold or exchanged by the taxpayer solely on account of drought.'

"(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1955, but only in the case of sales and exchanges of livestock after December 31, 1955."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

JERE COOPER,
W. D. MILLS,
NOBLE J. GREGORY,
DANIEL A. REED,
THOMAS JENKINS,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HARRY F. BYRD,
By R. S. K.,
ROBT. S. KERR,
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
EDWARD MARTIN,
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment adds a new section to the House bill which amends section 106 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to claims against the United States involving acquisition of property). Section 106 of the 1939 Code limits the surtax applicable to individuals to 30 percent in the case of amounts received from the United States on claims involving acquisition of property. The Senate amendment would extend the application of this section to payments received from the United States arising under a contract for the construction of installations or facilities for any branch of the armed services of the United States and remaining unpaid for more than 5 years from the date such claim first accrued and paid prior to January 1950. The amendment also provides that for purposes of section 291 (a), relating to additions to the tax for failure to file a return, the term "reasonable cause" shall include the filing of a timely incomplete return under circumstances which led the taxpayer to believe that no tax was due on amounts received under a settlement with the United States.

The House recedes with an amendment. The amendment makes two changes. The first change makes it clear that the provision relating to section 291 (a) applies only to a case to which the new paragraph

(b) of section 106 applies. The second change provides that the effective date provided in the Senate amendment (that is, that the amendment is to apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1948) is to apply notwithstanding the operation of any law or rule of law (other than provisions relating to closing agreements and compromises). However, no claim for credit or refund of any overpayment resulting from the amendment is to be allowed or made after the period of limitation applicable to the overpayment, except that such period is not to expire before the expiration of 1 year after the date of the enactment of the provision.

It is the understanding of all the conferees that the action taken with respect to this amendment is not to be considered a precedent for future legislative action.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment adds a new subsection (n) (relating to certain distributions of property by corporations) to section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. The amendment provides rules for corporate distributions to stockholders of property having a fair market value in excess of the corporate earnings and profits. Paragraph (1) of the new subsection (n), in general, limits the amount of a corporate distribution of property which is taxable as a dividend to the amount of the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. Paragraph (2) provides an additional rule for distributions of property made by personal holding companies. The new subsection (n) added by the Senate amendment is to be effective as if it were a part of section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 on the date of enactment of such code. No interest is to be allowed or paid in respect of any overpayment of tax resulting from the amendment.

The House recedes with amendments. The first is a technical amendment designed to permit the continued application of the last sentence of section 115 (a) of the 1939 Code, including the taking into account sections 504 (c) and 506 of such code, in a manner consistent with the purposes of this legislation. In addition, under the conference agreement, it is provided that the amendment made to the 1939 Code is not to apply to any taxable year of a shareholder which was a corporation and which filed a return for such year reporting dividends in accordance with publicly announced litigation policies of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate (such as nonacquiescence of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to decisions in litigated cases) which had not been revoked at the time such return was filed.

Paragraph (3) of the new subsection (n) provides that subsection (n) does not apply to any distribution of (A) money, (B) inventory assets, as defined in section 312 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or (C) distributions described in section 312 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. It is the intention of the conferees both on the part of the House and the Senate that no implication is to be drawn from this paragraph which would adversely affect a taxpayer under existing law with respect to any litigation pending or decision made as to which he was a party with respect to such types of distributions.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment provided that the tax on transportation of property imposed by the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 shall not apply to amounts paid for the transportation of poultry in continuous movement from the farm where the poultry was raised to a dressing plant, located within the local area of such farm, for processing. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment adds a new section 177 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to trademark and trade name expenditures. Under the amendment, a trademark or trade name expenditure (as defined in the amendment) paid or incurred during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955, may, at the election of the taxpayer (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate) be treated as a deferred expense.

The House recedes with an amendment which makes technical and clarifying changes. As agreed to in conference, any trademark or trade name expenditure paid or incurred during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955, may, at the election of the taxpayer (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate), be treated as a deferred expense. In computing taxable income, all expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year which are so treated are to be allowed as a deduction ratably over such period of not less than 60 months (beginning with the first month in such taxable year) as may be selected by the taxpayer in making such election. Under the conference agreement the election with respect to any taxable year is to be made within the time prescribed by law (including extensions thereof) for filing the return for the taxable year during which the expenditure is paid or incurred. The period selected by the taxpayer for any taxable year is required to be adhered to (with respect to all expenditures to which the election for such year applies) in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent years. Under the conference agreement it is made clear that the expenditures covered by the bill are expenditures properly chargeable to capital account for purposes of section 1016 (a) (1) of the 1954 Code (relating to adjustments to basis of property) and that proper adjustment to basis is to be made for the amounts allowed as deductions as deferred expenses under the new section.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment adds a new subsection (f) to section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to involuntary conversions). The Senate amendment provided that the sale of livestock (other than poultry) held by taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes in excess of the number the taxpayer would sell if he followed his usual business practices shall be treated as an involuntary conversion to which section 1033 applies if such livestock—

(1) Are held in an area (A) in respect to which the President determines under the act of September 30, 1950, that a major disaster exists because of drought and (B) which is found eligible by the Secretary of Agriculture for certain assistance or relief under provisions administered by the Department of Agriculture; and

(2) Are sold (whether before or after such determination) by such taxpayer solely on account of such drought.

The Senate amendment applied only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1955.

The House recedes with an amendment. Under the conference agreement the section applies if the livestock are sold or exchanged because of drought. The requirements contained in the Senate amendment with respect to the existence of a major disaster proclaimed by the President and a finding of eligibility by the Secretary of Agriculture for assistance or relief are eliminated. Under the amendment a drought is a condition which exists in an area by reason of precipitation conditions which are abnormally low for such area. Under the conference agreement the amendment applies with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1955, but only in the case of sales and exchanges of livestock after December 31, 1955.

JERE COOPER,
W. D. MILLS,
NOBLE J. GREGORY,
DANIEL A. REED,
THOMAS JENKINS,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. 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 Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the ranchers and farmers of the Nation join me today in urging the adoption of the conference report on H. R. 6143, because of their vital economic interest in its provision to treat as an involuntary conversion the sale of livestock because of drought.

Perhaps it would be difficult for those of you who live in the verdant lands of this section of our Nation to comprehend the widespread hardship apparent in certain semiarid areas when the rains fail to provide sufficient pasture for our livestock, and when the creeks and rivers dry up and cannot provide water for the livestock to drink. It might even be hard for you to imagine that when one area has sufficient moisture in a year to provide good pasture and good watering holes, just over the hill there could be yet another area that might be termed "bone dry." But these conditions do exist—and the areas of sufficient water and rainfall vary from year to year—making the sustaining of a good herd of breeding livestock a necessary risk, but one that is impossible to calculate.

Add to this hazard the fact that a great number of our ranchers and farmers in the semiarid States are small operators, and as such report their income on a cash basis or on a farm-inventory basis, and you can better understand the real meaning and true importance of this provision in H. R. 6143.

If the conference report is adopted, as I feel confident it will be, the ranchers and farmers who, because of an act of God over which they have no control, are forced to sell livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes because of drought conditions, will be able to claim such a sale as an involuntary conversion for Federal tax purposes, and thus not pay a tax—providing of course that the money thus realized is reinvested in other livestock as provided by this section of the code.

There is a very sound and basic reason why this new amendment to the Internal Revenue Code is the only fair treatment to be accorded to these ranchers and farmers. I think you all are cognizant of the laws of supply and demand and that you can apply these basic laws in this case. For instance—when a lot of stock is being sold, as would happen when many ranchers and farmers are faced with drought conditions, the supply will drive the price down. When the drought conditions are finally alleviated and the farmers or ranchers can once again resume normal operations, the demand factor enters, and the purchases are made on a rising market.

Say that the rancher had been forced to pay a capital gains tax at the time he sold his livestock. That would mean that, despite a rising market, and at a time when he is hard pressed in every other way during a recovery period, he would have only 74 cents of every dollar

he had realized on the drought-period sale to spend for replacement livestock. That comes about as close to being an impossible situation for a small operator as I can imagine. And that is why we are well pleased that our efforts in behalf of these small operators have met with success after the long pull. I think all of you can recognize the justice of this amendment. I wish to thank the conferees and the members of the committee for their sympathetic understanding of the problem and the fairness of the solution. It will mean fair tax treatment to the ranchers and the farmers of the Nation.

I am particularly pleased that the provisions of the Senate amendment to limit the application of this to livestock held in an area designated by the President as an emergency drought area and certified by the Secretary of Agriculture for an emergency feed program were eliminated. These would have resulted in gross tax discriminations and inequities to our individual taxpayers.

To see this, one need only look at the situation pertaining in the State of Wyoming last year. About one-half of the State would not have qualified under the restrictions of the Senate amendment. Yet, within this half of the State there were many instances where breeding herds were reduced because of drought conditions. In 1952 and 1953, none of this State was designated as an emergency area. Yet, because of drought, large numbers from breeding herds were sold.

I introduced a bill to provide for this involuntary conversion treatment for drought sales of livestock on January 5, 1955, and am certainly gratified that the provisions of that bill are included in the conference report we have before us now. The bill as approved in conference will extend this long overdue fair tax treatment to all of our ranchers and farmers. Regarding this the conference report provides:

> The sale of livestock (other than poultry) held by a taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes in excess of the number the taxpayer would sell if he followed his usual business practices shall be treated as an involuntary conversion to which this section applies if such livestock are sold by such taxpayer solely on account of such drought.

I urge adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER. 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 Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6143 as it passed the House provided that the special rules regarding capital-gains treatment for patents contained in section 1235 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are to be applicable to taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950.

The provisions of H. R. 6143 as it passed the House were adopted by the Senate. However, the Senate made five substantive amendments dealing with other areas of the Internal Revenue Code. The first of these amends section 106 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939—relating to claims against the United States involving acquisition of property—to extend the application of that section to payments received from the United States arising under a contract for the construction of installations or facilities for any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States if the claim remained unpaid for more than 5 years but was paid prior to 1950. This amendment also provides that for purposes of section 291 (a) of the 1939 Code "reasonable cause" is to include the filing of a timely incomplete return under circumstances which led the taxpayer to believe that no tax was due on amounts received under a settlement with the United States.

As a result of the conference agreement the House recedes with an amendment which makes two technical changes. These changes operate to make it clear that the provision relating to section 291 (a) applies only in cases to which the new paragraph (b) of section 106 applies and that the rule provided by the amendment is to apply notwithstanding the operation of any law or rule of law other than provisions relating to closing agreements and compromises.

The second Senate amendment adds a new subsection (n) to section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 which in general provides that the amount of a corporate distribution of property to stockholders which is to be taxable as a dividend is to be limited to the earnings and profits of the corporation without regard to the fair market value of the property. This is the so-called Godley-Hirshon amendment and is effective for corporate distributions to which the 1939 code applies.

As a result of the conference agreement the House recedes with two amendments. First, a technical amendment provides that in distributions of property by personal holding companies, by companies which at one time were personal holding companies, the last sentence of section 115 (a) of the 1939 code is to continue to apply. This sentence treats as a dividend for these personal holding companies any amount distributed to shareholders to the extent of subchapter A net income, with certain adjustments. In addition, under the conference agreement the new provision is not to apply in the case of a shareholder which was a corporation and which filed a return for a taxable year, reporting dividends in accordance with the publicly announced litigation policies of the Secretary of the Treasury such as nonacquiescence in litigated court cases.

Paragraph (3) of the Senate amendment I have been describing provides that the new section 115 (n) of the 1939 code is to apply to any distribution of property except money, inventory assets—as defined in section 312 (b) (2) of the 1954 code—or distributions of proceeds of loans insured by the United States—as described in section 312 (j) of the 1954 code. The statement on behalf of the managers on the part of the House makes it clear that it is the intention of all of the conferees that no implication should be drawn from this new paragraph (3) which would adversely affect a taxpayer under existing law with respect to any litigation pending, or decision made as to which he is a party with respect to such types of distributions.

The third Senate amendment provided that the tax on the transportation of property imposed under both the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 was not to apply to amounts paid for the transportation of poultry in continuous movement from the farm where the poultry was raised to a dressing plant, located within the local area of the farm, for processing. The Senate conferees receded on this amendment.

The fourth Senate amendment adds a new section 177 to the 1954 Code to provide that expenditures paid directly in connection with the acquisition, protection, expansion, registration, or defense of a trademark or trade name may, at the election of the taxpayer, be treated as a deferred expense and taken as deductions ratably over a period of 60 months or more. This applies only to expenditures paid or incurred after December 31, 1955, and to taxable years beginning after that date. Pursuant to the conference agreement the House receded to this Senate amendment with certain technical and clarifying changes.

The fifth Senate amendment added a new subsection (f) to section 1033 of the 1954 code. This provides that the sale of livestock—other than poultry—held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes, to the extent the taxpayer sells more than he would under his usual business practices is to be treated as an involuntary conversion if certain conditions relating to drought exist. The conditions which must exist are as follows: First, the livestock must be held in an area which the President declares to be a drought-disaster area which is eligible for assistance or relief under provisions administered by the Department of Agriculture. Second, the livestock must actually be sold because of the drought. This provision is to apply to sales in years beginning after December 31, 1955.

The taxpayer, where these conditions are met under the regular involuntary conversion provisions, is allowed 1 year to replace the livestock sold because of the drought. If he does so, to the full extent of the proceeds realized from the sale, he realizes no gain and retains as the basis for the new livestock the basis he had for the livestock he sold.

The House conferees agreed to this Senate amendment on livestock but with certain changes. As agreed to by the House conferees, the drought is not necessarily a major disaster proclaimed by the President which has been declared eligible for assistance or relief by the Department of Agriculture. Instead, the presence or absence of a drought is to be determined on the basis of whether or not precipitation in an area is abnormally low. Also, the amendment is to apply only to sales or exchanges of livestock occurring after December 31,

1955, and in taxable years ending after that date.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, has explained carefully the technical details of the amendments which were agreed to by the conference committee on H. R. 6143. I shall endeavor not to cover the same ground. I would like to point out the House bill was introduced by my distinguished colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, Representative SADLAK, of Connecticut. The bill which Mr. SADLAK sponsored and which this House passed unanimously last year made applicable the special rules providing capital gains treatment for sales or exchanges of patents in section 1235 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950. Ever since the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by the 83d Congress when I was privileged to be chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, there has been a constant demand to make many of the new provisions of that code retroactive to years prior to 1954. This is convincing evidence, I think, of the almost universal acceptance of the sounder and more fair tax treatment extended by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

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## RAILROAD REORGANIZATIONS AND INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7247) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of gain in certain railroad organizations, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2252)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7247) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of gain in certain railroad organizations, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 3.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 4. The table of sections for part IV of subchapter C of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

" 'SEC. 374. Gain or loss not recognized in certain railroad reorganizations.'

"SEC. 5. Section 108 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to income of a railroad corporation from discharge of indebtedness) is hereby amended by striking out 'December 31, 1955' and inserting in lieu thereof 'December 31, 1957'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"Amend the title so as to read: 'An Act relating to recognition of gain or loss in certain railroad reorganizations and to amend section 108 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JERE COOPER,
W. D. MILLS,
NOBLE J. GREGORY,
DANIEL A. REED,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBERT S. KERR,
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
EDWARD W. MARTIN,
By HARRY F. BYRD,
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7247) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Subsection (b) of section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides that no amount is to be included in gross income by reason of the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation, if the discharge is effected pursuant to a court order issued in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. The last sentence of such subsection now provides, however, that this provision will not apply to any discharge of indebtedness occurring in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955.

Senate amendment No. 1 extended the applicability of section 108 (b) to any discharge of indebtedness occurring in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955, and before January 1, 1958.

The House recedes with an amendment which inserts the language contained in Senate amendment No. 1 and also makes a clerical amendment to a table of sections in the 1954 Code.

Amendment No. 2: Senate amendment No. 2 added a new section 5 to the bill which proposed to amend section 723 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to the computation of equity invested capital in special cases under the World War II excess-profits tax) with respect to certain recapitalizations of railroad corporations. The Senate recedes.

In acting on this amendment it was the understanding of all the conferees, both on the part of the Senate and on the part of the House, that the action taken is without prejudice as to the merits of the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 3: Senate amendment No. 3 provided an effective date for the provision added by Senate amendment No. 2. The Senate recedes.

JERE COOPER,
W. D. MILLS,
NOBLE J. GREGORY,
DANIEL A. REED,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. 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 Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7247 as it passed the House added a new section 374 to the 1954 code to provide that no gain will be recognized to a railroad corporation where its properties are transferred (a) pursuant to a court order in a receivership proceeding, or (b) as a result of a proceeding under the Bankruptcy Acts in a reorganization approved by a court in exchange solely for stock or securities in another railroad corporation.

The Senate adopted the provisions of H. R. 7247 as it passed the House. However, it made two substantive amendments to the bill dealing with other areas of the Internal Revenue Code. The first of these amends sections 108 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which presently provides that no amount is to be included in gross income by reason of the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation if the discharge is effected pursuant to a court order issued in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. However, this provision will not apply to any discharge of indebtedness occurring in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955. The amendment extends the applicability of section 108 (b) to such discharges of indebtedness occurring in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955, and before January 1, 1958. The provisions of this amendment are similar to those of H. R. 6887, as it passed the House in the first session of this Congress and modified only by the substitution of a new cutoff date of December 31, 1957, for the December 31, 1956, date of the House bill. As a result of the conference agreement, the House recedes with a clerical amendment to a table of sections in the 1954 code.

The second Senate amendment would have added a new section 5 to the bill amending section 723 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939—relating to the computation of equity invested capital in special cases under the World War II excess-profits tax provisions—with respect to certain recapitalizations of railroad corporations.

Pursuant to the conference agreement the Senate recedes. The statement on behalf of the managers on the part of the House states that in acting on this

amendment it was the understanding of all conferees that the action taken was without prejudice as to the merits of the Senate amendments.

I urge that the bill, as agreed to in conference, be adopted by the House.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I shall not repeat the detailed explanation of this bill and the Senate amendments which Chairman COOPER has just given the House. I would like to point out, however, that the second Senate amendment, with respect to which the Senate conferees receded, and which is not contained in the bill as agreed to in conference, is the subject of a bill, H. R. 3256, introduced by my distinguished colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. MASON, of Illinois. That bill, which was approved by our committee in the last session, but which has not been actually reported to the House, would, like the Senate amendment to which I have referred, have amended section 723 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939—relating to the computation of equity invested capital in special cases under the World War II excess-profits tax—with respect to certain recapitalization of railroad corporations. I would like to point out that in eliminating this amendment from the pending bill it was definitely the express understanding of all the conferees, both on the part of the Senate and on the part of the House, that the action taken is without prejudice as to the merits of the Senate amendment.

## COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 11619.

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

There was no objection.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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

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

There was no objection.

### WE CONTINUE TO WANDER (OR GET PUSHED) FROM BRINK TO BRINK

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, our Secretary of State has earned another feather for his cap. Today marks the "success" of another of his great efforts. This is the one by which he pushed the British over the brink of the Suez Canal and into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Egyptians are today celebrating a great event, the evacuation of the British from the Suez Canal. That was done only because our Mr. Dulles urged it. It, he said, would create greater friendship and closer ties between Egypt, Britain, and the United States. The result is that both countries are angrier than ever with us. Neither the British Prime Minister nor his representative are there to celebrate the exodus of the British from Egypt.

Not only is no representative of our own Secretary of State there, but I doubt whether Mr. Dulles was even invited. But, the foreign minister of Russia, Mr. Shepilov, will be there and will receive and give all the honors in connection with this latest if not greatest "success" of our Secretary of State.

The mighty Nasser and his controlled press and radio daily denounce us and our friends and daily commend and emulate our potential enemies, the Communist dictators, then threaten the extinction of friendly Israel and offer Egypt's Arab allies the choice of extinction or collaboration, the latter meaning subjugation to dictatorial Communist domination.

How long, Mr. Secretary, will you continue to dream?

## THE LATE WILLIAM A. PATTEN

Mr. MARTIN. 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. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow I announce the death last Friday of William A. Patten, one of the oldest of Capitol employees. For over 57 years he served with fidelity and efficiency. For the last 17 years he has been part of my staff, and no one could have a more faithful and conscientious worker than William, as he was known to everybody.

William Patten came to the Capitol first as an employee in the Architect's office on March 1, 1899. He alternated in working for the Architect and in the Senate restaurant for 22 years. In 1921 he was appointed as messenger for the Rules Committee by Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, who was chairman. Later he became messenger to Mr. Snell as minority leader, and he continued on my staff in 1939 when I succeeded Mr. Snell.

William owned a home in Harper's Ferry, where he spent his vacations and where he hoped to pass his final days when retired.

Retirement, although long earned, was not to come to William. He loved his work and associates on Capitol Hill. When I was first elected Speaker it was called to my attention, not by William but by another member of the staff, that he was working for less than he could secure by retirement. We, of course, corrected that situation.

He was extremely courteous to everyone; he liked to help folks and he never had a bad word to say of anybody. He performed his work cheerfully and through his personal life was really an inspiration. A fine, faithful, true friend passed away when William Patten died.

## FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following request from the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate House Joint Resolution 472, entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens," as amended.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
*Secretary.*

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request?

There was no objection.

## VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the majority leader when the so-called veterans' pension bill will be programed. I was in Massachusetts over the weekend, and there was word that it would come up on Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. The majority leader should speak for himself if he is here.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He is not here. Would the Speaker answer the question?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not answering that question this morning.

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RABAUT. 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 Michigan.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, I introduced House Joint Resolution 645, a proposed amendment to the Constitution that would permit children of American parents on active duty overseas to be eligible to the office of President. As it now stands, the section of the Constitution relating to the qualifications for President has never really been clarified or tested. House Joint Resolution 645 would preclude any friction relating to this vital issue.

What an ironical situation could develop in the not too distant future if thousands of Americans were excluded from even the possibility of ever becoming President. It would be doubly galling to disqualify the children of Americans who are now defending their country thousands of miles from home. I believe my proposed amendment is a step in the right direction toward guaranteeing every American the basic rights intended by the Founding Fathers.

## NOW LET THE MOVIES DO ONE ON REPUBLICAN BOSSES

Mr. PRICE. 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. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I heard Drew Pearson report on the radio recently that Hollywood was coming out with a new movie, called The Boss, about the old Pendergast political machine.

I imagine that this will make the Republicans happy and give them something to crow about during the coming campaign. My Republican friends are always happiest when they are looking backward to the past, inasmuch as they can do little crowing about the present state of affairs in the country.

For myself, I have always been against political bosses and am gratified that they no longer have any real voice in the Democratic Party.

However, if Hollywood wants to be objective, it should produce another movie about the bosses who now run the Republican Party. I refer to the big-time lobbyists, the oil billionaires and others, who finance the GOP and dictate its policies in the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

As a movie fan, I would like to see Hollywood turn its cameras on these real political bosses of the present, instead of reviving ghosts from the past.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTION EXPENDITURES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 483, Rept. No. 2364), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five Members be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House not later than January 3, 1957, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The extent and nature of expenditures made by all candidates for the House of Representatives in connection with their campaign for nomination and election to such office.

(2) The amounts subscribed, contributed, or expended, and the value of services rendered, and facilities made available (including personal services, use of advertising space, radio and television time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobile and other transportation facilities) by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any convention or election held in 1956 to which a candidate for the House of Representatives is to be nominated or elected.

(3) The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates.

(4) The amounts, if any, raised, contributed, and expended by any individual, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, including any political committee thereof, in connection with any such election, and the amounts received by any political committee from any corporation, labor union, individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, or partnership.

(5) The violations, if any, of the following statutes of the United States:

(a) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

(b) The act of August 2, 1939, as amended, relating to pernicious political activities, commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.

(c) The provisions of section 304, Public Law 101, 80th Congress, chapter 120, first session, referred to as the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

(d) Any statute or legislative act of the United States or of the State within which a candidate is seeking nomination or reelection to the House of Representatives, the violation of which Federal or State statute, or statutes, would affect the qualification of a Member of the House of Representatives within the meaning of article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

(6) Such other matters relating to the election of Members of the House of Representatives in 1956, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the House of Representatives in enacting remedial legislation, or in deciding contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

(7) The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee shall be public.

For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the 84th Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

(8) The committee is authorized and directed to report promptly any and all violations of any Federal or State statutes in connection with the matters and things mentioned herein to the Attorney General of the United States in order that he may take such official action as may be proper.

(9) Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports, whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of a subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 3, 1957, as hereinabove provided.

## TO AMEND BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 542, Rept. No. 2365), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11544) to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, 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 Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

## CONSENT CALENDAR

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

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

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

There was no objection.

## AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE MENTAL HEALTH STUDY GRANTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9048) to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to improve the mental health of the Nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill.

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

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

There was no objection.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3076) to provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States, and for periodic reports of the results thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this bill is scheduled to be called up under suspension of the rules. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

## DEFINITION OF "NONFAT DRY MILK"

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5257) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids" (21 U. S. C., sec. 321c).

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

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

There was no objection.

## DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN RESERVE MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6501) to amend the act of July 17, 1914, to permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under the mining laws of the United States.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the first sentence of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entry of lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as containing phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals," approved July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 509; 30 U. S. C. 122), is hereby amended by striking out "such deposits to be subject to disposal by the United States only as shall be hereafter expressly directed by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "such deposits to be subject to disposal by the United States only as shall be hereafter expressly directed by law: *Provided, however*, That all mineral deposits heretofore or hereafter reserved to the United States under this act which are subject to valid and subsisting rights acquired by discovery and location under the mining laws of the United States made prior to the date of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), shall hereafter be subject to disposal by patent under the mining laws of the United States in force at the time of such disposal."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, following the word "subject", insert the words ", at the time of application for patent."

Page 2, line 8, following the word "disposal", insert the words "to the holders of those valid and subsisting rights."

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.

## REDUCED-RATE TRANSPORTATION TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9592) to amend section 403 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers, subject to certain conditions, to grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that this bill is to be called up under suspension of the rules. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

## PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5838) to provide that payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, and to provide a rehabilitation program for the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay the sum of $3,500 to the head of each of the 125 Indian families determined by the report entitled "Investigation of the Pine Ridge Aerial Gunnery Range Taking for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States House of Representatives," submitted by the Department of the Interior on April 10, 1952, in response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, adopted March 4, 1950, to have actually been domiciled on August 1, 1942, on the land belonging to the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, South Dakota, which was taken by the Department of the Army in 1942 for the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range. The Secretary of the Interior shall make such payment of $3,500 to the heirs of any such head of a family who is deceased. Payment of such sum shall be in full and complete settlement of all claims of such Indians and their heirs against the United States for damages suffered as a result of being forced to move from their homes, and being forced to relocate and reestablish themselves elsewhere because such lands were taken for an aerial gunnery range.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to undertake a program of rehabilitation for all enrolled members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, without regard to whether any particular member of such tribe was actually resident within the area taken for the aerial gunnery range at the time of such taking. Such program of rehabilitation shall be directed to the improvement of the economic, social, religious, and community life of all such Indians, to the end that such Indians will be placed in a condition at least as advantageous as the condition they would have been in if their land had not been taken for an aerial gunnery range.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purpose of the first section of this act the sum of $437,500.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $13,426,800 which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of such Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, which sum shall draw interest upon the principal at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, until expended by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of section 2 of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 10, following the word "heirs" insert the words "or devisees."

Page 2, line 12, following the word "heirs" insert the words "or devisees."

Page 2, line 16, change the period to a comma and add the words "and the distribution of funds under this act shall not be subject to any lien, except for debts owed to the United States or to Indian organizations indebted to the United States, and shall not be taxable."

Page 2, line 17, strike all of section 2 through page 3, line 3.

Page 3, line 4, renumber SEC. 3 (a) to read "SEC. 2."

Page 3, line 7, strike all of subsection (b) through page 3, line 13.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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 payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## INCREASING PRESCRIBED FEES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10949) to amend section 633 of title 28, United States Code, prescribing fees of United States commissioners.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 633 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"United States commissioners in each judicial district, except national park commissioners, shall receive the following fees only for all services rendered, not to exceed $10,500 for any one calendar year:

"(1) For attending to any reference by order of court of a litigated matter in a civil case or in admiralty, $8 a day.

"(2) For taking and certifying depositions, 30 cents for each folio and for each copy thereof furnished on request, 20 cents per folio.

"(3) A fee graduated according to the aggregate number of cases in each quarterly accounting period, in the sum of $14 for each of the first 25 cases, $9 for each of the next 25 cases, $8 for each of the next 50 cases, and $2 for each additional case, of the following kinds:

"'Issuance of an attachment and subsequent hearings in internal revenue matters pursuant to section 7604 (b) of title 26;

"'Settling or certifying the nonpayment of a seaman's wage pursuant to sections 603 and 604 of title 46;

"'Preliminary proceedings to hold an accused person to answer in district court, payable to the commissioner who disposes of the case by discharge or binding over, for all services rendered after presentation of the accused;

"'Each accused person brought before the commissioner for holding to answer in district court shall be considered a case for the purpose of computation of fees.'

"(4) For all services rendered for each accused person presented before him for purposes of bail only and not for holding to answer in district court, whether or not bail is taken or commitment ordered, $4.

"(5) Upon the filing of a sworn, written complaint, for all services rendered prior to presentation of the accused before the commissioner, $4 for each person accused.

"(6) For all services in connection with each formal, written application for a search warrant, whether granted or denied, $6.

"(7) For each proceeding for the discharge of an indigent prisoner, $6.

"(8) For each defendant tried or sentenced by him for a petty offense, in lieu of all other fees provided in this section, a fee graduated according to the aggregate number of cases in each quarterly accounting period, in the sum of $16 for each of the first 25 cases and $12 for each additional case."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after the numerals "633" insert the following: "(a)."

Page 1, line 5, insert between the quotation marks and the words "United States" the following: "(a)";

Page 2, line 8, following the colon, insert "—";

Page 3 add the following new section:

"SEC. 2. Subsection 633 (b) of title 28, United States Code is hereby repealed."

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. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill just passed (H. R. 10949) the enrolling clerk be authorized to make the necessary clerical corrections.

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

There was no objection.

## WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 142, TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9137) to waive section 142, of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina holding court at Bryson City, N. C.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the limitations and restrictions contained in section 142, title 28, of the United States Code, shall be waived insofar as pertains to holding court by the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina at Bryson City, N. C.

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.

## NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2512) to amend the act of August 27, 1954, so as to provide for the erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor the memory of certain members of the Armed Forces who died or were killed while serving in such forces.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor the memory of members of the Armed Forces missing in action," approved August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 880), is amended by striking out "missing in action" and inserting in lieu thereof "who died or were killed while serving in such forces, and whose remains have not been identified, have been buried at sea, or have been determined to be nonrecoverable."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the act entitled 'An act to provide for the erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor the memory of members of the Armed Forces missing in action', approved August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 880), is amended by adding after the word 'action', the words 'or who died or were killed while serving in such forces, and whose remains have not been identified, have been buried at sea, or have been determined to be nonrecoverable.' "

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

In order that there be a clear understanding as to the pension bill, for apparently there was some rumor that it was coming up this week—I do not know where the rumor came from—I intend to program that bill for next week.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee 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.

## KANOSH BAND OF INDIANS, UTAH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9828) to transfer 600 acres of public domain to the Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following-described public domain is hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe in Utah, subject to the provisions of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1099), with respect to the termination of Federal supervision over all property of such Indians: The southeast quarter, east half northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter northeast quarter, section 35, township 22 south, range 5 west; the west half west half, section 14, and the east half east half, section 15, township 23 south, range 5 west, Salt Lake meridian, Utah, containing 600 acres.

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.

## COMMISSION ON THE APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAWS TO GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11522) to implement section 25 (b) of the Organic Act of Guam by carrying out the recommendations of the Commission on the Application of Federal Laws to Guam, and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That (a) section 101 (a) (1) of the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275; 7 U. S. C. 1561 (a) (1)), is amended by inserting immediately after the word "Hawaii," the word "Guam,".

(b) Section 101 (a) (8) (A) (ii) of the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275, 1277; 7 U. S. C. 1561 (a) (8) (A) (ii)), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam,".

(c) Section 101 (a) (9) (A) (ii) of the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275, 1277; 7 U. S. C. 1561 (a) (9) (A) (ii)), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam,".

SEC. 2. The National Bank Act, and all other Acts of Congress relating to national banks, shall, insofar as not locally inapplicable hereafter, apply to Guam.

SEC. 3. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (64 Stat. 873; 12 U. S. C., secs. 1811–1831), is amended—

(a) by inserting the word "Guam," after the words "Puerto Rico," in subsection (a) of section 3;

(b) by inserting the word "Guam," after the words "Puerto Rico," in each place where they appear in subsections (d), (e), and (o) of section 3;

(c) by inserting the word "Guam," after the words "Puerto Rico," in the first proviso of subsection (l) of section 3; and

(d) by inserting the words "of Guam," after the words "of Puerto Rico," where they appear in subsection (m) of section 3.

SEC. 4. Section 5 of the act of March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 33, 34; 15 U. S. C., sec. 1015), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam,".

SEC. 5. Section 2 of the act of June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 334; 16 U. S. C., sec. 8f), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam,".

SEC. 6. Section 4 of the act of June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894, 1895; 16 U. S. C., sec. 17n), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam,".

SEC. 7. Subsection (a) of section 8 of the act of September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), as amended (16 U. S. C., sec. 669g–1), is further amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Alaska Game Commission, the Division of Game and Fish of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, and the Governor of Guam, in the conduct of wildlife-restoration projects, as defined in section 2 of this act, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem fair, just, and equitable, and is authorized to apportion to said Territories, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, out of money available for apportionment under this act, such sums as he shall determine, not exceeding $75,000 for Alaska, not exceeding $25,000 for Hawaii, and not exceeding $10,000 each for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, in any one year, which apportionments, when made, shall be deducted before making the apportionments to the States provided for by said sections; but the Secretary shall in no event require any of said cooperating agencies to pay an amount which will exceed 25 percent of the cost of any project. Any unexpended or unobligated balance of any apportionment made pursuant to this section shall be available for expenditure in the Territories, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or Guam, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, on any approved project, and if unexpended or unobligated at the end of such year is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act."

SEC. 8. Section 12 of the act of August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 430, 434; 16 U. S. C., sec. 777k), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Alaska Game Commission, the Division of Game and Fish of the Board of Commissioners of Agri-

culture and Forestry of Hawaii, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, and the Governor of Guam, in the conduct of fish restoration and management projects, as defined in section 2 of this act, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem fair, just, and equitable, and is authorized to apportion to said Territories, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, out of money available for apportionment under the act, such sums as he shall determine, not exceeding $75,000 for Alaska, not exceeding $25,000 for Hawaii, and not exceeding $10,000 each for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, in any one year, which apportionments, when made, shall be deducted before making the apportionments to the States provided for by this act; but the Secretary shall in no event require any of said cooperating agencies to pay an amount which will exceed 25 percent of the cost of any project. Any unexpended or unobligated balance of any apportionment made pursuant to this section shall be available for expenditure in the Territories, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or Guam, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, on any approved project, and if unexpended or unobligated at the end of such year is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying on the research program of the Fish and Wildlife Service in respect to fish of material value for sport or recreation."

SEC. 9. (a) Guam shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775), and any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to Guam under such act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in Guam.

(c) The provisions of section 3 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U. S. C., sec. 15j), section 7 (60 Stat. 775, 777; 20 U. S. C., sec. 15o), and section 8 (b) (60 Stat. 775, 777; 20 U. S. C., sec. 15p (b)), of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in Guam.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775, 777; 20 U. S. C., sec. 15q), there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929, 933), as amended (20 U. S. C., sec. 15).

SEC. 10. The act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1100; 20 U. S. C., sec. 236 and the following), as amended by Public Law 248, 83d Congress (67 Stat. 530), is further amended by adding the word "Guam," immediately following the words "Wake Island," wherever they appear in such act.

SEC. 11. Paragraph (14) of section 210 of the act of September 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 967, 977), as amended, is further amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam."

SEC. 12. (a) The heading of section 4735 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by inserting the word "Guam," immediately following the words "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

(b) Section 4735 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding thereto the following new subsection:

"(d) Guam: In Guam the administration of sections 4701 to 4707, inclusive; sections 4721 to 4726, inclusive; sections 4732 to 4734, inclusive; and insofar as they relate to narcotic drugs, sections 4771 to 4776, inclusive; the collections of the special tax imposed by section 4721 and the issuance of the order forms specified in section 4705, shall be performed by the appropriate internal revenue officers of Guam, and all revenues collected thereunder in Guam shall accrue intact to the general government thereof."

(c) Section 4705 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "For issuance of order forms in Guam, see section 4735 (d)."

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the third month which begins more than 10 days after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 13. Subchapter B of part I, subchapter A, chapter 39 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by inserting immediately after section 4715, the following new section to be numbered section 4716:

"SEC. 4716. Application to Guam.

"The provisions of this subpart shall be applicable to Guam, and in Guam the administration of this subpart shall be performed by the appropriate internal revenue officers of the Government of Guam, and all revenues collected thereunder in Guam shall accrue intact to the government thereof."

SEC. 14. Section 4774 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That (notwithstanding sec. 7651), sections 4741 to 4742, inclusive, and insofar as they relate to marihuana, sections 4771 to 4776, inclusive, shall not apply to Guam."

SEC. 15. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to produce, manufacture, compound, possess, sell, give away, deal in, dispense, administer, or transport marihuana in Guam, or to import marihuana into or export it from Guam.

(b) As used in subsection (a) of this section, the term "marihuana" shall have the meaning now or hereafter ascribed to it in section 4761 (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the term "produce" shall mean (a) plant, cultivate, or in any way facilitate the natural growth of marihuana, or (b) harvest and transfer or make use of marihuana.

(c) Any person who shall violate subsection (a) of this section shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not more than $2,000, or by imprisonment in jail for not less than 2 or more than 5 years, or by both, and shall be punished for each subsequent offense by a fine of not more than $2,000, or by imprisonment in jail for not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, or by both; and any marihuana involved in any violation of subsection (a) of this section may be seized, and the court may order its confiscation and destruction.

SEC. 16. (a) Subsection (g) of section 11 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (68 Stat. 652, 662), is amended by striking the words "and for the purposes of section 4, includes also Guam" and inserting the words "and Guam."

(b) Subsection (h) of section 11 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (68 Stat. 652, 662), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico" the word "Guam."

(c) Subsection (i) of section 11 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (68 Stat. 652, 662), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico" the word ", Guam."

SEC. 17. (a) Subsection (b) of section 3 of the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113, 114), as amended (29 U. S. C., sec. 49b (b)), is further amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam."

(b) Subsection (b) of section 5 of the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113, 115), as amended (29 U. S. C., sec. 49d (b)), is further amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam."

SEC. 18. Effective July 1, 1956, section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 682, 693), as amended (42 U. S. C., sec. 246), is further amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam from its allotment under subsections (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made."

SEC. 19. (a) Subsection (a) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., sec. 291i (a)), is amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico" the word ", Guam."

(b) Subsection (d) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., sec. 291i (d)), is amended by inserting immediately after "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam."

(c) Sections 624 and 652 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., secs. 291g and 291t) are each amended by inserting immediately after the words "the Virgin Islands" the words "or Guam."

SEC. 20. Section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601, 612), as amended (44 U. S. C., sec. 183), is further amended by inserting the word "Guam," immediately after the words "Puerto Rico,".

SEC. 21. The language preceding the proviso in subsection (a) of section 26 (64 Stat. 384, 391; 48 U. S. C., sec. 1421d (a)), of the Organic Act of Guam is amended to read as follows: "The Governor shall receive an annual salary at the rate provided for the Governor of the Virgin Islands in the Executive Pay Act of 1949, as heretofore or hereafter amended, to be paid by the United States."

SEC. 22. The act of August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1291), as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 781–788), is further amended by adding at the end of section 8 the following new section 9:

"SEC. 9. (a) In Guam the enforcement and administration of this act shall be performed by the Governor of Guam, acting through such officers of the government of Guam as he may designate.

"(b) The Governor of Guam is authorized to carry out the provisions of the related laws set forth in section 4 of this act, with such modifications as he shall deem necessary to meet special conditions on Guam; and the Governor is further authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act on Guam."

SEC. 23. Paragraphs (11) and (12) of article 2 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (64 Stat. 108, 109; 50 U. S. C., sec. 552 (11) and (12)), are amended by inserting immediately after the words "Puerto Rico," the word "Guam,".

SEC. 24. The laws of the United States relating to copyrights, and to the enforcement of rights arising thereunder, shall have the same force and effect in Guam as in the continental United States.

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

## UNSURVEYED PUBLIC LAND IN ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10504) to allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of the lands.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 2 of the act of July 8, 1916, as amended (48 U. S. C. 375) is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The entryman may, after due compliance with the terms of the homestead laws, file his final homestead proof in accordance with applicable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior regardless of whether or not the system of public surveys has been extended over the land included in a homestead entry. The Secretary of the Interior shall, within 1 year after the filing of such proof, issue proper instructions for the survey of the land so entered, without expense to the entryman, and if the entryman has complied with the requirements of the homestead law and applicable regulations a patent based on such survey shall be issued. Nothing in this section, however, shall prevent the homesteader from securing earlier action on his entry and proof by a special survey at his own expense, if he so elects."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of the act of April 29, 1950 (48 U. S. C. 371c) is amended to read as follows:

"A homestead settler on unsurveyed public lands shall make final or commutation homestead proof within 5 years from the date of the filing of notice of the settlement claim in the district land office, as a basis for a free survey under section 2 of the act of July 8, 1916, as amended (48 U. S. C. 375) in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior."

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.

## TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10946) to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska until December 31, 1958.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska," approved August 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 794), is amended by striking out "December 31, 1956" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1958."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the act entitled 'An act to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska', approved August 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 794), is amended—

"(1) by striking out 'December 31, 1956' where it appears in the first section and inserting in lieu thereof 'December 31, 1958'; and

"(2) by adding a new section to read as follows:

" 'SEC. 3. Disposals of surplus property pursuant to section 1 of this act shall be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator of General Services, including provision for reimbursement for costs of care and handling.' "

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.

## PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4652) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain property to the Panama Canal Company, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the author of this bill or some member of the committee as to who owns the Panama Canal Company?

Mr. BONNER. The United States Government.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is the United States Government the sole stockholder?

Mr. BONNER. I know of no one else.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have been advised it is a private corporation authorized by the Congress, but the Government is not necessarily the stockholder.

Mr. BONNER. The Government owns the entire investment in the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is it an arm of the Government?

Mr. BONNER. It is.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then any expenditure by the Panama Canal Company would be equivalent to an expenditure by the United States Government?

Mr. BONNER. Of course it would.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the Panama Canal Company, without exchange of funds, all or so much of the facilities, buildings, structures, improvements, and equipment comprising aids to navigation maintained by the Coast Guard at or on Roncador Cay, Serrana Banks, Quita Sueno Banks, Christobal Mole, Cape Mala, Jicarita Island, and Morro Puercos Island, as may be mutually acceptable for transfer.

SEC. 2. Upon completion of any transfer authorized by this act, the functions of the Treasury Department concerning the pertinent aid to navigation and its jurisdiction over the site upon which the aid is located are transferred to the Panama Canal Company.

SEC. 3. Transfers made under this act shall be subject to the provisions of section 246 (b) of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as added by the act of June 29, 1948 (ch. 706, sec. 2, 62 Stat. 1076), except so far as said section would require payment to be made for the transferred property and assets.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: On page 2, line 9, change the comma to a period and strike the phrase, "except so far as said section would require payment to be made for the transferred property and assets."

The 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.

## PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6245) to authorize the Panama Canal Company to convey to the Department of State an improved site in Colon, Republic of Panama.

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

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from North Carolina could explain why we are transferring this property to the State Department?

Mr. BONNER. The report clearly states the purpose. The State Department, under a treaty with Panama, has agreed to transfer certain property down there to the Government of Panama. This does not interfere in any way with the functions or the operation of the Panama Canal Zone government or the operation of the Panama Canal.

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

The SPEAKER. 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 the Panama Canal Company, represented by its president or vice president, is authorized to convey to the United States of America, represented by the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, free of cost and for use by the Department of State for diplomatic and consular purposes, all of the right, title, and interest of the Panama Canal Company in and to a certain parcel of land situated in the de Lesseps area of the city of Colon, Republic of Panama, together with Canal Company buildings Nos. 621 and 622 located thereon. Said parcel of land fronts on the westerly side of Colonel Shaler Street, is bounded by Limon Bay on the west, has an area of 78,762 square feet, more or less (7,317 square meters, more or less), and is as shown on Panama Canal Company drawing No. S-6117-37, entitled "United States consulate site, de Lesseps area, Colon," scale 1:1,000, dated December 28, 1954, and as described more fully by metes and bounds in a metes and bounds description of the same date accompanying said drawing, both of which are on file in the office of the Governor, Balboa Heights, C. Z. The lands and buildings conveyed under authority of this act shall be administered and dealt with pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended, just as though they were acquired under the authority of that 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.

## PANAMA CANAL BRIDGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9801) to authorize and direct the Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over the Panama Canal at Balboa, C. Z.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In view of the answer that I received to my question

concerning the bill H. R. 4652 previously; namely, that the Panama Canal Company is an arm of the Government of the United States and that any money expended by it is the same as money spent by the United States of America, and due to the fact that this bill would cost approximately $20 million, which is entirely too much money to be considered on the Consent Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

## AMENDING CANAL ZONE CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7811) to amend the Canal Zone Code by the addition of provisions relative to the registration of the practice of architects and professional engineers.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That title 2 of the Canal Zone Code is amended by adding thereto a new chapter 25 embracing sections 501–505, and reading as follows:

"CHAPTER 25—REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

"Sec.

"501. Practice of architecture and engineering declared to be subject to regulation.

"502. Regulations authorized.

"503. Punishment for violations.

"504. Injunction to restrain violation.

"505. Investigations; attendance of witnesses; production of books and papers; subpena procedure; witness fees.

"§ 501. Practice of architecture and engineering declared to be subject to regulation

"In order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote the public welfare, the practice of architecture and engineering in the Canal Zone are hereby declared to be subject to regulation in the public interest. It is further declared to be a matter of public interest and concern that the professions of architecture and engineering merit and receive the confidence of the public and that qualified persons be permitted to engage in the practice of architecture and engineering.

"§ 502. Regulations authorized

"The Governor of the Canal Zone is hereby authorized to prescribe, and from time to time alter and amend, regulations for the Canal Zone governing the registration, and regulating the practice, of architecture and professional engineers. Such regulations may include provisions covering issuance, suspension, revocation, and reissuance of certificates of registration, and may also provide for the certification of architects-in-training and engineering in training, and for the levying of appropriate fees.

"§ 503. Punishment for violations

"Any person who shall violate any regulation established under authority of the next preceding section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment in jail for not more than 1 year, or by both.

"§ 504. Injunction to restrain violation

"The District Attorney for the Canal Zone is hereby authorized to apply for relief by injunction to restrain a person from the commission of any act which may be prohibited by the regulations established under authority of section 502 of this title. In such proceedings it shall not be necessary for the District Attorney to allege or prove either that an adequate remedy at law does not exist, or that substantial and irreparable damage would result from the continued violation thereof.

"§ 505. Investigations; attendance of witnesses; production of books and papers; subpena procedure; witness fees

"In the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and of the regulations prescribed under authority thereof, the Governor or such officer or officers as he may designate shall have power (a) to investigate for unauthorized and unlawful practice, to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to require such witnesses to testify as to any and all matters within his jurisdiction, and (b) to issue subpenas and to administer oaths. Upon the failure of any person to attend as a witness, when duly subpenaed, or to produce documents when duly directed, the Governor or other designated officer shall have power to refer the matter to the judge of the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, who may order the attendance of such witness, or the production of such documents or require the said witness to testify, as the case may be, and upon the failure of the witness to attend, to testify, or to produce such documents, as the case may be, such witness may be punished for contempt of court as for failure to obey a subpena issued or to testify in a case pending before said court. Witnesses in proceedings before the Governor or other designated officer shall be paid the same fees that are paid witnesses in the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 9, following the word "that", insert "only."

Page 2, line 16, delete the word "architecture" and in lieu thereof insert the word "architects."

Page 2, line 20, delete "engineering-in-training" and insert in lieu thereof "engineers-in-training."

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 to amend the Canal Zone Code by the addition of provisions relative to the registration of architects and professional engineers, and the regulation of their practice."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ESTABLISHING REARING PONDS AND A FISH HATCHERY IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 221) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Without objection, it is ordered.

There was no objection.

## OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9742) to provide for the protection of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia, against damage from fire and drought.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That (a) for the purpose of protecting the natural features and the very substantial public values represented in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga., from disastrous fires such as those which swept over 80 percent of the area between October 1954 and June 1955, and for the purpose of safeguarding the forest resources on more than 400,000 acres of adjoining lands recently damaged by wildfires originating in or sustained by the desiccated peat deposits in the Okefenokee Swamp, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct a continuous perimeter road around the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge with additional fire access roads (leading from such perimeter road) in and around such refuge; and for the purpose of protecting such refuge against damage from drought he shall construct a sill and dike in the Suwanee River near the point where the river leaves the refuge together with additional sills in the Old St. Marys River Canal and at such other points within the refuge as he may determine to be necessary to prevent drainage of the Okefenokee Swamp during periods of drought such as those which occurred in 1953–55 and other years.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to conduct such surveys as he deems necessary to provide more adequate protection for the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, through the development and construction of perimeter and fire access roads and the installation of water controls as described in subsection (a), against the damaging effects of fire and drought.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to cooperate with State and local authorities in protecting public and private lands from wildfires originating in or sustained by the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge by integrating the perimeter road and fire access roads with existing woods roads in such manner as he determines will best carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out this act (1) the sum of $453,500 for the construction of a continuous perimeter road around the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and approximately 162 miles of fire access roads, together with necessary bridges and culverts, in and around such refuge, and (2) the sum of $275,000 for the construction of a sill and dike in the Suwanee River and sills at other appropriate points in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

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.

## OJO DEL ESPIRITU SANTO GRANT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5712) to provide that the United States hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That title to the following land and the improvements thereon owned by the United States of America, situated within Sandoval County in the State of New Mexico is hereby declared to be in the United States of America in trust for the Pueblo of Zia, subject to valid existing rights: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant as described on the plat of said grant approved

by Clarence Pullin, surveyor general of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 29, 1885, said corner being in section 8, township 15 north, range 1 east, New Mexico principal meridian; thence west along the south boundary of said grant approximately 5 miles, 42 chains; thence north approximately 1 mile, 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 3 miles; thence east 40 chains; thence north 7 miles to the northeast corner of unsurveyed section 17, township 17 north, range 1 west, New Mexico principal meridian; thence east approximately 5 miles, 68 chains to the east boundary of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant as described on the plat of township 17 north, range 1 east, New Mexico principal meridian, approved in the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, District of Columbia, August 18, 1930, which point is common to the west boundary of the Canon de San Diego Grant as described on the plat approved August 18, 1930; thence south approximately 16 chains along the common boundary of said two grants; thence continuing south along the west boundary of the Canon de San Diego Grant approximately 3 miles, 64 chains to a point which is north 18.61 chains from the southwest corner of the Canon de San Diego Grant; thence west 37.01 chains to the east boundary of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant as described on the plat of said grant approved by Clarence Pullin, surveyor general of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 29, 1885; thence south along the east boundary of said grant a distance of approximately 7 miles, 20.38 chains to the point of beginning, containing approximately 41,856 acres, excepting therefrom approximately 640 acres of land and the improvements thereon used by the United States of America for administrative purposes, which exception, when surveyed, will probably be described as west half section 15 and east half section 16, township 17 north, range 1 west, New Mexico principal meridian.

SEC. 2. That title to the following-described land and the improvements thereon owned by the United States of America, situated within Sandoval County in the State of New Mexico is hereby declared to be in the United States of America in trust for the Pueblo of Jemez, subject to valid existing rights: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant as described on the plat of said grant approved by Clarence Pullin, surveyor general of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 29, 1885, said point being in section 6, township 18 north, range 1 west, New Mexico principal meridian; thence east along the north boundary of said grant approximately 6 miles, 9.49 chains to the east line of section 6, township 18 north, range 1 east, New Mexico principal meridian, which point is 7.51 chains west of the northeast corner of said grant as described on the plat of township 18 north, range 1 east, of the New Mexico principal meridian by the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., August 18, 1930; thence north 39.70 chains; thence east 34.33 chains to the west boundary of the Canon de San Diego Grant as described on the plat approved August 18, 1930; thence south along the west boundary of said grant approximately 7 miles, 76.02 chains; thence west approximately 7 miles, 68 chains to the northeast corner of unsurveyed section 13, township 17 north, range 2 west, New Mexico principal meridian; thence north 1 mile; thence west approximately 40 chains to the west boundary of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant as described on the official survey plat of said grant; thence following the west boundary of said grant a distance of approximately 6 miles to the point of beginning (the northwest corner of said grant), containing approximately 36,515.76 acres, excepting therefrom lots 2, 5, south half southwest quarter of section 5 and lot 9 of section 6, township 18 north, range 1 east, New Mexico principal meridian, containing 163.76 acres, more or less, as shown on the plat of township 18 north, range 1 east, New Mexico principal meridian, approved in the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, August 18, 1930.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 17, strike the figure "16", and insert in lieu thereof the figure "5.25."

On page 2, line 20, strike the figure "64", and insert in lieu thereof the figure "74.75."

On page 4, line 4, strike the figure "34.33" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "44.13."

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.

## GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS TO THE STATES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11127) to clarify the law relating to the grant of certain public lands to the States for school purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That subsection (d) of the first section of the act of January 25, 1927 (43 U. S. C. sec. 870), is amended to read as follows:

"(d) (1) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the fact that there is outstanding on any numbered school section, whether or not mineral in character, at the time of its survey a mineral lease or leases entered into by the United States, or an application therefor, shall not prevent the grant of such numbered school section to the State concerned as provided by this act.

"(2) Any such numbered school section which has been surveyed prior to the date of approval of this amendment, and which has not been granted to the State concerned solely by reason of the fact that there was outstanding on it at the time of the survey a mineral lease or leases entered into by the United States, or an application therefor, is hereby granted by the United States to such State under this section as if it had not been so leased; and the State shall succeed the position of the United States as lessor under such lease or leases.

"(3) Any such numbered school section which is surveyed on or after the date of approval of this amendment and on which there is outstanding at the time of such survey a mineral lease or leases entered into by the United States, shall (unless excluded from the provisions of this section by subsection (c) for a reason other than the existence of an outstanding lease) be granted to the State concerned immediately upon completion of such survey; and the State shall succeed to the position of the United States as lessor under such lease or leases.

"(4) The Secretary of the Interior shall, upon application by a State, issue patents to the State for the lands granted by this act, in accordance with the act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185, 43 U. S. C. 871a). Such patent shall, if the lease is then outstanding, include a statement that the State succeeded to the position of the United States as lessor at the time the title vested in the State.

"(5) Where at the time rents, royalties, and bonuses accrue the lands or deposits covered by a single lease are owned in part by the State and in part by the United States, the rents, royalties, and bonuses shall be allocated between them in proportion to the acreage in said lease owned by each.

"(6) As used in this subsection, 'lease' includes 'permit' and 'lessor' includes 'grantor'."

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.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5147) to change the distribution of Coast and Geodetic Survey charts.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 246 of title 44 of the United States Code be amended by striking from the last clause thereof the word "ten" and inserting in place thereof the words "one hundred."

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.

## COASTWISE TRADE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6025) to amend the shipping laws, to prohibit the operation in the coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside the United States, and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 883), is further amended by inserting the following new proviso at the end of the first proviso thereof: "*Provided further*, That no vessel rebuilt outside the United States, its Territories (not including trust territories), its possessions, or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed to be a vessel built in the United States for the purposes of this section:".

SEC. 2. The first paragraph of section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 808), is further amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "No vessel rebuilt outside the United States, its Territories (not including trust territories), its possessions or the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to engage in the coastwise trade under any provision of this section.".

SEC. 3. When used in this act, the term "rebuilt" means altered in form or burden, by being lengthened or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting.

SEC. 4. The amendments made by this act shall be effective only as to vessels rebuilt after the date of enactment hereof.

With the following committee amendment:

Delete all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 883), is further amended by inserting the following new proviso at the end of the first proviso thereof: '*Provided further*, That no vessel of more than 500 gross tons which has acquired the lawful right to engage in the coastwise trade, either by virtue of having been built in or documented under the laws of the United States, and which has later been rebuilt outside the United States, its Territories (not including Trust Territories), or its possessions shall have the right thereafter to engage in the coastwise trade.'

"SEC. 2. If any vessel of more than 500 gross tons documented under the laws of the United States, or last documented under such laws, is rebuilt outside the United States, its

Territories (not including Trust Territories), or its possessions, a report of the circumstances of such rebuilding shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the first arrival of the vessel thereafter at a port within the customs territory of the United States in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. If the required report is not made, the vessel, together with its tackle, apparel, equipment, and furniture, shall be forfeited, and the master and owner shall each be liable to a penalty of $200. Any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this act may be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary under the provisions of section 5294 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 7).

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

"SEC. 4. This act shall be effective from the date of enactment hereof: *Provided, however,* That no vessel shall be deemed to have lost its coastwise privileges hereunder if it is rebuilt under a contract entered into before such date of enactment and if the work of rebuilding is commenced not later than 6 months after such date of enactment."

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.

## UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6850) to create an academic advisory board for the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Public Law 214, 80th Congress (61 Stat. 401), be amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of Commerce may appoint an advisory board to the United States Merchant Marine Academy consisting of not more than seven persons of distinction in education and other fields relating to the purposes of the academy, who shall serve without pay. Members of the advisory board shall be appointed for terms of not to exceed 3 years and may be reappointed. The Secretary of Commerce shall, in June of each year, appoint one of the members to serve as chairman. The members so appointed shall visit the academy at least once during the academic year on the call of the chairman and may convene once each year in Washington, at the call of the Maritime Administrator, for the purpose of examining the course of instruction and the management of the academy and advising the Maritime Administrator, with a copy of such advice to the superintendent, relative thereto. The expenses of the board while engaged in these duties, including the expense of travel, shall be defrayed under Government travel regulations from any appropriation for the authorized work of the Maritime Administration."

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.

## TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LAND TO VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9774) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Board of Commissioners of Volusia County, Fla.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10261) to provide a further increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, since there is no objection to the present consideration of the House bill H. R. 10261, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate bill (S. 3581) to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service, in lieu of the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the annual rate of retired pay of each person retired under section 6 of the act of June 20, 1918, as amended and supplemented, shall be increased, effective on the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment of this act, in accordance with the following schedule:

| If retired pay commences between— | Retired pay not in excess of $1,500 shall be increased by— | Retired pay in excess of $1,500 shall be increased by— |
|---|---|---|
| January 20, 1918, and June 30, 1955 | 12 per centum | 8 per centum |
| July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955 | 10 per centum | 7 per centum |
| January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956 | 8 per centum | 6 per centum |
| July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956 | 6 per centum | 4 per centum |
| January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957 | 4 per centum | 2 per centum |
| July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957 | 2 per centum | 1 per centum |

Such annual increase in retired pay shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such retired pay to $4,104. The monthly installment of each retired payment so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

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. 10261, was laid on the table.

## EXPERIMENTAL OPERATION AND TESTING OF VESSELS OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11027) 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.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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 title VII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 1191–1204), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 715. The Secretary of Commerce, for the purpose of practical development, trial, and testing, is authorized without regard to other provisions of this title or other laws relating to chartering and general agency operations, to operate, under general agency agreements or bareboat charter, vessels owned by the United States (including any national defense reserve vessel) which have been constructed, reconditioned, or remodeled for experimental or testing purposes, in the foreign or domestic trade of the United States or for use for the account of any agency or department of the United States, under such reasonable terms or conditions as the Secretary of Commerce determines to be necessary to carry out the objects of this act. Bareboat charters entered into under this section shall be made at reasonable rates of charter and shall include such restrictions and conditions as the Secretary of Commerce determines to be necessary or appropriate to protect the public interest, including provisions for recapture of profits as provided for in section 709 of this act, as amended. Charters and general agency agreements entered into under this section shall be reviewed annually for the purpose of determining whether conditions exist which would justify continuance of the charter or agreement. Those provisions of law prescribed or incorporated under the heading 'vessel operations revolving fund' in chapter VIII of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (Public Law 45, 82d Cong.; 65 Stat. 52, 59), which relate to vessel operating activities of the Secretary of Commerce and to employment of seamen through general agents, shall be applicable in connection with charters and agreements entered into under this section."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 9, after the word "act", insert : "*Provided, however,* That not in excess of 10 such vessels shall be operated and tested under the authority of this section in any 1 year."

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.

## EXTENDING APPLICATION OF TEMPORARY PROMOTION ACT OF 1941 TO THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11402) to extend the existing application of the Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to the Coast Guard, 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?

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 16 of the act of July 23, 1947 (ch. 301, 61 Stat. 413), as amended, is amended by deleting the words "January 1, 1957" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "January 1, 1962."

SEC. 2. Section 42 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the words "two

thousand two hundred and fifty" in the first sentence of the section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three thousand five hundred", and by amending the fifth sentence of the section to read as follows: "The Secretary shall, at least once each year, make such a computation, and the resulting numbers in the various grades as so computed shall be held and considered for all purposes as the authorized number in such various grades, except that the authorized number for a grade is temporarily increased during the period between one computation, and the next by the number of officers originally appointed in that grade during that period and the number of officers of that grade for whom vacancies exist in the next higher grade but whose promotion has been delayed for any reason."

SEC. 3. (a) Title 14, United States Code, as amended by inserting the following new section:

"§ 439. Oath of Office.

"A commissioned or warrant officer of the Coast Guard or Coast Guard Reserve who has served continuously since he subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in section 16 of title 5, is not required to take a new oath upon his promotion to a higher grade."

(b) The analysis of chapter 11, title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following item:

"§ 439. Oath of Office."

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.

## CLARIFYING SECTION 1103 (D) OF TITLE XI OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11255) to clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 3857, an identical bill.

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 was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That effective September 3, 1954, section 1103 (d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the interest on and 90 percent of the unpaid balance of the principal amount of each mortgage and loan insured under this title, but in the case of special-purpose vessels certified by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to national defense, the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the interest on and 100 percent of the unpaid balance of the principal amount of each mortgage and loan insured under this title if the insurance contract obligates the United States to pay the interest on and 100 percent of the unpaid balance of the principal amount of such mortgage or loan."

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. 11255) was laid on the table.

## INCREASING BENEFITS PAYABLE TO WIDOWS OF CERTAIN FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2937) to increase from $50 to $75 per month the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## CIVIL PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO FILE VESSEL UTILIZATION AND PERFORMANCE REPORTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3265) 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.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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 title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1111–1127), is amended by inserting after section 212 (46 U. S. C. 1122) a new section 212 (A) to read as follows:

"SEC. 212. (A) The operator of a vessel in waterborne foreign commerce of the United States shall file at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe by regulations, such report, account, record, or memorandum relating to the utilization and performance of such vessel in commerce of the United States, as the Secretary may determine to be necessary or desirable in order to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act, as amended. Such report, account, record, or memorandum shall be signed and verified in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An operator who does not file the report, account, record, or memorandum as required by this section and the regulations issued hereunder, shall be liable to the United States in a penalty of $50 for each day of such violation. The amount of any penalty imposed for any violation of this section upon the operator of any vessel shall constitute a lien upon the vessel involved in the violation, and such vessel may be libeled therefor in the district court of the United States for the district in which it may be found. The Secretary of Commerce may, in his discretion, remit or mitigate any penalty imposed under this section on such terms as he may deem proper."

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.

## YUMA RECLAMATION PROJECT, ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6940) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an additional contract with the Yuma County Water Users' Association with respect to payment of construction charges on the valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Arizona, 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?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2202, an identical bill, be considered in lieu of H. R. 6940.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter in this act referred to as the Secretary, is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with the Yuma County Water Users' Association, an Arizona corporation providing for the collection and retention by the association of all construction charge payments made subsequent to the date of such contract under water-right applications on the valley division of the Yuma reclamation project outstanding on the date of said contract and water-right applications thereafter approved on said division and the release of the association from its guaranty to the United States of all amounts then due or thereafter to become due on said applications in consideration of the assumption by the association of the general repayment obligation defined in section 2 hereof payable to the United States without interest in annual installments not smaller than the aggregate of the payments which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would have become due pursuant to the provisions of said water-right applications.

SEC. 2. The general repayment obligation payable under the contract authorized by section 1 of this act shall be ascertained by the Secretary (a) by adding to $165,605.46 any operation and maintenance costs incurred on or after January 1, 1955, which are unpaid on the date of the contract, (b) by subtracting from the sum thereof (i) any payments under water-right applications heretofore or hereafter approved by the Secretary on the valley division which have become due and payable and which have been received beginning with January 1, 1955, and prior to the date of the contract, and (ii) net profits earned on or after January 1, 1955, and prior to June 30 preceding the date of the contract which are determined by the Secretary to be properly allocable to the valley division, all as provided in section 3 of this act, and (c) by adjusting the difference between (a) and (b) to reflect an appropriate share, as determined by the Secretary, of any amount by which the cost to the Government of a certain trestle to be constructed by the Southern Pacific Railway Co. across the Yuma Main Canal pursuant to the contract dated April 15, 1912, between it and the United States varies from $175,306. The Secretary is hereby authorized to transfer to the association, (a) those structures covered by agreement between the United States and the association dated April 1, 1953, and bearing contract No. 14–06–303–490, as amended March 29, 1955, and a 24-stall garage in the vicinity of said structures in consideration

of the cash payment or addition to the said general repayment obligation of the net book cost of $15,000 less the aggregate of payments made by the association to the United States prior to the date of such transfer under said agreement and under agreement between the United States and the association dated November 6, 1952, and bearing contract No. 14-06-303-79; and (b) the buildings located at 105, 115, and 121 North Fifth Avenue, respectively, and at 460 First Street, within the exterior boundaries of the city of Yuma, Ariz., in consideration of the cash payment or addition to said general repayment obligation of the further sum of $3,756.87: *Provided,* That such transfers shall not include title to the lands on which any such structures or buildings are located.

SEC. 3. The net profits to be deducted pursuant to section 2 hereof shall constitute the portion determined by the Secretary to be allocable to said valley division of such profits derived to and including the June 30 immediately preceding the date of said contract from the following: leases, permits, and other arrangements for use of project lands and other project property within the division, the sale or use of townsites within the division, the sale of small tracts within the division pursuant to the act of March 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 39; 43 U. S. C., secs. 375b-375f), and the furnishing of water or water service to other than water-right applicants from the irrigation works of the division. The contract authorized by section 1 hereof may also provide that for each subsequent fiscal year that portion of the net profits derived from the above-mentioned sources as well as the net profits from the Siphon Drop powerplant after reserves for replacements, and/or depreciation and/or other appropriate purposes determined by the Secretary to be allocable to the division shall be credited annually, first, on account of general repayment installments under said contract to become payable for the calendar year next following such fiscal year and, second, on account of operation and maintenance charges to become payable by the association to the United States for such calendar year, including but not limited to advance payments by the association for operation and maintenance of Siphon Drop powerplant and payments for any rehabilitation work undertaken by the United States on behalf of the division. There is authorized to be transferred and deposited from time to time to the credit of the operation and maintenance appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation from project revenues deposited in the reclamation fund amounts equal to the credits so applied on account of operation and maintenance charges payable by the association to the United States. The amounts thus credited to the operation and maintenance appropriation may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums advanced by the association for the operation and maintenance of works retained by the United States: *Provided,* That if the Secretary determines that the portion of such net profits allocable to the division and available for such credit during any calendar year exceeds the aggregate of the general repayment installment, if any, and the operation and maintenance charge payable by the association to the United States, he may pay the amount of such excess to the association from the reclamation fund.

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 was laid on the table.

## ZION NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF UTAH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10535) to include the present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in the State of Utah, 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?

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for the purpose of combining Zion National Park and Zion National Monument, Utah, in a single national park unit, in the interest of efficient administration and to preserve adequately the features thereof, Zion National Park hereafter shall comprise the present area of the national park and the present area of the Zion National Monument: *Provided,* That the enactment of this act shall not affect adversely any valid rights or privileges heretofore existing within the areas hereby established as the Zion National Park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to administer Zion National Park as hereby established in accordance with his authority over the park heretofore granted by the Congress and in accordance with the general laws governing areas of the national park system.

SEC. 3. All funds heretofore made available for purposes of Zion National Park and Zion National Monument may be used for purposes of Zion National Park as established 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 able.

## AUTHORIZING THE CUTTING OF TIMBER AND PRESERVATION OF FORESTS ON MENOMINEE INDIAN RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9974) to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin," approved March 28, 1908, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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 section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin," as amended, be, and hereby is amended by deleting the words "*Provided,* That not more than 20 million feet of timber shall be cut in any 1 year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided,* That not more than 20 million feet of saw logs, veneer logs, and comparable timber, and not more than 2 million board feet of poles, posts, bolts, pulpwood, and other miscellaneous forest products shall be cut in any 1 year."

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.

## ATTORNEYS FEES UNDER TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1146) to further amend section 20 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, relating to fees of agents, attorneys, and representatives.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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 section 20 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (60 Stat. 54; 50 U. S. C. App. 20), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. No property or interest or proceeds shall be returned under this act, nor shall any payment be made or judgment awarded in respect of any property or interest vested in or transferred to any officer or agency of the United States under this act unless satisfactory evidence is furnished to the President or such officer or agency as he may designate, or the court, as the case may be, that the aggregate of the fees to be paid to all agents, attorneys at law or in fact, or representatives, for services rendered in connection with such return or payment or judgment does not exceed 10 percent of the value of such property or interest or proceeds or of such payment. Any agent, attorney at law or in fact, or representative, believing that the aggregate of the fees should be in excess of such 10 percent may, in the case of any return of, or the making of any payment in respect of, such property or interest or proceeds by the President or such officer or agency as he may designate, petition the district court of the United States for the district in which he resides for an order authorizing fees in excess of 10 percent and shall name such officer or agency as respondent. The court hearing such petition, or a court awarding any judgment in respect of any such property or interest or proceeds, as the case may be, shall approve an aggregate of fees in excess of 10 percent of the value of such property or interest or proceeds only upon a finding that there exist special circumstances of unusual hardship which require the payment of such excess. Any person accepting any fee in excess of an amount approved hereunder, or retaining for more than 30 days any portion of a fee, accepted prior to approval hereunder, in excess of the fee as approved, shall be guilty of a violation of this act."

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.

## AMENDING THE ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF WALRUSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10412) to amend the Act for the Protection of Walruses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, S. 3778, an identical bill, be considered in lieu of the bill, H. R. 10412.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 of the act of August 18, 1941 (ch. 368, 55 Stat. 632; 48 U. S. C. 248), is amended by changing the colon at the end of the first proviso to a comma and by inserting thereafter: "and

said skins or hides may be exported from the Territory subject to such limitations on numbers and sizes of skins or hides exported as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the purpose of protecting and conserving the walrus herds."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of said act of August 18, 1941, is further amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and by inserting thereafter: *"Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe by regulations the extent to which, the times when, and the means by which, walruses may be taken for purposes other than food and clothing and the extent to which such walruses or the parts thereof may be possessed, sold, bartered, purchased, or exported. Any regulations so prescribed shall prohibit the hunting of walruses with the use of airplanes and helicopters and shall prohibit the taking of any walrus by a nonnative other than one bull walrus per year which may be taken only when the nonnative is accompanied by a native guide. The meat of any walrus taken by a nonnative shall be given to natives, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to prohibit the taking of walruses by nonnatives whenever he determines that such taking may endanger the food supply of the natives. No nonnative shall take any walrus under any regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior without first having procured a walrus hunting license which shall be issued in the manner prescribed by subdivision I, section 10, of the Alaska game law of January 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 744; 48 U. S. C. 199). The fee for such license shall be $25 for nonnative residents of the Territory of Alaska and $50 for nonresidents. For the purposes of this act, residence shall be governed by the conditions prescribed in section 3 of said Alaska game law. After deducting the amount that may be retained as compensation by persons authorized to sell such licenses, the amount of such retained compensation to be determined in accordance with subdivision K of section 10 of said Alaska game law, the proceeds from the sale of walrus hunting licenses shall be accounted for and disposed of in the manner prescribed by the said subdivision K."

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. 10412, was laid on the table.

## AMENDING TEXAS CITY DISASTER CLAIMS ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11499) to amend the Texas City Disaster Claims Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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 the act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 707), as amended by striking out "prior to" where it appears in section 3 (a) and substituting in lieu thereof "on or before" so that the second paragraph of section 3 (a) will read as follows:

"No claim shall be entertained by the Secretary of the Army unless it shall appear to his satisfaction that such claim was a part of a civil action filed against the United State in a United States district court on or before April 25, 1950, except that, for good cause, the Secretary may waive the limitation date of April 25, 1950, where it is shown that claimant, by reason of infancy, insanity, or other legal reason, was unable to bring such civil action."

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

## LAND IN FORREST COUNTY, MISS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11558) to relinquish any right, title, and interest which the United States may have in and to certain land located in Forrest County, Miss., in order to clear the title to such land.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. 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 the United States hereby declares that it has no right, title, and interest in and to the lands described in the patent which was issued to Newton D. Smith on October 31, 1906, and a copy of which is filed in the office of the United States Bureau of Land Management in volume 332 of the record of Mississippi patents, page 320: *Provided,* That this disclaimer is only applicable to any right, title, and interest arising out of the circumstances attendant upon the issuance of the aforesaid patent.

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.

## PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, ARKANSAS

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 11611) to provide for the establishment of the Pea Ridge National Military Park, in the State of Arkansas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. 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 when not less than 1,200 acres of the non-Federal lands hereinafter described (together with improvements thereon) and known as the Pea Ridge Battlefield, near Bentonville, Ark., shall have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government, such areas shall be, and are hereby, dedicated and set apart as a unit of the National Park System for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the Pea Ridge National Military Park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an examination of the Pea Ridge Battlefield with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Pea Ridge National Miliary Park and which—except for not more than 20 acres of any other lands adjacent to such battlefield found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act—lie within the lands particularly described as follows: sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, all township 21 north, range 28 west, Fifth principal meridian; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all township 20 north, range 28 west, Fifth principal meridian; sections 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, all township 21 north, range 29 west, Fifth principal meridian; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, all township 20 north, range 29 west, Fifth principal meridian.

SEC. 3. (a) The National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of the park, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct and maintain therein such roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements, and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. This act shall become effective if and when the requirements of sections 1 and 2 hereof shall have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall then issue a notice declaring that the requirements herein have been met, and said notice shall formally dedicate and set aside the areas transferred to the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 1 hereof.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

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

## MUNICIPAL USE OF STORAGE WATER IN BENBROOK DAM, TEX.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10964) to provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Tex.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. 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 the project for improvement of the Trinity River and tributaries, Tex., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, is hereby modified to authorize the Secretary of the Army to contract with the city of Fort Worth pursuant to section 6 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U. S. C. 708), for the use of water supply storage in the Benbrook Reservoir for municipal water supply until such time as the water supply storage is needed for navigation purposes.

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.

## OBLIGATED SERVICE OF CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2106) to provide that the enlistment contracts or periods of obligated service of members of the Armed Forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment as cadets or midshipmen at the Military, Naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard Academies, or as midshipmen in the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes, do pass with a Senate amendment 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 7, strike out "allowances" and insert "allowances, compensation, pensions or benefits."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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## EXTENDING THE MISSING PERSONS ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9500) to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Certainly. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that the Missing Persons Act runs out by its own terms on July 1 this year. This bill, H. R. 9500, merely extends it for another year. We have stricken out everything in the bill except the one sentence which extends it to July 1, 1957.

Mr. GROSS. Is this made necessary by virtue of the war in Korea?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes, there are some cases growing out of that action that still have to be handled under the Missing Persons Act.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me how many American military personnel are still listed as missing in Korea?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I cannot give the gentleman that particular information. I can say that the Armed Services Committee is studying this matter of missing persons and whether or not the Missing Persons Act should be made permanent. In the interim we are simply asking that it be extended for 1 year.

Mr. GROSS. So that operations can still be carried on under the act? What is the proposed extension?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is proposed to extend it for 1 year. Under the Missing Persons Act in the case of a member of the Armed Forces listed as missing and not dead, payments can still be continued on his behalf.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Missing Persons Act (56 Stat. 143), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) Section 1 (a) (3) is amended to read:

"(3) Civilian officers and employees of the departments, except that the following categories of civilian officers and employees shall be covered only upon a determination by the head of the department concerned that such status is the proximate result of employment by the department;

"(i) Persons who enter any status listed in section 2 of this act within the continental limits of the United States; and

"(ii) Persons who enter any status listed in section 2 of this act who are residents at or in the vicinity of their places of employment in the Territories and possessions or in foreign countries and who were not living there solely as a result of their employment."

(b) Section 2 is amended to read:

"SEC. 2. Any person who is in the active service, or is performing full-time training duty, other full-time duty, or inactive duty training and who is officially determined to be absent in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a foreign country, captured by a hostile force, beleaguered by a hostile force, or besieged by a hostile force shall, for the period he is officially carried or determined to be in any such status, be entitled to receive or to have credited to his account the same pay and allowances to which he was entitled at the beginning of such period of absence or may become entitled thereafter, and entitlements to pay and allowances shall terminate upon the date of receipt by the department concerned of evidence that the person is dead or upon the date of death prescribed or determined under provisions of section 5 of this act. Such entitlement to pay and allowances shall not terminate upon the expiration of a term of service during absence and, in case of death during absence, shall not terminate earlier than the dates herein prescribed. There shall be no entitlement to pay and allowance for any period during which such person may be officially determined absent from his post of duty without authority and he shall be indebted to the Government for any payments from amounts credited to his account for such period. Persons performing full-time training duty, or inactive duty training shall be entitled to the benefits of this section only when such persons or officially determined to be absent in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a foreign country, captured by a hostile force, beleagured by a hostile force, or besieged by a hostile force as a result of the performance of prescribed duty ordered by competent authority."

(c) Section 9 is amended by the addition of a subsection (a) to read:

"SEC. 9. (a) A dependent of any person in active service, as defined in this act, is a 'person' under this act for the sole purpose of determining status as provided in sections 5 and 9, and any determination under those sections by the head of the department concerned shall be conclusive on all other departments of the Government: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as conferring upon any dependent any right to pay, allowances, or other compensation to which not otherwise entitled."

(d) Section 12 is amended to read:

"SEC. 12. The dependents and household and personal effects of any person in active service (without regard to pay grade) who is officially reported as dead, injured, missing for a period of 30 days or more, interned in a foreign country, or captured by a hostile force, may be moved (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage), and unpacking of household and personal effects) to the official residence of record for any such person or to the residence of his dependent, next of kin, or other person entitled to receivve custody of the effects in accordance with regulations issued by the head of the department concerned; or, upon application by such dependent, next of kin, or other person, or upon the person's application if injured, to such other location as may be determined in advance or subsequently approved by the head of the department concerned or by such persons as he may designate. When the head of the department concerned determines that an emergency exists and that such sale would be in the best interests of the Government, he may provide for the disposition of the motor vehicles and other bulky items of such household and personal effects of the person by public or private sale. Prior to any such sale, and if practicable, a reasonable effort shall be made to determine the desires of the interested persons. The net proceeds received from such sale shall be transmitted to the owner or to other persons in accordance with regulations issued by head of the department concerned; but if there be no such persons or if such persons or their addresses are not ascertainable within 1 year from the date of sale, the net proceeds may be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Claims for net proceeds which are covered into the Treasury under the authority of this section may be filed with the General Accounting Office by the rightful owners, their heirs or next of kin; or their legal representatives at any time prior to the expiration of 5 years from the date the proceeds are covered into the Treasury; and, if so filed, the General Accounting Office shall allow or disallow the claim. If claims are not filed prior to the expiration of 5 years from the date the proceeds are covered into the Treasury, they shall be barred from being acted on by the courts or the General Accounting Office. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as amending or repealing the act of March 29, 1918 (ch. 31, 40 Stat. 499); section 1, subchapter II of the act of June 4, 1920 (ch. 227, 41 Stat. 809) as amended; the act of February 21, 1931 (ch. 268, 46 Stat. 1203) as amended; the act of December 28, 1945 (ch. 597, 59 Stat. 662) as amended; the Federal Tort Claims Act (60 Stat. 842–847), as amended; the act of April 14, 1949 (ch. 50, 63 Stat. 44); or section 507, title 14, United States Code. The head of the department concerned is authorized to store the household and personal effects of the person until such time as proper disposition can be made. The cost of such storage and transportation, including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage and unpacking of household and personal effects, shall be charged against appropriations currently available. In lieu of transportation authorized by this section for dependents, the head of the department concerned may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs or a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation as authorized by law for the whole or such part of travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished, when such travel shall have been completed. When the person is in an 'injured' status, the movement of dependents or household and personal effects provided for herein may be authorized only in cases where the anticipated period of hospitalization or treatment will be of prolonged duration. No transportation shall be authorized pursuant to this section upon application by dependents unless a reasonable relationship exists between the conditions and circumstances of the dependents and the destination to which transportation is requested. Beginning June 25, 1950, and for the purposes of this section only, the terms 'household and personal effects' and 'household effects' may include in addition to other authorized weight allowances, not to exceed one privately owned motor vehicle, shipment of which at Government expense is authorized in those cases where the vehicle is located outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska."

(e) Section 15 is amended to read:

"SEC. 15. This act, except sections 13, 16, and 17, is effective from September 8, 1939."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this act shall be effective upon the date of enactment.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 15, Missing Persons Act (56 Stat. 147, 1093), as amended, is further amended by deleting 'July 1, 1956,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1957'."

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: "To continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1957."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT OR NEAR MUSCATINE, IOWA

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11010) creating the Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, this is the bill the gentleman discussed with me this morning on two occasions. It has been screened with the leadership on both sides?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. That is right.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Muscatine Bridge Commission (hereinafter created, and hereinafter referred to as the "commission"), and its successors and assigns be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto, across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Rock Island County, Ill., at a point or points suitable to the interest of navigation, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act. For like purposes said commission, or its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized to acquire by purchase or condemnation, and to reconstruct, maintain, and operate any existing bridge for vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic crossing the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and may acquire control of any such existing bridge by purchase of stock in any corporation owning any such bridge, or by a conveyance from such corporation, or by purchase or conveyance of any interest in such bridge from an individual, partnership, company, or other legal entity which might have ownership in such bridge, and in any case the existing right or rights, if any, of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, to acquire any such bridge shall be merged into and represented by acquisition thereof by the commission and said commission shall be authorized to maintain and operate said bridge subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act: *Provided*, That the power granted in this act with respect to the acquisition and purchase of any bridge shall not be exercised by said commission until all terms of the proposed acquisition and purchase of any such bridge shall have been approved by the highway departments of the States of Iowa and Illinois.

SEC. 2. Jurisdiction of all condemnation proceedings under this act for the acquisition of any existing bridge is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, and for such purpose the process of such court may be served outside of the State or district in which such court is located. Such proceedings shall follow as nearly as may be the law of the State of Iowa governing the proceedings for the condemnation of private property for public purposes by said State. Copies of any final judgment, decree, or order of such court in any such condemnation proceedings relating to land located outside said district shall be filed with the clerk of the court of the Federal district in which such land is located. In any such condemnation proceedings the commission shall be authorized to condemn all right, title, and interest in the bridge or bridges and approaches, and all right, title, and interest in real property necessary therefor.

SEC. 3. There is herby conferred upon the commission and its successors and assigns the right and power to enter upon such lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use such privately owned real estate and other property in the State of Iowa and the State of Illinois as may be needed for the location and construction of any such bridge or bridges and for the operation and maintenance of any bridge and its approaches hereby authorized to be acquired or constructed, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation of private property for public purpose in said State, respectively. The commission and its successors and assigns are further authorized to enter into agreements with the States of Illinois and Iowa, and any political subdivision thereof, for the acquisition, lease, or use of any lands or property owned by such State or political subdivision. The commission and its successors and assigns are further authorized to enter into agreement with the United States of America, or any of its agencies for the acquisition, lease, or use of any lands or property owned by or under the jurisdiction of the United States or its agencies.

SEC. 4. The commission and its successors and assigns are hereby authorized to provide for the payment of the cost of such bridge or bridges as may be acquired, reconstructed, or constructed, as herein provided, and approaches (including the approach highways, which, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary or advisable to construct or cause to be constructed to provide suitable and adequate connection with existing improved highways) and the necessary land easements and appurtenances thereto, by an issue or issues of negotiable bonds of the commission, bearing interest, payable semiannually, at the rate of not more than 6 percent per annum, the principal and interest of which bonds shall be payable solely from the funds provided in accordance with this act, and such payments may be further secured by mortgage of the bridge or bridges. All such bonds may be registered as to principal alone or both principal and interest, shall be payable as to principal within not to exceed 30 years from the date thereof, shall be in such denominations, shall be executed in such manner, and shall be payable in such medium and at such place or places as the commission may determine, and the face amount thereof shall be so calculated as to produce, at the price of their sale, the cost of the bridge or bridges acquired or constructed, and approaches and the land easements, and appurtenances used in connection therewith, when added to any other funds made available to the commission for said purposes. The commission may reserve the right to redeem any or all of said bonds before maturity in such manner and at such price or prices not exceeding 105 percent of the face value and accrued interest as may be fixed by the commission prior to the issuance of the bonds. The commission when it deems it advisable may issue refunding bonds to refinance any outstanding bonds at maturity or before maturity when called for redemption: *Provided*, That such refunding bonds shall mature within not to exceed 30 years from the date thereof and shall not exceed in principal amount the principal amount of outstanding bonds replaced by such refunding bonds. The commission may enter into an agreement with any bank or trust company in the United States as trustee having the power to make such agreement, setting forth the duties of the commission in respect to the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, repair, and insurance of the bridge or bridges, the conservation and application of all funds, the security for the payment of the bonds, the safeguarding of money on hand or on deposit, and the rights and remedies of said trustee and the holders of the bonds, restricting the individual right of action of the bondholders as is customary in trust agreements respecting bonds of corporations. Such trust agreement may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the trustee and the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not inconsistent with the law.

Said bonds may be sold at not less than par after public advertisement for bids to be opened publicly at the time and place stated in such advertisement and at the price bid which will yield the greatest return to the commission for the bonds to be sold. Such advertisement for bids shall be published at least once each week for 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper or financial journal having recognized circulation among bidders for bonds of the type and character offered. The price to be paid for the bridge or bridges acquired hereunder shall not exceed the reasonable value thereof as determined by the commission at the time of acquisition. The cost of the bridge to be constructed as provided herein, together with the approaches and approach highways, shall be deemed to include interest during construction of the bridge and for 12 months thereafter, and all engineering, legal, financing, architectural, traffic surveying, condemnation, and other expenses incident to the bridge and the acquisition of the necessary property, including the cost of riparian rights relating to the bridge. If the proceeds of the bonds shall exceed the cost as finally determined the excess shall be placed in the fund hereafter provided to pay the principal and interest of such bonds. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds the commission may, under like restrictions, issue temporary bonds or may, under like restrictions, issue temporary bonds or interim certificates without coupons, of any denomination whatsoever, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds that have been executed are available for delivery.

SEC. 5. The commission and its successors and assigns are hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge or bridges in accordance with the provisions of this act, and as provided by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1906, as amended or supplemented. The rates and schedule of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge or bridges shall be adjusted from year to year and maintained so as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge or bridges and approaches under efficient management, and to provide a fund sufficient to pay the principal and interest of such bonds as the same shall fall due and the redemption or repurchase price of all or any thereof redeemed or repurchased before maturity as herein provided. All tolls and other revenues from said bridge or bridges are hereby pledged to such uses and to the application thereof as hereinafter in this section required. After payment or provision for payment therefrom of all such cost

of maintenance, repair, and operation, and the reservation of an amount of money estimated to be sufficient for the same purpose during an ensuing period of not more than 6 months, the remainder of tolls collected shall be placed in a fund, at intervals to be determined by the commission prior to the issuance of the bonds, to pay the principal and interest of such bonds. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge or bridges and approaches; the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same; and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested. The commission shall classify in a reasonable way all traffic over the bridge or bridges so that the tolls shall be so fixed and adjusted by it as to be uniform in the application thereof to all traffic falling within reasonable classes, regardless of the status or character of any person, firm, or corporation participating in such traffic, and shall prevent all use of such bridge or bridges for traffic except upon payment of tolls so fixed and adjusted. No toll shall be charged officials or employees of the commission, nor shall toll be charged officials of the Government of the United States while in the discharge of duties incident to their office or employment, nor shall toll be charged members of the fire department or peace officers when engaged in the performance of their official duties.

Within a reasonable time after the construction of any bridge or bridges, or the acquisition of any bridge or bridges, the commission shall file with the Commissioner of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, a sworn itemized statement showing the cost of constructing or reconstructing or purchasing the bridge or bridges and their approaches, the cost of acquiring any interest in real or other property necessary therefor, and the amount of bonds, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness issued in connection with the construction or reconstruction or acquisition of said bridge or bridges.

SEC. 6. Nothing herein contained shall require the commission or its successors to maintain or operate any presently existing bridge acquired hereunder, if and when all bonds issued for account of such bridge shall have been retired or provision for the payment of interest on and the retirement of such bonds from the revenues from any other bridge shall have been made at the time of issuance of such bonds. Any such presently existing bridge so acquired and any appurtenances and property thereto connected and belonging, may be sold or otherwise disposed of or may be abandoned or dismantled whenever in the judgment of the commission or its successors, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Roads, and the Secretary of the Army, it may be declared expedient so to do, and provisions with respect to and regulating any such sale, disposal, abandonment, or dismantlement may be included in proceedings for the issuance and sale of bonds for account of any such bridge. The commission and its successors may fix such rates of toll for the use of such bridge as it may deem proper, subject to the same conditions as are hereinabove required as to tolls for traffic over the bridge to be constructed, provided tolls shall be fixed and revised from time to time for traffic over all bridges so as not to adversely reflect upon the earnings of any bridge or bridges for account of which bonds may be outstanding. An accurate record of the cost of acquiring or constructing each such bridge; the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same; and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 7. (a) After payment of the bonds and interest, or after a sinking fund sufficient for such payment shall have been provided and shall be held solely for that purpose, the commission shall deliver deeds or other suitable instruments of conveyance of the interest of the commission in and to that part of said bridge or bridges within Iowa to the State of Iowa or any municipality or agency thereof authorized by or pursuant to law to accept the same (hereafter referred to as the "Iowa interests"), and that part of said bridge or bridges within Illinois to the State of Illinois or any municipality or agency thereof authorized by or pursuant to law to accept the same (hereafter referred to as the "Illinois interests"), under the condition that the bridge or bridges shall thereafter be free of tolls and be properly maintained, operated, and repaired by the Iowa interests and the Illinois interests, as may be agreed upon; but if the Iowa or Illinois interests, as the case may be, fail to accept, or are not authorized to accept, their respective portions of said bridge or bridges, then the commission may deliver deeds, or other suitable instruments of conveyance of said portions, to any other interest which may accept and may be authorized to accept the same, under the condition that the bridge or bridges shall thereafter be free of toll and be properly maintained, operated, and repaired by the interests to whom said conveyances are delivered; but if either the Iowa interests, or the Illinois interests, or any other interest hereinabove mentioned shall not be authorized to accept or shall not accept the same under such conditions, then the bridge or bridges shall continue to be owned, maintained, operated, and repaired by the commission as a toll bridge, tolls to be charged being reduced so as to provide only such money as may be necessary to pay maintenance, operators expense, and repairs, until such time as the Iowa interests, the Illinois interests, or any other interest hereinabove mentioned shall be authorized to accept and shall accept such conveyance under such conditions. The rate or rates of toll for crossing any bridge now existing or hereafter constructed or reconstructed which abuts upon or enters into the corporate limits of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, shall not be reduced below the rate or rates now in effect on existing bridges so long as any indebtedness of said commission for the account of any bridge or bridges shall be outstanding and unpaid. Before deeds or other suitable instruments of conveyance are offered to the Iowa interests and the Illinois interests for acceptance, the commission shall place the bridge or bridges in a state of repair which will meet the approval of the highway departments of the States of Iowa and Illinois, and if in the opinion of said highway departments said bridge or bridges will need repainting within 2 years after the date of conveyance of title, the commission shall turn over to the Iowa interests and the Illinois interests sufficient funds to pay the cost of repainting.

(b) Notwithstanding any restrictions or limitation imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, or any other Federal department or agency of the United States Government may extend Federal aid under such act for the acquisition, reconstruction, or construction of said bridge or bridges out of any moneys allocated to the State of Iowa with the consent of the State highway commission of said State, and out of moneys allocated to the State of Illinois with the consent of the department of highways of said State.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the objects stated in this act, there is hereby created the Muscatine Bridge Commission, and by that name, style, and title said body shall have perpetual succession; may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, complain and defend in all courts of law and equity; may make and have a common seal; may purchase or otherwise acquire and hold or dispose of real estate and other property; may accept and receive donations or gifts of money or property and apply same to the purposes of this act; and shall have and possess all powers necessary, convenient, or proper for carrying into effect the objects stated in this act.

The commission shall consist of L. R. McKee, E. W. Boynton, H. W. Ogilvie, G. J. Volger, and C. A. Rehwaldt, and a representative from the highway department of each of the States of Iowa and Illinois, such representative from Iowa to be designated by the State Highway Commission of Iowa and such representative from Illinois to be designated by its division of highways, department of public works and buildings; such commission shall be a public body corporate and politic, but is hereby declared not to be an agency of the Federal Government. Of the members of the commission hereinabove named, L. R. McKee and E. W. Boynton shall serve for a term of 3 years each, H. W. Ogilvie and C. A. Rehwaldt for a term of 4 years each, and G. J. Vogler for a term of 5 years, from the date of approval of this act, and thereafter each member appointed on the commission shall be for a term of 5 years, except when such appointment is to fill an unexpired term. Each member of the commission shall qualify within 30 days after the approval of this act by filing with the secretary of the commission an oath that he will faithfully perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, and each person appointed to fill a vacancy shall qualify in like manner within 30 days after his appointment. Any vacancy in said commission, other than of members to be designated by the highway departments of Iowa and Illinois, occurring by reason of failure to qualify as above provided, or by reason of death, expiration of term, or resignation, shall be filled by two-thirds majority vote of the remaining members of the commission or by the Iowa State Highway Commisssion in the event the remaining members of the bridge commission are unable to agree upon such appointment within a period of 90 days from the date the vacancy occurred. Before the issuance of bonds as hereinabove provided, each member of the commission shall give bond in the sum of $10,000: *Provided,* That the chairman, and the secretary and the treasurer if they are members of the commission, shall give bond of $25,000 each conditioned upon the faithful performance of all duties required by this act; the cost of such surety prior to and during the acquisition of the existing bridge or the reconstruction or the construction of a bridge shall be paid or reimbursed from the bond proceeds and thereafter such costs shall be deemed an operating expense. Bonds of the commission members shall be filed with the secretary of the commission. The commission shall annually elect from its members a chairman and a vice chairman, who shall each serve until his successor is elected, and may establish rules and regulations for the government of its own business. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 9. The commission shall have no capital stock or shares of interest or participation, and all revenues and receipts thereof shall be applied to the purposes specified in this act. The members of the commission shall be entitled to a per diem compensation for their services of $20 for each day actually spent in the business of the commission, but the maximum per diem compensation of the chairman in any 1 year shall not exceed $3,000, and the maximum annual per diem compensation of each other member shall not exceed $2,000. The members of the commission shall also be entitled to receive traveling expense allowance

of 10 cents a mile for each mile actually traveled on the business of the commission. The commission shall employ a secretary and may employ a treasurer, engineers, attorneys, and other such experts, assistants, and employees as they may deem necessary, who shall be entitled to receive such reasonable compensation as the commission may determine. All salaries and expenses shall be paid solely from the funds provided under the authority of this act. After all bonds and interest thereon shall have been paid and all other obligations of the commission paid or discharged, or provision for all such payment shall have been made as hereinbefore provided, and after the bridge or bridges shall have been conveyed to the Iowa interests, and the Illinois interests, as herein provided, or otherwise disposed of as provided herein the commission shall be dissolved and shall cease to have further existence by an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa made upon application of the commission or upon application of any other party in interest, but only after a public hearing in the city of Muscatine, Iowa, notice of the time and place of which hearing and the purpose thereof shall have been published once, at least 30 days before the date thereof, in a newspaper published in the city of Muscatine, Iowa. At the time of dissolution all money in the hands of or to the credit of the commisison shall be divided into equal parts, one of which shall be paid to said Iowa interests and the other to said Illinois interests, or to any other interest to which the bridge or bridges is conveyed.

SEC. 10. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this act, the commission shall have full power and authority to negotiate and enter into a contract or contracts with the State highway commission of Iowa and the department of highways of Illinois, or any governmental entity in the State of Illinois or the State of Iowa, or any nongovernmental group in the State of Iowa or any nongovernmental group in the State of Illinois or the United States Government or any agency or department thereof, whereby the commission may receive financial aid, or any other aid, in the acquisition and maintenance of an existing bridge and approaches and appurtenances thereto; or the reconstruction or construction of a bridge and approaches and appurtenances thereto.

The said commission may avail itself of all the facilities of the State highway commission of the State of Iowa and the department of highways of the State of Illinois, or any subdivision of either State, or any department or agency of the United States Government, with regard to the acquisition of the existing bridge or the reconstruction or construction of a bridge. The commission may make and enter into any contract or contracts which it deems expedient and proper with the State highway commission of Iowa, or the department of highways of Illinois, or any governmental agency, department, or subdivision of either or both States, or the United States Government or any department or agency thereof, whereby they or any of them may, by contract, participate with the commission in the financing, acquisition, operation, and maintenance of an existing bridge and the approaches and appurtenances thereto, or may participate with the commission in the financing, reconstruction or construction, operation, and maintenance of a bridge and approaches and appurtenances thereto. It is hereby declared to be the ultimate desire and purpose of Congress to facilitate the construction of a bridge and proper approaches and appurtenances thereto across the Mississippi River at or near Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Rock Island County, Ill., and to empower the Muscatine bridge commission to promote said object and purpose. The powers given to the commission shall be broadly construed so that the ultimate desire and purpose of Congress may be fufilled, which will facilitate interstate commerce, facilitate the postal service, and provide modern adequate bridge facilities for the military and promote national defense and security.

SEC. 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the commission or any member thereof to create any obligation or incur any liability other than such obligations and liabilities as are dischargeable solely from funds contemplated to be provided by this act. No obligation created or liability incurred pursuant to this act shall be a personal obligation or liability of any member or members of the commission, but shall be chargeable solely to the funds herein provided, nor shall any indebtedness created pursuant to this act be an indebtedness of the United States.

SEC. 12. The design and construction of any bridge which may be built pursuant to this act shall be in accordance with the standard specifications for highway bridges adopted by the American Association of State Highway Officials, and the location and design of any such bridge shall be subject to approval by the highway departments of the States of Iowa and Illinois.

SEC. 13. Any bridge or bridges constructed, acquired, or reconstructed under authority of this act shall be constructed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, as amended or supplemented. By reason of the commission hereinbefore created being a public body the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and any amendments to either or both of said acts, shall not apply to bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 14. The bridge or bridges purchased or constructed under the authority of this act shall be deemed to be Federal instrumentalities for interstate commerce, the postal service, and military and other purposes authorized by the Government of the United States, and said bridge or bridges and the bonds issued in connection therewith and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from all Federal, State, municipal, and local property and income taxation.

SEC. 15. Upon complaint of the attorney general of the State of Iowa or the attorney general of the State of Illinois or upon complaint of any other party in interest the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa shall have jurisdiction over the commission with respect to the enforcement and prevention of violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 16. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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.

## AUTHORIZING THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROCKLAND HARBOR, MAINE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1749) adopting and authorizing the improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the modification of the project for improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine, is hereby adopted and authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document No. 82, 84th Congress, 1st session, at an estimated cost of $710,000, and subject to the conditions set forth therein, the work to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers.

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

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no demand for a second.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

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

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY ACT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3076) to provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States, and for periodic reports of the results thereof, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That this act may be cited as the "National Health Survey Act."

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares—

(1) that the latest information on the number and relevant characteristics of persons in the country suffering from heart disease, cancer, diabetes, arthritis and rheumatism, and other diseases, injuries, and handicapping conditions is now seriously out of date; and

(2) that periodic inventories providing reasonably current information on these matters are urgently needed for purposes such as (A) appraisal of the true state of health of our population (including both adults and children), (B) adequate planning of any programs to improve their health, (C) reseach in the field of chronic diseases, and (D) measurement of the numbers of persons in the working ages so disabled as to be unable to perform gainful work.

(b) It is, therefore, the purpose of this act to provide (1) for a continuing survey and special studies to secure on a noncompulsory basis accurate and current statistical information on the amount, distribution, and effects of illness and disability in the United States and the services received for or because of such conditions; and (2) for studying methods and survey techniques for securing such statistical information, with a view toward their continuing improvement.

SEC. 3. Part A of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) is amended by adding after section 304 the following new section:

"NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEYS AND STUDIES

"SEC. 305. (a) The Surgeon General is authorized (1) to make, by sampling or other appropriate means, surveys and special studies of the population of the United States to determine the extent of illness and disability and related information such as: (A) the number, age, sex, ability to work or engage in other activities, and occupation or activities of persons afflicted with chronic or other disease or injury or handicapping condition; (B) the type of disease or injury or handicapping condition of each person so afflicted; (C) the length of time that each such person has been prevented from carrying on his occupation or activities; (D) the amounts and types of services received for or because of such conditions; and (E) the economic and other impacts of such conditions; and (2) in connection therewith, to develop and test new or improved methods for obtaining current data on illness and disability and related information.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized, at appropriate intervals, to make available, through publications and otherwise, to any

interested governmental or other public or private agencies, organizations, or groups, or to the public, the results of surveys or studies made pursuant to subsection (a).

"(c) For each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1956, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may determine for carrying out the provisions of this section.

"(d) To assist in carrying out the provisions of this section the Surgeon General is authorized and directed to cooperate and consult with the Departments of Commerce and Labor and any other interested Federal Departments or agencies and with State health departments. For such purpose he shall utilize insofar as possible the services or facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of any appropriate State or other public agency, and may, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, utilize the services or facilities of any private agency, organization, group, or individual, in accordance with written agreements between the head of such agency, organization, or group, or such individual, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Payment, if any, for such services or facilities shall be made in such amounts as may be provided in such agreement."

SEC. 4. Section 301 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 241) is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (f), redesignating paragraph (g) as paragraph (h), and inserting immediately following paragraph (f) the following new paragraph:

"(g) Make available, to health officials, scientists, and appropriate public and other nonprofit institutions and organizations, technical advice and assistance on the application of statistical methods to experiments, studies, and surveys in health and medical fields; and."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed by the Senate and referred to our committee where we amended it in certain respects and improved the bill.

It provides for a continuing study and survey of sickness and disability in the United States. There is an urgent need for such study. It has been 20 years since there has been a similar study. At the present time there is a serious lack of statistical information that is so necessary for the planning and execution of health programs by the States or the Federal Government or by local organizations.

It is contemplated this survey will be conducted by the Census Bureau. There will not be an increase in personnel and it is on a non-compulsory basis. The committee has reported the bill unanimously.

If anyone desires any information I will be glad to answer questions.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The only reason for my demanding a second was so that we might have a full understanding of what the bill is all about. It did not indicate an objection to the bill at all.

Mr. DIES. Yes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us whether there are departmental reports on the bill S. 3076 which is before us and what the departmental reports were?

Mr. DIES. The bill was recommended by the administration. As a matter of fact, it was the subject of a special message sent to the Congress by President Eisenhower. We also have a letter of recommendation from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There is no opposition from any quarter to the bill and it is very necessary that we pass it quickly. The Surgeon General will conduct the study in cooperation with State and private agencies, which will avoid duplication of effort.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The gentleman may have answered this question already, but what about an estimate of the cost of this survey? Is there any estimate?

Mr. DIES. So far as I know we do not have any definite estimate of the cost but since it is contemplated to use existing personnel there will be no necessity to enlarge the personnel in the Department of Public Health. They will utilize the personnel in the Census Bureau to take these samplings geographically.

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

Mr. DIES. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Texas is absolutely correct in that respect. There was a possible estimate that came to the chairman later, after the hearings, that it might amount to as much as $1,250,000 out of the regular budget; that is, that much of the regular budget might be used in paying the personnel already employed to do this job.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. My understanding then is that the real reason for this bill is to authorize the departments to use funds that they presently have to engage in this activity; that there is not today on the books any authorization to make this survey, or am I wrong in that?

Mr. DIES. No; there is no authorization to make this survey. It is necessary that we pass this to authorize it.

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

Mr. DIES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that all matters which he has had under discussion were carefully gone into by the committee. This bill was unanimously approved by those on both sides of the aisle. The cost was very, very carefully surveyed before we decided to do anything on this bill. I believe, in view of that finding of the committee, that this bill is very much in order.

Mr. DIES. If there are no other questions, Mr. Speaker, that will conclude my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

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

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## DEFINITION OF "NONFAT DRY MILK"

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1614) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids."

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Public Law 244, 78th Congress, 2d session, approved March 2, 1944, title 21, United States Code, section 321c, entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids" is amended to read as follows: "That for the purposes of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 26, 1938 (ch. 675, sec. 1, 52 Stat. 1040), nonfat dry milk is the product resulting from the removal of fat and water from milk, and contains the lactose, milk proteins, and milk minerals in the same relative proportions as in the fresh milk from which made. It contains not over 5 percent by weight of moisture. The fat content is not over 1½ percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

The term "milk," when used herein, means sweet milk of cows.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS].

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, this bill which has already passed the other body comes to us as S. 1614 and is, I think, best explained in the report. It is a very simple bill. It merely has to do with eliminating some definitions and simplifying Public Law 244 which was passed by the 78th Congress. I will read the law:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purposes of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 26, 1938 (ch. 675, sec. 1, 52 Stat. 1040), nonfat dry milk "solids or defatted milk solids" is the product resulting from the removal of fat and water from milk, and contains the lactose, milk proteins, and milk minerals in the same relative proportions as in the fresh milk from which made. It contains not over 5 percent by weight of moisture. The fat content is not over 1½ percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

The term "milk", when used herein, means sweet milk of cows.

This bill was sponsored by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] and I am positive that if it had any substantial opposition from the fresh-milk industry in that State, he would certainly not have introduced it. It was unanimously approved by the Health and Science Subcommittee. There was no

opposition to the bill in the full committee. Representatives of the American Dry Milk Institute appeared and testified in behalf of the bill. The Department of Agriculture approved the bill but felt it unnecessary to testify in behalf of it.

In simple terms, when a housewife goes to the grocery store and calls for dry milk, she does not ask for nonfat dry milk solids or defatted milk solids. She asks for dry milk. All this bill does is to remove the word "solids" or "defatted milk solids" and what you have left is nonfat dry milk. That is all it is. In the interest of free enterprise and in order not to load down a definition on the cartons or bottles in which it is sold, I think this is a good amendment.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, this bill came from the Subcommittee on Health and Science of which I am a member. The bill was reported out of the committee unanimously. We felt there was a need for this redefinition. It was in order. In my estimation this bill should be passed under suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER. The question is, will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1614) as amended?

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

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## TO PERMIT CERTAIN AIR CARRIERS TO GRANT FREE OR REDUCED RATE TRANSPORTATION TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3149) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That subsection (b) of section 403 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following sentence: "Any air carrier or foreign air carrier, under such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, may grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion, except that such a carrier may not grant such reduced-rate transportation during any period with respect to which it receives any compensation, determined under section 406 of this act, which is payable by the Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the second be considered as ordered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CARLYLE], the author of the House bill.

Mr. CARLYLE. Mr. Speaker, this proposed legislation has been carefully considered by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We feel that it is a good bill. It is permissive legislation. There is nothing compulsory about it.

The air carriers are permitted to grant to ministers of religion reduced fares if they elect to do so. It is a bill that has been carefully framed so that it will not cost this Government any money. Air carriers who are receiving any subsidy from the Government are not permitted to grant such reduced rates. We think it is a good bill and we ask that it pass the House.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to congratulate the gentleman for having brought this bill so quickly to the attention of the House. From every side of my district I have received evidence of support of the clergy and of other citizens for this proposed legislation.

Mr. CARLYLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois.

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

Mr. CARLYLE. I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my friend from North Carolina. I should like to say also that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CARLYLE] is one of the most substantial Members of the House. His contributions have been noted by his colleagues who are aware of his quiet, but effective judgment, which has contributed so much to the drafting and enactment of legislation to the benefit of the people of his district, his State, and of the Nation. Also I should like to convey to my friend from North Carolina the fact that I have always valued his friendship and always shall. I want to emphasize as strongly as I can that the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CARLYLE] every since his service in this body has been one of its most respected Members.

Mr. CARLYLE. I thank the gentleman very much.

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

Mr. CARLYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have had the great honor and privilege of serving for several years in this body and on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with our distinguished colleague from North Carolina. You get to know Members much better by working with and serving on committees together. It has been my pleasure to sit in the same committee room and work with my distinguished colleague and friend on highly important legislation affecting our people throughout the Nation. I have always observed him to be one of the most able and outstanding members of our committee. He has been industrious, resourceful and faithful to duty and public trust.

Mr. CARLYLE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to commend him for sponsoring this bill. It is an example of the fine service he is rendering and has rendered in the Congress.

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

Mr. CARLYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have been a member of this committee for some 4 years. All of that time the gentleman from North Carolina has been a member of the committee. In all the legislation he has brought forth from that committee I have not known anything that has not been to the best interests not only of his district but of all the people of the country. He has been a conscientious servant of the people he represents. He has been a regular attendant at committee meetings. In my opinion, he has been one of the outstanding members of this committee. I congratulate him on bringing forward this piece of legislation, for which he has fought for a number of years in attempting to enact it into law. This is the culmination of all those efforts and all the time he has spent on this proposed legislation.

Mr. CARLYLE. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. CARLYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. As chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I join with our distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER], in expressing my own appreciation for the services of the gentleman from North Carolina to the committee, the Congress, and the country. I have had ample opportunity to observe the industry and diligence with which he has pursued legislative matters as a member of that committee. I want to make it a matter of record at this point that he has been one of our most able and valuable members.

Mr. CARLYLE. I thank my chairman.

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

Mr. CARLYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I join my chairman and the other members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in paying tribute to our colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CARLYLE]. Having served with him on the Health and Science Subcommittee for the past 2 years, I know the fine work he has rendered in behalf of his district, the State, and of the Nation. He has served as chairman of the Carlyle Subcommittee on Refrigerator Safety. He will be sorely missed not only as a coworker here but as a sincere colleague and friend.

Mr. CARLYLE. I thank the gentleman from Alabama very much.

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RADWAN].

Mr. RADWAN. Mr. Speaker, I join the sentiments expressed on this legisla-

tion and particularly commend the gentleman from North Carolina, the author of this legislation. I also congratulate and commend the committee on reporting favorably this legislation. It is legislation which I had introduced in a previous Congress, and I am very happy to support it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time in order to ask a question of the chairman of the committee.

Is this proposal for reduced fares to members of the clergy limited only to airlines that are not receiving subsidies?

Mr. PRIEST. Under the terms and provisions of the bill, as reported to the House, it is limited to airlines that do not receive subsidies. That is, the permissive authority to give these reduced rates is limited to airlines which are not on subsidies. May I say to the gentleman that this question was before the committee last year, perhaps, and the year before, and one of the great objections that were made at that time as to the legislation was that if this authority were granted to the airlines not on subsidy, we faced the possibility of getting into the question of, let us say, the separation of church and state and of getting that question involved in the picture, which, of course, is a matter which rightly should not enter into the problem at all and, yet, which we found was to be considered if it applied to airlines which were on subsidies.

Mr. GROSS. Then, this is a limited proposition; is it not?

Mr. PRIEST. No, it is not. It is not nearly as limited as it was a year ago. At the present time practically all of the major airlines are not operating on subsidies and others are being removed from the subsidy list, let us say, rather rapidly so it is not in any sense a limited proposition.

Mr. GROSS. The transportation of mail under certain conditions is considered a subsidy; is it not?

Mr. PRIEST. No. The payments made by the Government for the transportation of mail is for services rendered. That is not a subsidy. The gentleman will recall the rather extended controversy which was had here on the floor of the House on the question of the separation of mail pay and subsidies so that the public, the Congress, and everybody would know what was actually paid for the transportation of mail and what was paid simply as a subsidy. They are not the same thing.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. CARLYLE. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that this same consideration which is being extended to ministers of religion is now given by railroads and buslines under similar legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the gentleman knows that I am not opposed; I think this is reasonable legislation. Certainly, I am not opposed, but I am under the impression that it is severely limited, however, when it is applicable only to airlines which are not subsidized.

Mr. CARLYLE. I was confident, I assure the gentleman, that he was not opposed to the legislation.

Mr. GROSS. I support it, and merely seek clarification as to the limitations.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, while I am not a member of the subcommittee which considered this legislation, I do know what was said in the committee when it came to the full committee. The bill came unanimously from the subcommittee on transportation, which had to do with this particular problem. All of the evidence which came to us in the full committee, I thought indicated that we should have this kind of legislation. I think that the best thing about the bill is that it is not compulsory in nature. Any airline that does not want to grant such a benefit to a minister of religion does not have to do so. However, the bill does grant the airlines the same right on a competitive basis with railroads as far as this class of passenger is concerned. I feel that it is good legislation. I supported it in committee and I support it today. It is in the spirit of the same type of legislation which we have passed heretofore here in the Congress with reference to other kinds of transportation.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. As chairman of the subcommittee which heard the testimony and considered this legislation, I think the record should show that this legislation has been before the Congress for several years now. In the last Congress, the bill was taken up and considered. Objection was offered at that time within the committee on the basis that we were having difficulty in bringing airlines out of the subsidy character and, therefore, objection was made on the basis that the Treasury of the United States through the subsidy of certain airlines would have to stand this extra expense.

Because of that, and that fact alone, primarily, certain objections did arise. It was the effect of that information in the committee that the bill was not reported. However, in time that objection was met, and in this Congress, when our distinguished friend and colleague from North Carolina introduced the bill he had conferred with the objectors to the bill before the committee, and, therefore, met the objection with reference to subsidization, and the committee accepted their recommendation and finally reported the bill and we have it before us today. I agree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] that there is a limitation here. It is rather restricted in its nature, because 13 local airline service carriers throughout the country are practically all subsidized. Those airlines, together with the airlines overseas, are not affected by this proposed legislation. Ministers who need this privilege most, I think, are those who live in the rural areas of this country. They will not be benefited and cannot be benefited at all. Therefore, I was favorable to the other viewpoint. But, nevertheless, because of the fact that there was objection to it on the basis of subsidies to those airlines, consequently, under the provision where permissive authority was given for the nonsubsidized airlines to give the ministers this privilege, I was glad to join my colleagues on the committee and go along with it. I thought the record should be clear.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] for bringing out what I thought was a deficiency in the bill. That is, the fact that the ministers in the rural areas will not benefit under the provisions of this bill, to the extent that they should.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes. That was brought out fully in the discussion on the legislation, and I expressed myself that I thought the people who need it most, and I expressed myself that I thought the people who need it most were the people who were not being benefited by it. But the other viewpoint, of course, is an important viewpoint to be considered. Consequently, since that objection had to be eliminated before any legislation could be passed, I agreed to go along.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say the gentleman from Arkansas did an excellent job on this, but in answer to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], may I say the ministers were asked very pointed questions about this matter. They thought that this was the only thing the Congress could do—to restrict it to those airlines which were profitably making sufficient to allow this to be done. They also felt that they simply could not call upon the subsidized airlines for reduced fares.

I thought the clergy took a very fair view in connection with this matter.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3149, as amended?

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 403 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers, subject to certain conditions, to grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

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## CLOSING THE LOOPHOLES IN THE MEAT INSPECTION LAWS TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER AGAINST DISEASED POULTRY

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a report.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time today in order to call to the attention of the House of Representatives a bill which I have just introduced this afternoon to close one of the most glaring loopholes in our pure-food laws.

It is a bill to require Federal inspection for wholesomeness of all poultry or poultry products in interstate commerce or which directly burden, obstruct, or affect interstate commerce.

My bill would accomplish this long-overdue reform by amending the Meat Inspection Act to include poultry and poultry products along with beef, pork, lamb, and the other red meats now covered by the terms of this law.

The bill states that Congress finds that poultry and poultry products are being marketed through the channels of interstate and foreign commerce without adequate inspection to protect the public against poultry and poultry products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.

OBJECTIVE: TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC

It further states as its objective: To protect the general consuming public, to protect the health of persons engaged in the processing and distribution of poultry and poultry products, to prevent the spread of disease through shipments in interstate and foreign commerce of unwholesome poultry and poultry products, and to promote the wider use of poultry through assurance to the consuming public of its wholesomeness and freedom from disease, thus assisting agriculture and the food-marketing industries in expanding their sales and augmenting their important contributions to our economic system, the following amendments are made to the Meat Inspection Act—34th United States Statutes at Large, page 1260, as amended—and the Tariff Act of 1930—46th United States Statutes at Large, page 689, section 306—giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to inspect, condemn, or regulate any shipments of poultry in interstate or foreign commerce, or any shipment thereof which directly burdens, obstructs, or affects interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity.

FIFTY YEARS OF MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection Act will be exactly 50 years old this month. During all of that time, we have had compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of all red meats shipped in interstate commerce. This law represented a great reform following the disclosures of the filth and complete lack of sanitation in the meat industry a half-century ago. The law has worked fairly and well to protect the consumer. It has also been a great thing for the legitimate meat-packing industry.

The effectiveness of this program can be seen, Mr. Speaker, right in the bare figures and statistics of the Federal budget. We find on page 359 of the budget document for the coming fiscal year that in fiscal 1955, the year which ended last June 30, nearly 100 million meat animals were inspected by Federal meat inspectors, both before and after slaughter, to make sure the animals were healthy and the meat was wholesome. Out of this number, more than a quarter million carcasses were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Just imagine how many illnesses those quarter million disease or unfit steers, lambs, pigs, or other animals could have caused if the meat inspectors had not condemned the meat from them.

The budget shows that more than 16 billion pounds of processed meat and meat-food products were inspected by the Federal meat inspectors in that fiscal year, at a cost to the Federal Government of nearly $15 million that year. The estimate for meat-inspection work for the coming year is nearly $16 million, and it is money well spent—to protect our health.

NO COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF POULTRY

But while we have had compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of the red meats in interstate commerce, we have had no such requirement for poultry and poultry products. Consequently, we have been victimized as consumers many, many times by being sold poultry products which should have been condemned and destroyed. We have been defrauded by being sold products unfit for human food. We have been poisoned by the consumption of poultry products which carried disease. And, even more tragically, we have seen some employees in the poultry-processing industry die as a result of extremely serious disease transmitted to them by poultry which should have been detected as diseased before slaughter and thus never should have been brought in contact with the workers whose death they caused.

I have cited the consequences to consumers, to the general public, and to workers in the poultry-processing industry because we have not had adequate inspection of poultry and poultry products to insure that these foods are wholesome. Let me add an additional group which is being adversely affected—the poultry processors themselves and the food-distribution industry.

The spread of illness through sale of diseased poultry has caused many housewives to hesitate about buying poultry, particularly frozen poultry. A number of people in this line of business have told me that sales are adversely affected by the lack of confidence of many housewives in the wholesomeness of poultry products offered for sale. As they point out, this affects not only the fly-by-night or unscrupulous operator, but the legitimate concern as well. Firms which sell only the most wholesome commodities suffer from the lack of public confidence in the wholesomeness of poultry products generally.

IN BEST INTEREST OF PRODUCERS, TOO

So it is to the advantage of the consumer, then, the general public, the poultry processing plant worker, and to the poultry farmer and the poultry processor and the poultry distributor that we close this 50-year-old loophole in our meat inspection laws and include poultry as well as the red meats under the terms of the Meat Inspection Act.

It may come as a shock to some Members, Mr. Speaker, to learn that the chicken or duck or turkey which you buy in the store could be shipped in interstate commerce without Federal inspection as to its wholesomeness—its purity—its fitness as human food. Do we not have laws to prohibit the sale in interstate commerce of food products unfit for human consumption? Of course we do.

We have the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act which prohibits the sale in interstate and foreign commerce of contaminated, unfit, filthy, adulterated foods. Since we have such a law on the books, we are inclined to sit back and be complacent in the belief that everything is nicely taken care of.

FOOD AND DRUG FUNDS INADEQUATE

As many of the Members know, I have been protesting ever since coming to Congress that we live in an atmosphere of false security about the purity of our foods, drugs and cosmetics—despite a good law on the subject—because we treat the Food and Drug Administration like a stepchild. We starve out the agency responsible for protecting our own health against poisonous foods and drugs and cosmetics. It is a shortsighted and tragic thing.

The Food and Drug Administration hopes in this coming year—with the help of a very substantial increase in its appropriation—to expand back to the level of 1952 and have as many as 300 inspectors on its staff for food, drug and cosmetic enforcement work.

It has been able to spare only about 7 or 10 men, at the outside, on a man-year basis, for poultry inspection. It has been able to send an inspector around to the various poultry processing plants engaged in interstate commerce about once every 3 or 4 years.

Yes; occasionally they do uncover a shipment of unfit, rotten poultry, which they then seize and remove from the channels of commerce. But this is hardly the kind of procedure which can assure the wholesomeness of the poultry we consume in this country.

Obviously, a visit every 3 or 4 years for a few hours by a Food and Drug inspector to a poultry-processing plant is not the answer.

PRESENT POULTRY INSPECTION ONLY PARTIAL PROGRAM

Well, then, do we not have Federal inspection of poultry by the Department of Agriculture? We do. Primarily such inspection was to protect the farmer and his poultry flock from diseased birds. It is illegal to ship diseased live poultry in interstate commerce and it is illegal to ship the carcasses of poultry which died from certain specified diseases.

But the loophole here is interesting. If the diseased birds suffering from such illnesses are slaughtered, the carcasses can be shipped, nonetheless, because they did not die of these specified diseases. Is that not, indeed, a ridiculous distinction?

The diseased poultry would not have been shipped live in violation of the act,

nor would they actually have died of the disease from which they suffered.

Therefore, we cannot depend upon this particular statute to protect the consumer, or to protect the health of the poultry-processing-plant worker, or to reassure the public as to the wholesomeness of the poultry they see offered in the stores.

Under the terms of another law, however, there is Federal inspection of poultry for wholesomeness. This is in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, which provides for a voluntary inspection program, with the full cost of the service being paid for by the processors which use the service.

Hence, you can now find federally inspected poultry, certified as to its wholesomeness, in many stores today. When you see such poultry in the stores carrying the Department of Agriculture seal attesting that it has been inspected for wholesomeness, you can be sure this poultry is good—that it is wholesome. I am very pleased by the actions of so many food-merchandising companies in emphasizing in their advertising that they sell only United States inspected poultry, approved for wholesomeness. The customer should insist on this.

But, unfortunately, this voluntary program—which the processing industry must pay for—covers only a small proportion of our poultry supplies and is utterly inadequate in protecting the public.

Only about 25 percent of the Nation's poultry supply is inspected by the Federal Department of Agriculture for wholesomeness. The present Federal poultry inspection program, as I said, is purely voluntary on the part of the processors willing to participate under it, and willing to pay for the inspection service on a fee basis. That is why 75 percent of our poultry is not inspected by the Federal Government.

ILLNESS AND DEATH FROM DISEASED POULTRY

On the other hand, the Federal Government pays the full cost—now more than 15 million dollars a year—for inspection of the red meats for wholesomeness. When you stop to consider that we consume more than 6½ billion pounds of poultry a year, it is obvious there is a big gap in our machinery for protecting the consumer from unwholesome poultry products. We know that many diseases are transmitted from poultry to humans. We know that diseased poultry in the last few months in the Far West, and in the last few years in Texas and elsewhere has caused the death of a number of poultry processing workers and the serious illnesses of many workers—epidemics, for instance, of psittacosis. And we know that diseased, unfit poultry has caused an unusually high percentage of all food poisoning illnesses, particularly salmonellosis and gastroenteritis.

I mentioned the Food and Drug Administration's efforts to combat this menace. Let me again point out that the Food and Drug Administration, with a total appropriation for all purposes of less than one-half of what we appropriate each year to the Federal Meat Inspection Service, cannot begin to do the job of protecting the public against all unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome poultry. There are 1,300 or more interstate poultry dressing, freezing, or canning establishments in the United States, and the Food and Drug Administration can visit them, as I said, only about once every 3 or 4 years.

Obviously, we need full-time inspectors to examine this poultry before it is killed—antemortem—and again after it is killed, exactly as it is done with the red meats.

MEAT CUTTERS UNION HAS ALERTED PUBLIC

My attention first was called to this problem by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, whose president, Mr. Earl W. Jimerson, and secretary-treasurer, Patrick E. Gorman, along with other officers and members, have been deeply concerned by the danger to the health of their fellow-members from diseased poultry. Members of this union have sickened and, in some cases, died, from handling diseased poultry. Others have been made violently nauseous by the conditions in some of the plants, and by the unfit products—filthy products—they have had to process.

Two years ago, on June 15, 1954, after officials of this union called some of these matters to my attention in connection with my efforts to obtain higher appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration, I directed an inquiry to Mr. Charles W. Crawford, then Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, asking what was being done to overcome the menace to public health of diseased poultry being shipped in interstate commerce, and also asking of any instances known to his agency of the transmission of disease from poultry to humans. I received a most interesting answer from him on June 23, 1954. Subsequently, on July 26, 1954, I called this material to the attention of the House in the following statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DISEASED AND "NEEDLED" POULTRY ENDANGER AND CHEAT THE PUBLIC, AND OTHER RACKETS FLOURISH IN FOODS, DRUGS, AND COSMETICS, AS FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION AGAIN IS CUT

(Extension of remarks of Hon. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, Monday, July 26, 1954)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope that many Members of the Congress, and also officials of the administration, particularly those with policymaking responsibilities in the field of health and welfare, read the excellent article in the Washington Evening Star on Wednesday, July 21, dealing with the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The article was entitled "Food and Drug Watchdogs Face Work With Less Funds."

I have tried during my tenure in the Congress to keep abreast of the work of the Food and Drug Administration and to do what I can to assure it adequate authority to do the work we expect of it, and also adequate funds. Last year, as a result of the Supreme Court decision, a loophole was disclosed in the basic authority of the Food and Drug Administration which prohibited inspectors of the agency to gain admission to factories preparing food, drug, or cosmetics preparations, except on the invitation of the operators of those factories. We succeeded in closing that loophole in the legislation. It was a great victory for the consumer, for it restored the right of our Government to inspect the conditions under which these products are prepared and processed, and to act against insanitary conditions threatening the health of the public.

The fact remains, however, that the Food and Drug Administration has not been getting adequate funds to enable it to make the number of inspections it should make each year in preventing products which are dangerous to health, or which are fraudulently packaged, from getting into interstate commerce. The administration this year asked for only $5,200,000 for the appropriation of the Food and Drug Administration, as against the $5,600,000 appropriated under the Truman administration. The Congress then cut the administration's request by another $100,000, leaving the Food and Drug Administration only $5,100,000. That means a cut in the staff of this very essential Government agency by about 11 percent since 1952. Considering the work which the Food and Drug Administration does for all the people of the United States by seeking to eliminate poisoned, or adulterated, or mislabeled foods, drugs, and cosmetics from being sold to the public, I think this was one of the most shortsighted cuts ever made in an appropriation.

THE DISEASED POULTRY SITUATION

The work of the Food and Drug Administration has come in for renewed attention in recent months as a result of disclosures dealing with the sale in interstate commerce of diseased poultry and of frozen poultry which has been fraudulently weighted with water prior to freezing. Estimates on the extent of this dangerous and immoral racket have varied, but all the facts indicate that it has been an extensive problem. With its cut in funds in both last year's appropriation and this year's, the Food and Drug Administration has had to cut its enforcement work in this field by about 30 percent.

Following disclosures of this diseased poultry racket, I wrote last month to Mr. Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, asking for full information on the work of the FDA to protect the consumer against the sale of this diseased poultry, the time devoted to this work, the number of poultry processors in the country doing interstate business, the frequency with which they are inspected, etc. I also asked for any information he might have indicating transmission of diseases to humans as a result of the processing or consumption of diseased poultry. His reply, I believe, will be of extreme interest to every Member of the Congress concerned about protecting the health of the people of the United States and protecting them against fraud.

With the unanimous consent of the House, Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks the article Food and Drug Watchdogs Face Work With Less Funds, from the Washington Evening Star of July 21, and also an exchange of correspondence between myself and Commissioner Crawford, of the Food and Drug Administration, as follows:

[From the Washington Star of July 21, 1954]

"FOOD AND DRUG WATCHDOGS FACE WORK WITH LESS FUNDS

"Housewives might do well to provide themselves with scales to check the weight of packages of food they buy.

"They would thus be taking over part of the work of the Food and Drug Administration. But that agency, its budget cut and its staff reduced, has assigned a low priority to the checking of the net weight of packaged food against the statement of weight on the label.

"Wallace F. Janssen, assistant to the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said he does not believe the housewife would find many packages not full weight.

But it would provide a check the Administration is not able to make.

"The budget of the agency has been trimmed steadily in the last 4 years. For fiscal 1952 Congress appropriated $5.64 million. The next year the appropriation was $5.6 million. Last year it was $5.2 million, and for this fiscal year, 1955, it is $5.1 million.

*"Eleven percent cut since 1952*

"The estimated number of the staff for this year is 815, an 11 percent reduction since 1952. That number includes laboratory scientists, administrators, clerical workers, and, finally, the front-line troops, the inspectors.

"There were only 230 inspectors in 1950. Last year the number was 195. These figures leave out about 170 persons employed in testing certain products as they are produced, with the manufacturer paying the salaries through fees.

"The head of the Food and Drug Administration is Charles W. Crawford, a career man with 37 years' experience. He has applied for retirement.

"The staff cuts have led the Agency to the conclusion that it is more important to direct its efforts toward activities that protect health rather than those that protect the pocketbook. Therefore, it has assigned lower priorities on checking weights of packaged goods, checking the contents of cans and packages to make sure their composition is what the label says, and proceeding against those who make extravagant claims for products unless danger to health is involved.

"Occasional cases on these grounds are made, it is true, but usually they are incidental to other activities.

"The Agency admits frankly it would take 200 inspectors 12½ years to make inspections of each of the 96,000 food and drug company plants and warehouses. Last year 8,650 plants and warehouses were inspected.

*"Lacks followup facilities*

"While the Agency is alert to cases in which public health is involved, it says it lacks the facilities to keep up with the testing of new products and materials which are being developed in increasing numbers. It cannot make followup investigations of the safety of new drugs after they are placed on the market. Important cases involving serious frauds have been delayed by a lack of medical and legal manpower.

"The Agency does continue to seize contaminated and spoiled foods in large amounts. It goes after medical devices and products which make false claims. It prosecutes druggists who sell barbiturates and other prescription drugs without a physician's prescription.

"After coffee prices went up the Agency decided it should check attempts by unethical dealers to take advantage of the higher prices. It seized a number of consignments of coffee.

"It was learned that chickpeas, imported for canning, had become infested with insects. The chickpeas were diverted to coffee roasters. Coffee shipped by some firms were found to contain, in addition to the chickpeas, spent coffee grounds, barley, chicory, and soybeans.

*"Frozen food adds work*

"The expanding market for frozen foods has added to the Administration's work. One plant producing frozen turkeys was found to operate with a water hose having a hypodermic needle as a nozzle. Water was injected into the turkeys before they were frozen.

"When one turkey was thawed 2 pounds of water seeped out. It was part of a lot of turkeys weighing 50,000 pounds. Taking the average weight of a turkey at 15 pounds, allowing for 1 pound of water per bird and taking the price at 75 cents a pound, the buyers were thus paying $2,500 for 3,300 pounds of water.

*"May be political appointee*

"With the retirement of Mr. Crawford pending, the agency has this question:

"Will the new Administrator be a professional man, perhaps trained in the agency, or a person from some other category whose appointment is cleared with the Republican National Committee?

"When the Eisenhower administration directed that Government policymaking jobs be listed and that they be taken from under civil-service coverage, various trade associations in the food and drugs fields urged that politics be kept out of the Food and Drug Administration. Mr. Crawford was not replaced.

"With the prospect of his retirement the requests are being repeated. Carlos E. Campbell, secretary of the National Canners Association, said his organization has urged that the appointment be kept in the professional category. Other organizations have done the same."

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JUNE 15, 1954.

Mr. CHARLES W. CRAWFORD,
*Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CRAWFORD: In view of the recent publicity given the sale of diseased poultry and the action of the AFL Meatcutters Union to try to bring about legislation to protect the American consumer against this menace, I would appreciate your sending me a statement on what the FDA is doing and intends to do to correct this situation. I would specifically like to have answers to the following questions, as well as any other information you can properly send me in connection with this problem.

What does the FDA do to protect the consumer against the sale of diseased poultry?

How much time is devoted to the inspection of that one particular item?

Are there any diseases of poultry that can be transmitted to humans through the consumption of diseased poultry being put up for sale?

If so, do you know of any instances where diseases of poultry have been transmitted to humans?

Do you know how many poultry processors there are in the country that do interstate business?

How often does the FDA inspect them?

I would appreciate it if you would send me your reply to these questions in quadruplicate.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. JOHN B. (LEONOR) SULLIVAN,
*Member of Congress.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
*Washington, D. C., June 23, 1954.*

Hon. LEONOR SULLIVAN,
*House of Representatives:*

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: We have your letter of June 15 in which you ask several questions concerning our enforcement program on diseased poultry. We are answering your questions in the order in which you have asked them.

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, a food is deemed to be adulterated if it is the product of a diseased animal or of an animal which died otherwise than by slaughter. This section of the act takes into account the basic objections of the consumer to the diseased product, whether or not actual danger to health can be demonstrated.

We have a carefully planned enforcement program under this section of the law, which includes inspection of poultry dressing and eviscerating plants and of other poultry processors, and sampling surveys in consumer markets to find diseased or otherwise unfit poultry. Under this program for fiscal 1953 and the first 11 months of fiscal 1954, we approved 106 seizure actions for the removal of unfit birds from the market, of which 64 actions included charges that the article was in whole or in part the product of a diseased animal. During the same period we also approved 33 criminal actions, 22 of which involved diseased poultry.

During fiscal 1953 we devoted 10 man-years to the poultry project, of which the work on diseased poultry is a part, along with work on filthy, decomposed or otherwise unfit poultry and poultry which has been "needled" or otherwise fraudulently watered to increase its weight. During fiscal 1954 this work has necessarily been reduced. We estimate, based on reports for the first 3 quarters, that 7 man-years will have been expended this year on this project.

The question of whether poultry diseases may be transmitted to man through the sale of diseased poultry cannot be answered with assurance. It is well established that certain poultry disease are transmissible to man. These would include, for instance, psittacosis (parrot fever) and Newcastle disease. However, outbreaks of these diseases, so far as we know, have occurred only among persons handling live poultry or working in poultry dressing establishments. We do not know of any instances in which it have been proved that a specific disease was contracted through the consumption or preparation in the kitchen of a diseased bird. On the other hand, the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Several outbreaks of psittacosis have occurred recently among workers in turkey processing plants in Texas. In cooperation with the Public Health Service of this Department we are currently investigating these outbreaks to determine whether diseased birds have been shipped in interstate commerce and the degree of hazard, if any, to the purchaser of such birds.

There is another group of diseases common to poultry and to man and apparently caused by the same disease organism in both, in which definite transmission has not been established. However, it is believed that poultry may at least serve as a reservoir of human infection by routes still unknown. Certain types of encephalitis and meningitis, pseudotuberculosis, and pasturella infections are in this group.

In a closely related category are the food-poisoning illnesses—salmonellosis and gastroenteritis—which are attributed to poultry and poultry products or in which such products are suspected as the vehicle of infection. Poultry which are actively infected with salmonella or which are carriers of the organisms, though apparently not diseased in the ordinary sense, undoubtedly are involved in many of these instances, and fecal contamination during processing may be a factor. For your further information on this phase of your inquiry, we are enclosing a mimeograph entitled "Poultry Diseases Transmissible to Man—Including Summary Report of Outbreaks," prepared by the Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service.

We estimate that there are approximately 1,300 interstate poultry dressing, freezing, or canning establishments in the United States. For the past 2 years we have made about 400 poultry-establishment inspections each year, of which we estimate that perhaps one-fourth represents reinspections of the same firms. Thus our program contemplates complete coverage of this industry about once every 3 or 4 years.

If we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
*Commissioner of Food and Drugs.*

FULL REPORT ON TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES

I did not, at that time, include in the RECORD the report which Mr. Crawford

referred to—"Poultry Diseases Transmissible to Man Including Summary Report of Outbreaks"—but I believe it is relevant now in light of the bill which I have introduced and the goal I am trying to achieve. I therefore am including it today as part of my remarks, identified as exhibit A at the end of my discussion. It is rather long, and for that I apologize, but I do believe it is important enough to the legislative process—if we are to achieve the goal of assuring the wholesomeness of the poultry we buy and eat—to include it in the RECORD. I hope that Members will be able to find the time to read it and to note especially the many incidents of food poisoning in the 1951–52 period studied which were directly attributable to diseased poultry.

For 2 years, then, Mr. Speaker, I have been actively interested in this problem of diseased poultry, and finding a solution to it which would protect the consumer and the public generally. I think the bill which I have today introduced is the best approach which has yet been made to solving the problem.

I have mentioned the intense interest of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union in this whole field, and I am pleased to acknowledge their leadership in bringing the matter to public attention and in enlisting my help and the help of other Members of Congress in seeking a solution. Since the Amalgamated's proposed solution has been somewhat different from mine, although our objectives are identical, I think it only fair to point out the development of our respective legislative approaches.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION SOUGHT

The Meat Cutters Union at first sought to meet the increasing problem of diseased poultry in interstate commerce through the vehicle of a congressional investigation, and several bills were offered in the Congress calling for such investigations. Unfortunately, however, no action was taken on these bills last year in either House or Senate.

EXCELLENT ASSISTANCE FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Over the congressional recess, as I thought about this problem I turned to the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress for some guidance and assistance on the best way to accomplish the goal of assuring the wholesomeness of poultry in interstate commerce. I want now to acknowledge the outstanding assistance I have received on this from Miss Margaret M. Conway, of the American Law Division, who in December submitted to me a comprehensive and truly excellent exposition of the legal aspects of the problem. Her report to me was as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,
*Washington, D. C., December 12, 1955.*

To: Hon. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN.
(Attention: Mr. Holstein.)
From: American Law Division.
Subject: Suggestions as to legislation to require inspection of all poultry shipped in interstate commerce.

For your information, and to place the question in a proper perspective, we are reviewing here for you, first, the laws already on the books providing certain types of inspection of poultry, and also the meat inspection laws which require compulsory inspection of meat shipped in interstate commerce.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are at present the following several laws in effect which permit agents of the Federal Government to inspect poultry. Each of them has certain limitations in its coverage which we point out below.

1. The act of February 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 49): This law included live poultry within the purview of several previous inspection acts administered by the Department of Agriculture. By it, live poultry was made subject to the provisions of the act of May 29, 1884, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry (23 Stat. 31; 7 U. S. C. 391); of the act of February 2, 1903, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to suppress and prevent the spread of contagious diseases among livestock (32 Stat. 791; 21 U. S. C. 111–121); and of the act of March 3, 1905, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain quarantine districts and regulate the movement of cattle and other livestock therefrom (33 Stat. 1264; 21 U. S. C. 123–130).

The regulations concerning poultry hereunder are incorporated in the Federal regulations concerning the interstate transportation of animals and poultry suffering from specified contagious diseases (9 C. F. R. 71.1 through 81.2. The sections concerning poultry are 9 C. F. R. 81.1 and 81.2). They prohibit the interstate transportation of "live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, [or the] carcasses of such animals which have died from any such disease."

The regulatory power of the Secretary of Agriculture in this instance is compulsory (21 U. S. C. 111). The wording of the law states that he has power "to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country * * * or from one State or Territory in the United States in transit to another." The regulation, in itself, however, is deficient, so far as the alleged practices of some of the modern poultry packers are concerned (see daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 8, 1954, p. A4245). Its wording is such that chickens, not yet dead but suffering from any of the prescribed diseases, could be slaughtered and packed within a State for interstate shipment. In such instances, the poultry would not be shipped live, nor would it actually have died from any such disease, so that the shipment of the carcasses would come under the prohibition.

2. The second act which provides for inspection of poultry is the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 67 Stat. 205; 7 U. S. C. 1622–1627). The aim of this act was to promote a scientific approach to marketing of agricultural products. In order to accomplish this, it was suggested that the various types of activity required, such as inspection, regulatory work, and other services, be done in cooperation with State agencies and State departments of agriculture, and State bureaus and departments of markets.

The inspection and certification provision is contained in 7 U. S. C. 1622 (h):

"To inspect, certify, and identify the class, quality, quantity, and condition of agricultural products when shipped or received in interstate commerce, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, including assessment and collection of such fees as will be reasonable, and as nearly as may be to cover the cost of the service rendered, to the end that agricultural products may be marketed to the best advantage, that trading may be facilitated, and that consumers may be able to obtain the quality product which they desire, except that no person shall be required to use the service authorized by this subsection. Any official certificate issued under the authority of this subsection shall be received by all officers and all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained."

The regulations issued hereunder are contained in 7 C. F. R. 70.1 through 70.410. They make provision for three main inspection activities: (1) the grading of poultry; (2) the inspection of poultry; and (3) the inspection of sanitary standards. A certificate to be used in marketing the poultry is given showing the completion of one, or a combination, or all of the above services.

Without going into the regulations in detail, certain determinative statements therein are herewith pointed out.

(a) Definitions (7 C. F. R. 70.01):

"Grader" means any employee of the Department authorized by the Secretary, or any other individual to whom a license has been issued by the Secretary, to investigate and certify, in accordance with the regulations In this part, the class, quality, quantity, and condition of live poultry. By 7 C. F. R. 70.384, however, the grader is permitted to confine himself to the condition only, and the mark he then issues is a statement as to the sanitary standards of the handler, rather than a certification of the quality of the product.

"Inspector" means any graduate veterinarian or layman who is an employee of the USDA or of a State, who has been licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect (1) the condition and wholesomeness of dressed poultry; (2) the condition and wholesomeness of any edible product at any stage of the preparation or packaging thereof in the official plant where inspected and certified; (3) the condition and wholesomeness of any previously inspected and certified product which has not lost its identity; (4) the condition of dressed poultry. The comment on 7 C. F. R. 70.384, above, is also applicable here.

(b) Services performed (7 C. F. R. 70.3):

Grading and inspection services of the following types may be rendered: (1) grading of live poultry; (2) certification of dressed poultry produced under sanitary conditions in official plants; (3) grading of dressed poultry, in an official plant, or at terminal markets and other receiving points; (4) inspecting of dressed poultry in official plants for processing as ready-to-cook poultry; (5) grading of ready-to-cook poultry, in an official plant, or at terminal markets and other receiving points; (6) inspection service in official canning plants.

Sanitary requirements are mandatory in official plants (7 C. F. R. 70.44). There is no similar regulation as to other places.

(c) Inspection (7 C. F. R. 70.151, 70.152 and 70.191):

The section outlining the Department of Agriculture inspection service states that antemortem examination may be required by the Administrator. Both the Federal and the Federal-State Cooperative services provide postmortem examination. (9 C. F. R. 70.152 and 70.191.)

(d) Fees and charges (7 C. F. R. 70.130):

Any person requesting grading or inspection service shall pay certain fees and charges; the fees for services by United States agents shall be payable to the Treasurer of the United States; and the fees for services performed under any cooperative agreement with a State shall be payable as provided for in the agreement.

(e) Marks placed on poultry (7 U. S. C. 70.380–70.384):

The facsimile marks contained in the regulations, and the accompanying explanatory material show that four types of markings are provided: (1) grade mark (quality); (2) inspection mark (wholesomeness); (3) a

combination of the above; (4) dressed poultry (graded and inspected for condition only—not for quality or wholesomeness).

3. Two laws which permit inspection of a very limited nature, and whose chief purpose is other than detection of diseased fowl or protection of the public health are:

(a) The Department of Agriculture Organic Act (58 Stat. 734, sec. 101 (b), amended and superseded by act of August 4, 1950 (64 Stat. 413). This made permanent an authorization carried in the appropriations acts of 1935 and subsequent, allowing the USDA to administer regulations for the voluntary program of improved poultry breeding, and incidentally to aid in eradicating a disease called pullorum. The regulations hereunder are contained in 9 C. F. R. 145.1 through 145.30.

(b) The act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1355; 7 U. S. C. 491–497) which permitted inspection of poultry by the USDA on behalf of any person aggrieved by malicious dumping or destruction of his products by any handler in interstate commerce.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection is currently conducted under the authority of the Meat Inspection Acts, beginning with the temporary act of 1906, made permanent by the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 71–91, 96) and the Imported Meat Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 689; 19 U. S. C. 1306). The regulations under these acts will be found in 9 C. F. R. 1.1 through 28.1.

The three chief aspects of these laws are (1) the inspection extends only to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, and meat and meat-food products made therefrom, (2) the inspection is mandatory except as to certain farmers and retailers under prescribed circumstances, and (3) the primary object of the inspection is to determine the wholesomeness of the meat for human consumption.

Paralleling the major provisions of the poultry-inspection service which we outlined above, the regulations for meat inspection provide the following:

(a) Definitions (9 C. F. R. 1.1):

Limiting ourselves here to the qualifications for inspectors contained in the definitions, we find that inspectors and division employees are those "who are authorized by the director or chief of division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with meat inspection."

(b) Services performed (9 C. F. R. 9.1, 12.1, and 10.1):

Although an antemortem examination by law is discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture (21 U. S. C. 71), he has exercised his discretion to make it mandatory. (9 C. F. R. 9.1 and 12.1.) The postmortem examination is mandatory by law (21 U. S. C. 72) and also required by regulation. It must be conducted, except in emergencies, at the time of slaughter. (9 C. F. R. 10.1.)

(c) Inspection (9 C. F. R. 2.1 and 5.3):

In section 2.1 of the regulation, it is stated that "every establishment" in which cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are slaughtered, or their products processed, is subject to mandatory inspection. Further, as a concomitant of such inspection, section 5.3 requires that inspection "shall not be begun if the establishment is not in a sanitary condition." Part 8 of the regulations, i. e., section 8.1 through 8.15 govern standards of sanitation required.

(d) Fees and charges: None.

(e) Markings (9 C. F. R. 1.1):

(1) "Inspected and passed" or "U. S. inspected and passed" or "U. S. inspected and passed by USDA." This shall mean that at the time they were inspected, passed, and so marked, they were found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

(2) "U. S. passed for cooking." These have been passed on condition they be cooked, rendered, etc., before used for human consumption.

(3) "U. S. passed for refrigeration." These must be refrigerated, or handled as required in section 11.1 through 11.34, governing carcasses of animals suffering from specified diseases.

(4) "U. S. inspected and condemned," found unwholesome, and must be disposed of; "U. S. retained," there is some doubt and the carcass or meat product is held for further examination; "U. S. suspect," also held for further examination; and "U. S. condemned" where the live animal is found in a dying condition from a disease that would cause condemnation of its carcass.

An inspection service similar to that conducted with respect to poultry is also conducted with respect to meat under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 67 Stat. 205; 7 U. S. C. 1622–1627). It provides grading service, for a fee, at any designated market or location. However, it states that products to be eligible for grading service must be prepared under Federal inspection (that is under the Meat Inspection Acts, above) or under other official inspection services. It also contains regulations governing this inspection, including a requirement of both antemortem and postmortem inspection of each animal (7 C. F. R. 53.3). If the grading service is withdrawn, public notice must be given of the withdrawal (7 C. F. R. 53.5). This is the service which results in markings on meat and meat products of "prime," "choice," "commercial," etc.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DRAFT OF BILL

There are certain considerations which must be paramount in order to accomplish the objective of an effective inspection of poultry being shipped and marketed in interstate commerce. Among these we would suggest: (1) that the bill put inspection for wholesomeness on a mandatory basis, ahead of all other types of inspection service; (2) that the bill obviate the deficiency in the regulations under the act of February 7, 1928 (noted above) respecting ill fowl being slaughtered and then shipped in interstate commerce; (3) if possible, the continued operation of the grade classification services under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 should not be unduly hampered; (4) such mandatory poultry inspection service should be able to be effectuated in the most expeditious manner possible; and (5) the bill should contain adequate penalty provisions to enforce the law.

Under point (4) above, there are two things we have not gone into: first, an estimate of the cost of a mandatory inspection service, and secondly, the marketing pattern for live and/or dismembered poultry. The appropriation for the present meat inspection service for fiscal 1956 was $14,325,000 (Public Law 40, 84th Cong.). The size and cost of an increased inspection force will undoubtedly depend on the marketing pattern. At present, live poultry dealers and handlers are licensed under the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C. 218), but this regulation extends chiefly to financial responsibility. It is indicative, however, of the market pattern.

The only two previous bills which we have been able to find were introduced in 1929 and 1930 respectively. They are S. 5376 of the 70th Congress, and S. 5371 of the 71st Congress.

S. 5376 of the 70th Congress was based upon provisions of the Meat Inspection Act. The bill, in our opinion, is deficient in the following respects:

(a) All the material after the first semicolon in Twenty-first United States Code, at page 71, dealing with separate slaughter of suspected animals (it would be poultry in the bill) is omitted.

(b) The language of the bill with respect to both the ante mortem and post mortem inspection is a permissive "may cause to be made." In the law (21 U. S. C. 72), the post mortem inspection is mandatory.

(c) The following several provisions of the Meat Inspection Act are not included (21 U. S. C. 73, 74, 75).

(d) Section 5 of the bill, which, of course, is dated 1929, completely exempts retailers and farmers from inspection. The Meat Inspection Act on the other hand was modified by the act of June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1235), to provide a limited supervision over farmers and retailers, plus a penalty provision for transporting unwholesome meat (poultry) in interstate commerce by either of these.

S. 5371, 71st Congress, would provide a mandatory inspection service for drawn poultry and on through all the other processing stages. This bill makes mandatory an inspection service starting with a post mortem inspection and following through all the other stages of preparation and handling under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. The principal defect of the bill is that it limits inspection to chicken and turkey.

We would suggest as the simplest and most effective method of accomplishing the objective of a mandatory inspection of poultry would be to make necessary changes in the Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260). This act itself is not divided into sections. For your convenience, the examples given are based on the section distribution in the code.

(a) Where the present phrase reads "meat and meat products" change it to "meat and poultry, and meat and poultry products" or "meat and poultry, and meat products and poultry products" (21 U. S. C. 71).

(b) Where the present phrase reads "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" change it to "cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry" (21 U. S. C. 71).

(c) Where the present phrase reads "any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment", add the term "dismembering" or some other comprehensive term that would cover the ready-to-cook processors in the poultry industry (21 U. S. C. 72).

We would also suggest that in 21 U. S. C. 71 the phrase the "Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made" be changed to the "Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made" and thereby give him legislative support for the regulation he has already promulgated relating to mandatory ante-mortem inspection of animals subject to inspection under the act. This, together with the fact that all the phraseology after the semicolon of that section would be applicable to poultry suspected of disease, should obviate the deficiencies under the current regulations. Since a parallel grade classification of meat is carried on at the same time as the mandatory meat inspection, the suggested amendment of the act to include poultry, should not hinder the continuance of the grading service under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. The Meat Inspection Act contains penalties, which would then become applicable to poultry handlers and dealers. We also call your attention to the fact that the above suggested changes in terminology are also applicable to the act of June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1235; 21 U. S. C. 91), governing sale of products by farmers and retailers.

MARGARET M. CONWAY,
*American Law Division.*

DECEMBER 15, 1955.

Subsequently, Mr. Speaker, I turned this report over to the House Legislative Council for actual drafting of a bill to carry out the suggestions made by Miss Conway and the American Law Division.

The first draft of the bill which I received back was as follows:

FIRST DRAFT OF THE BILL

A bill to amend the Meat Inspection Act to provide for the inspection of poultry to be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," which appears after "For meat inspection:" under the heading "Bureau of Animal Industry" (21 U. S. C., sec. 71–93), is amended—

(1) by striking out "cattle, sheep, swine," or "cattle, swine, sheep," each time either appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "cattle, poultry, sheep, swine,";

(2) by striking out "cattle, calves, sheep, lambs," each time it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "cattle, poultry, calves, sheep, lambs,";

(3) by inserting "or poultry" after "animals" each time it appears therein;

(4) by inserting "dismembering", after "rendering," each time it appears therein;

(5) by striking out of the first paragraph "the Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made"; and

(6) by inserting "poultry" after "beef" in the 15th paragraph thereof, beginning "And no clearance shall be given."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this act shall take effect ——— days after the date of its enactment.

AMALGAMATED PROPOSES INSPECTION BY FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Meanwhile, the top leadership of the Meat Cutters Union was also working on the drafting of legislation, and came forward with bills which provided for compulsory poultry inspection by the Food and Drug Administration. When a draft of this legislation was brought to my attention, it was my view that it would be better to lodge this assignment with the Meat Inspection branch of the Department of Agriculture because I knew the Food and Drug Administration is and has been terribly undermanned and is and has been unable to obtain sufficient funds to do the tremendous job we have already placed upon its shoulders.

As a result of this difference of opinion on the best way to proceed, I agreed to hold off on the introduction of my bill in order to give the union officials an opportunity to obtain legislative action on the bill which they had prepared and sponsored. The important thing, of course, is to get legislation enacted.

In recent weeks, the Food and Drug Administration has definitely gone on record against being given the powers to administer a compulsory poultry inspection law. The Department of Agriculture, meanwhile, has gone on record as promising effective administration of a compulsory poultry inspection law if one were to be enacted putting this responsibility on the Department of Agriculture.

I have consequently introduced my bill after very substantial changes and elaboration from the first draft provided me by the legislative counsel. Although I am not a lawyer, it seemed to me the first draft did not cover the ground completely.

The bill which I introduced today is as follows:

H. R. 11800

A bill to amend the Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, as amended) and the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 689, sec. 306) to require compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of poultry and poultry products

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Congress of the United States finds that poultry and poultry products are being marketed through the channels of interstate and foreign commerce without adequate inspection to protect the public against poultry and poultry products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.

To protect the general consuming public, to protect the health of persons engaged in the processing and distribution of poultry and poultry products, to prevent the spread of disease through shipments in interstate and foreign commerce of unwholesome poultry and poultry products, and to promote the wider use of poultry through assurance to the consuming public of its wholesomeness and freedom from disease, thus assisting agriculture and the food marketing industries in expanding their sales and augmenting their important contributions to our economic system, the following amendments are made to the Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, as amended) and the Tariff Act of 1930 (43 Stat. 689, sec. 306) giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to inspect, condemn, or regulate any shipments of poultry in interstate or foreign commerce, or any shipment thereof which directly burdens, obstructs, or affects interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity.

SEC. 2. The first paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; U. S. C. 71) authorizing inspection of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats before slaughter is amended to require such ante mortem inspection of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry, as follows:

(a) by striking out the phrase "meat or meat products" and inserting "meat or poultry, and meat or poultry products";

(b) by striking out the words "at his discretion may" following the words "Secretary of Agriculture" and inserting the word "shall";

(c) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" wherever it appears, and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry";

(d) by adding to the phrase "any slaughtering, packing, meat-canning, rendering, or similar establishment", the words "or poultry processing plant";

(e) By striking out the phrase "the meat and meat food products thereof are to be used in interstate or foreign commerce" and inserting "the meat or poultry or poultry pieces, and meat or poultry food products thereof are to be used in interstate and foreign commerce";

(f) by adding at the end of said paragraph "*Provided*, That at his discretion the Secretary of Agriculture may also regulate any shipments of poultry or poultry products which directly burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce."

SEC. 3. The second paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 72) dealing with post-mortem inspection of carcasses, labeling and marking, destruction of condemned carcasses and reinspection, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" wherever it appears, and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry";

(b) by adding to the phrase "any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment", the words "or poultry processing plant";

(c) by adding after the words "and carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals", wherever they appear, the words "or poultry";

(d) by adding "or poultry processing plant" after the words "any such establishment" and "any establishment" in the clauses dealing with removal of inspectors from establishments failing to comply with requirements hereunder.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1261; 21 U. S. C. 73) dealing with the examination of carcasses brought into slaughtering or processing establishments, and meat-food products issued from and returned thereto, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry";

(b) by striking out the phrase "meat or meat products" and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry products";

(c) by adding to the phrase "any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment", the words "or poultry processing plant";

(d) by striking out the phrase "treated and prepared for meat food products" and inserting "treated and prepared for meat or poultry food products."

SEC. 5. The fourth paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1261; 21 U. S. C. 74) dealing with the powers of meat inspectors in approving sound, healthful, and wholesome products and in condemning and causing the destruction of unsound, unhealthful, and unwholesome products, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "meat food products" wherever it appears and inserting "meat or poultry food products";

(b) by adding to the phrase "any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment" the words "or poultry processing plant";

(c) by striking out the phrase "meat or meat food products" and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry food products";

(d) by striking out the phrase "condemned meat food products" and inserting "condemned meat or poultry food products."

SEC. 6. The fifth paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1261; 21 U. S. C. 75) dealing with labeling requirements, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "meat or meat food products" in the four instances where it appears, and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry food products."

SEC. 7. The sixth paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1262; 21 U. S. C. 76) governing sanitary inspection and regulation of the premises of slaughtering and packing establishments, and rejection of products of unsanitary establishments, is amended:

(a) by adding to the phrase "any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment", the words "or poultry processing plant";

(b) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats and poultry";

(c) by striking out the phrases "meat and meat products" and "meat or meat products" and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry food products."

SEC. 8. The seventh paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1262; 21 U. S. C. 77) permitting inspections during the nighttime as well as during the daytime, when slaughtering is conducted during the nighttime, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry."

SEC. 9. The eighth paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1262; 21 U. S. C. 78) dealing with transportation of carcasses,

meat, or meat food products not properly inspected and marked, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "meat or meat food products" and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry food products";

(b) by adding at the end of said paragraph "*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall preclude the Secretary of Agriculture from regulating shipments of poultry or poultry products which directly burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce."

SEC. 10. The seventeenth paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1264; 21 U. S. C. 87) dealing with transportation or sale of meat or meat food products not complying with the inspection laws, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "meat or meat food products" wherever it appears, and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry food products";

(b) by adding to the phrase "any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment" the words "or poultry processing plant."

SEC. 11. The nineteenth paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1264; 21 U. S. C. 89) dealing with the appointment, duties, and regulations governing inspectors, is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry";

(b) by striking out the phrases "meats and meat food products" and "meat and meat food products" and inserting "meat or poultry, or meat or poultry food products";

(c) by striking out the words "meat food products" wherever they appear and inserting "meat or poultry food products."

SEC. 12. The twenty-first paragraph of the act of March 4, 1907, as amended (34 Stat. 1265, as amended by 52 Stat. 1235; 21 U. S. C. 91) exempting certain farmers, retail butchers and retail dealers from the inspection provisions of the Meat Inspection Act, is further amended by adding the following subsection thereto:

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the basis on which certain categories of poultry raisers, retail poultry butchers, and retail poultry dealers are exempted from the inspection requirements of this act; *Provided*, That these exemptions shall be based on maximum volume limitations which are fair and reasonable in relation to other exemptions in this Section; *And provided further*, That such exempt poultry raisers, retail poultry butchers and retail poultry dealers shall be subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (c) above for violations of the requirements of this Act.

SEC. 13. The authorization included in the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 679, as amended by 48 Stat. 1225; 21 U. S. C. 95) is amended:

(a) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, swine, and goats" and inserting "cattle, sheep, swine, goats and poultry";

(b) by striking out the phrase "meat and meat food products" and inserting "meat or poultry, and meat or poultry food products."

SEC. 14. The act of June 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 344; 21 U. S. C. 98) providing for payment of costs of the inspection service by the United States, is amended by striking out the phrase "meat and meat food products" and inserting "meat and poultry, and meat and poultry food products."

SEC. 15. Section 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 689; 19 U. S. C. 1306) dealing with the importation of meat and meat products is amended:

(a) by inserting the words "or poultry" in subsection (b) thereof after the words "meat" or "meats" wherever they appear;

(b) by striking out the phrase "cattle, sheep, and other domestic ruminants, and swine" in subsection (c) thereof, and inserting "cattle, sheep, and other domestic ruminants, poultry and swine"; and in the same subsection (c) thereof, inserting after the word "meats" the words "or poultry."

SEC. 16. The compulsory poultry inspection provided for by this Act shall commence on the first day of the sixth month after enactment hereof.

ANTE MORTEM INSPECTION MADE MANDATORY

It will be noted, Mr. Speaker, that my bill not only amends the Meat Inspection Act to include poultry and poultry products in the same way that cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are covered under that act, but that, in one particular, it also amends the act as it applies to those other meat animals. That is in section 2, which would make it mandatory to have ante mortem inspection not only of poultry but of the other animals as well.

The act presently says that the Secretary of Agriculture may at his discretion require such ante mortem inspection of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. Actually, by regulation, he requires this type of examination before slaughter. In order to make it clear that it is the intent of Congress to require such ante mortem inspection of poultry, also, I have proposed in my bill this change in the basic statute to make ante mortem inspection mandatory for all of the meat varieties covered.

APPLICATION TO INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

Another provision of my bill which involves more than merely including poultry along with beef, lamb, pork, and so on under the Meat Inspection Act, also contained in section 2 of my bill, would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate certain shipments of poultry in intrastate commerce. These would be shipments which "directly burden, obstruct, or affect interstate commerce."

The concept of including some intrastate as well as all interstate shipments of poultry under compulsory inspection laws has been suggested, as I understand it, by the poultry industry itself. The feeling on the part of some of the industry people, as it has been reported to me, is that where interstate and intrastate shipments are commingled in the same establishments, or where they directly compete in such way as to affect the interstate sales, that fairness requires all shipments be inspected.

While this raises legal issues I do not personally feel qualified to discuss, nevertheless I am informed by experts in the legal questions involved that the Supreme Court has upheld this concept as it applies to milk marketing and that it could, therefore, be applied to poultry. I have included this in my bill, because it is my understanding that there is widespread support within the poultry industry for compulsory inspection if it is fairly extended to all groups competing in the major market areas.

EXEMPTIONS

The Meat Inspection Act presently exempts farmers and certain categories of retail butchers and retail dealers, providing, of course, that they do not ship in interstate commerce products which are diseased or unfit in violation of the law. The exemptions for butchers and dealers are based on the number of animals or carcasses they ship per week. Having no means by which I could translate these standards into terms of chickens, ducks, or turkeys, for instance, I have instead provided that the Secretary of Agriculture should determine such exemption standards as they should apply to poultry raisers, butchers, or dealers. He would be expected to set standards which would be fair in relation to those now applying to butchers and dealers under the Meat Inspection Act.

PRIOR TO 1956, LAST SUCH BILL WAS IN 1930

The research material which I have received from the Library of Congress, and which I have inserted above, shows that up to the time this memo was prepared for me in December, there had not been a bill introduced in the Congress dealing with this subject of compulsory inspection of poultry since 1930.

This year, we have seen the introduction of a number of bills, and I think all of us are pleased to see such interest in the serious problem of assuring wholesome poultry supplies.

My bill differs from the others in that it is the only one, I believe, which provides for compulsory inspection of poultry on exactly the same basis as we now inspect the other meats. The penalties are the same. The exemptions would be the same. The procedures would be exactly the same. The valuable enforcement history built up by the Meat Inspection branch these past 50 years would now become available for the enforcement of poultry inspection. No elaborate new definitions, subject to endless litigation, would be necessary.

This has been the approach suggested to me by the research people in the American Law Division, and I think it is the best of the various approaches proposed to this important issue.

ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED

Recently, a friend in St. Louis, Mr. August Gieseke, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters Union Local 88, wrote to me on behalf of the local, urging my support for the bills which the International has sponsored on this subject. Our exchange of correspondence was as follows:

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS
AND BUTCHER WORKMEN
OF NORTH AMERICA,
AFL–CIO, LOCAL NO. 88,
*St. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1956.*

The Honorable Congresswoman Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,
*House Office Building,*
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: Our union membership of 3,100 people, which consists of retail meatcutters and poultry workers who slaughter and dress poultry, are very much interested in bills H. R. 8599, H. R. 9006, and S. 3176, pertaining to Federal poultry inspection and industrial safety for poultry workers.

We are in a position to know firsthand that an inspection law is sadly needed to protect the consumer. Fowl is subject to tuberculosis and is also a disease carrier, same as any farm animal.

The consumer is not aware how dangerous it is to consume fowl which is not processed in a sanitary condition, especially diseased poultry.

We strongly urge you to support these bills for the public's protection.

Thanking you in advance for your favorable support, I am

Sincerely yours,

AUG. GIESEKE,
*Secretary-Treasurer, Meat Cutters Union Local No. 88, AFL–CIO, St. Louis, Mo.*

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MARCH 14, 1956.

Mr. AUG. GIESEKE,
*Secretary-Treasurer, Meat Cutters Union Local 88, AFL–CIO, St. Louis, Mo.*

DEAR MR. GIESEKE: I appreciated hearing from you in regard to the bills for the inspection of poultry, as urged by local 88 and also by the international officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. I am sure you know that this matter of diseased poultry being sold in interstate commerce is of very great concern to me as a Member of Congress interested in the consumer.

I have been in correspondence with the international officers of the Amalgamated on this question, and at their request I have held back on introducing a bill which I have had prepared. My bill would call for the inspection of poultry on exactly the same basis as beef and pork are inspected by the Department of Agriculture. However, the bills which the Amalgamated is sponsoring would place poultry inspection under the Food and Drug Administration.

We are in some disagreement as to the best basis for proceeding, but there is no disagreement between us as to the need for legislation. Because of the work the Amalgamated has done in bringing this matter to public attention, I am deferring to President Jimerson and the other officials of the Amalgamated on the question of strategy for the time being. So I am holding up on it for the time being, as I said.

Please be assured I will do everything I can to get legislation enacted for effective poultry inspection by the Federal Government. But even if we succeed in that, then there is the additional need for adequate appropriations. These are among my main objectives in Congress.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LEONOR K. (MRS. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN,
*Member of Congress, Third District, Missouri.*

As I pointed out to Mr. Gieseke, Mr. Speaker, our responsibility here is not only to enact laws which will require inspection of poultry for wholesomeness, but—wherever we put the authority or regardless of the type of bill we pass—we must make sure adequate funds are appropriated to carry on the work. That is where we have fallen down in the past in our handling of pure food and drug laws. We write laws providing for penalties for selling unsafe or unwholesome foods or drugs or cosmetics, but we have not given the Food and Drug Administration the money it needs to police these very excellent laws.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the introduction today of my poultry inspection bill, H. R. 11800, and in connection with these remarks on the House floor, I have submitted some rather lengthy material for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Normally, I do not like to load down the RECORD with extraneous material. In this instance, I think it serves a highly useful purpose in bringing together in one place the basic information available on this important issue. I am including one further document, as exhibit B following my remarks, in the form of a memorandum from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union going into the actual conditions under which poultry is now being marketed.

I have received and read a vast amount of material on this subject. Some of it has been so graphic, so shocking, that I have decided against using it here. But this memorandum is a calm and objective report which, I believe supplements the other document from the Public Health Service, and so I include them both. I hope, as I said, that the Members can find the time to read these reports. If so, I know we will act to stop this evil.

Mr. Speaker, Exhibit A: Poultry Diseases Transmissible to Man, is as follows:

EXHIBIT A

POULTRY DISEASES TRANSMISSIBLE TO MAN, INCLUDING SUMMARY REPORT OF OUTBREAKS

(By Mildred M. Galton, bacteriologist, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Atlanta, Ga., assigned to Bureau of Laboratories, Florida State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla., prepared for the Chief Veterinary Public Health)

The diseases of poultry to which man is also susceptible comprise a rather large group. In his excellent review Ingalls (1) lists 26 such diseases including those caused by bacteria viruses, fungi, and protozoa. It is apparent that some of these diseases constitute a considerable hazard to public health.

In a more recent discussion of this subject, Brandly, C. A. B., (2) pointed out that interspecies infection cycles usually favor similar hosts, thus, a disease in animals generally would have a greater chance of thriving if transmitted to related species than to avian hosts. He emphasized, however, that this may not always be true and discussed the nature of the host-parasite relationship of certain diseases common to man and fowl. Earlier, these infections were discussed by Brandly, P. J., (3) from the standpoint of poultry inspection and public health. In the present report the current status as public health hazards of the following diseases common to man and fowl will be reviewed:

Bacterial: Salmonellosis, paracolon infections, erysipelas, staphylococcosis, streptococcosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, listeriosis, tularemia, pseudotuberculosis, and diphtheria.

Viral: Equine encephalomyelitis, Newcastle disease, psittacosis, and rabies.

Fungal: Favus, thrush, and aspergillosis.

Parasitic: Dermanyssus gallinae, Toxoplasmosis.

SALMONELLOSIS

The role of fowl, swine, cattle, and many other animals as a source of outbreaks of salmonellosis in man has been established but only during the past decade has great emphasis been placed upon the public health significance of these reservoirs in the epidemiology of Salmonella infections. There have been numerous reports incriminating poultry or poultry products in outbreaks of the disease in man. The studies of Edwards, Bruner, and Moran (4) indicate that fowls are the largest single reservoir of Salmonella in this country. While S. pullorum and S. typhimurium are the most common types, these authors found a greater number of Salmonella types (60) in fowl than any other species except man. Of these at least 56 have been found in humans. As pointed out by Hinshaw and McNeil (5, 6) "there may well be no truly avian nor truly human types; in fact such a description frequently means only priority in isolation." They observed 7 cases of gastroenteritis among attendants on poultry farms caused by contact with acute outbreaks in poultry. Further evidence indicated the transmission of Salmonella to fowl by human carrier attendants on the ranch. All types are potentially pathogenic for man, animals, and fowls. In poultry as in man (8, 9) and other animals (4) Salmonella infection depends largely upon age and general resistance rather than upon the type of Salmonella, the young appearing most susceptible. S. pullorum until recently considered relatively nonpathogenic for man has been incriminated as the cause of one large outbreak of food poisoning (10) and several sporadic cases (11, 12). In Florida, S. pullorum has been isolated from cases of mild enteric fever and gastroenteritis in three individuals.

Considerable evidence is accumulating concerning the presence of Salmonella in poultry meat. Cherry, Barnes, and Edwards (13) report the recovery of a nonmotile Salmonella from the skin of frozen turkeys. Galton, Mackel, and Haire (14) isolated anatum, from material appearing to be encysted egg yolk in a frozen chicken. Schneider and Gunderson (15) found 4 Salmonella types on the skin of 4.4 percent of 1,014 eviscerated chickens. They concluded that the customary methods of sanitation in the plant did not eliminate Salmonella. Most of these birds had been frozen and stored for some time. Browne (16) found that S. typhimurium survived for at least 13 months on the skin of frozen turkeys. It is thus apparent that freezing does not kill all of the Salmonella.

More recently, attention has been given to the study of Salmonella in the environment of poultry processing plants. Browne (16) studied a turkey processing plant and isolated S. typhimurium from trays on which viscera were placed, pans in which cleaned giblets were stored, waste buckets and hands of eviscerators, trimmers, and inspectors. These organisms were also obtained from the loading platform, scalder chute, and floor, from the final wash trough, and even from dust on the rafters.

During an extensive study of the bacteriology of commercial poultry processing, Kyle, McFadden, and Gunderson (17) isolated Salmonella from the hands of workers on the evisceration line, from the skin of birds ready for storage, from organs of the chickens, and other items on the evisceration line. Reports of outbreaks of food poisoning following the consumption of poultry meat are numerous as evidenced by the weekly reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics (see table 1).

Reports implicating raw, frozen, or dried eggs as sources of Salmonella outbreaks appear frequently. Watt (18) reported such an outbreak attributed to raw eggs which contained S. montevideo. S. tennessee was isolated from frozen whole eggs and from powdered eggs by Schneider (19). Extensive studies on the occurrence of Salmonella types in dried egg powder have been reported by Schneider (20), Solowey (21) and associates, and the British investigators (22). Further studies on heat resistance and destruction by pasteurization of Salmonella organisms isolated from spray dried or liquid whole egg have been reported by Solowey et al. (23), Winter et al. (24, 25), and Goresline (26 et al.). The investigation carried out by Goresline et al. revealed that pasteurization can be used successfully, under processing-plant conditions, to produce liquid, frozen, and dried whole eggs free of Salmonella. They recommend flash heating the liquid whole egg to 140° F. and holding at that temperature for 3 minutes to kill any Salmonella present.

That breaks in the pasteurization procedure do occur in large processing plants is indicated by a recent announcement in the Associated Press (November 28, 1952) in which the Food and Drug Administration issued a warning to the public to discontinue use of Swift & Co.'s canned dried egg yolk due to the presence of Salmonella organisms. This product had been pasteurized.

McCullough and Eisele (27) were able to produce clinical Salmonellosis in 32 human volunteers by experimental infection with strains of Salmonella meleagridis and Salmonella anatum derived from spray dried whole egg. Similar studies (28) with S. newport, S. derby and S. bareilly resulted in clinical illness in 15 subjects, and with 4 strains of S. pullorum (29) there were 27 cases of human illness.

It is thus obvious, as emphasized by Hinshaw and McNeil (5) that "both from a poultry economic and public health standpoint, Salmonellosis is a hazard which should be eliminated." These investigators present the following essentials for prevention of the disease in poultry: (1) "elimination of known infected flocks as sources of replacements for breeding flocks (2) the use of separate hatching facilities for eggs from such flocks (3) the frequent use of diagnostic laboratories, to discover new outbreaks which may endanger future replacement sources (4) the recognition of numerous animal reservoirs of these diseases which must be controlled to prevent transmission (5) fly control, and (6) cooperation of growers, hatcheries, veterinarians and State agencies in securing replacements from Salmonellosis free sources.

PARACOLON INFECTIONS

The significance of the etiological relationship between paracolon organisms and enteric infections in man is difficult to determine due to the frequent recovery of some of these strains from the feces of apparently healthy persons and the lack of adequate methods of classification of different types. However, there have been numerous reports (8, 9, 30, 31) indicating pathogenicity of some types.

Many of the paracolon organisms contain antigens common to the Salmonella and Shigella groups. This is particularly true of the Arizona group of paracolons which are closely related to the Salmonella. The excellent work of Edwards and his coworkers (32, 33, 34, 35) in establishing a satisfactory serologic classification for the Arizona group and presentation of epidemiological data leaves no doubt that these paracolon organisms are pathogenic for animals. The majority of cultures of this group that have been studied were isolated from fowls, egg powder, and reptiles. Many cultures were obtained by Hinshaw and McNeil (36,37) during studies of infections among reptiles and turkeys. The symptoms and pathology in birds infected with these paracolon bacilli are comparable to those which occur in salmonellosis in fowls. The organisms have been isolated from heart blood, and all organs indicating a definite septicemia; young fowls, particularly poults, appear more susceptible. Mortality in flocks was comparable to that found in Salmonella infections. The spread of the infections by hatcheries and through eggs has been clearly established (35, 36).

There have been scattered reports of the isolation of Arizona paracolon bacilli from man. Of 456 cultures studied by Edwards, West and Bruner (35) 5 were from human sources. All were from cases of enteric infection in which no other pathogenic organisms were recognized. Verder et al (38) isolated a paracolon identified by Edwards as Ar. 1, 2: 1, 2,5 from 70 percent of patients cultured during an outbreak of gastro-enteritis involving 51 student nurses. The organism was not obtained from 16 normal students cultured. Buttiaux and Kesteloot (39) reported the isolation of paracolon bacilli similar to the Arizona group from 6 patients, 3 with acute enteric disease, 2 with chronic colitis, and 1 with a typhoidlike fever. In 1950, Murphy and Morris (40) described 2 small outbreaks of gastroenteritis, both of which were associated with a member of the Arizona paracolon group. In both episodes, evidence relating to source of infection, incubation period and symptoms of individuals involved resembled the pattern observed in food infections due to Salmonella. Bacteriological findings indicated the paracolon bacillus was the etiologic agent.

Thus, the necessity for the prevention and control of this infection in fowl is obvious.

ERYSIPELAS

The occurrence of a septicemia associated with Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae the causative agent of swine erysipelas and erysipeloid infection in man, has been reported in many species of birds. Fish though not susceptible carry the organism on the slime. The disease is relatively common in turkeys and ducks (41, 42, 43). It is characteried in acute cases by febrile symptoms and occasionally diarrhea; death may occur in 1 to 2 days; in chronic cases by loss of appetite, diarrhea and gradual emaciation (44). Diagnosis depends upon bacteriological examination as lesions are indefinite and not usually considered pathognomonic. The infection in man, first recognized by Rosenbach, in 1884, may occur as a mild, localized cutaneous lesion, sometime accompanied by mild arthritic symptoms; as a diffuse or generalized cutaneous eruption, with arthritic symptoms and negative blood culture or as a septicemic form with endocarditis (45). Chronic cases of long duration have also been reported (46).

Ersipeloid has long been recognized as an occupational disease of abattoir employees, veterinarians, butchers, kitchen workers and those handling poultry and fish (47). In a review of 100 cases Klauder (48) was able to obtain a history of contact with animals, animal products or fish. Stiles (41) reported cutaneous lesions and symptoms of erysipeloid in the owners of an infected turkey flock. Successful treatment of the disease in man with penicillin has been reported frequently (46, 49, 50). Stiles considered the public health significance of marketing possible infected turkeys and outlined the procedure followed in an outbreak in one flock. Apparently healthy fowls were marketed to a processing plant where they were subjected to Federal inspection. Questionable birds were rejected and the slaughtered birds were boned and sterilized by canning.

According to Klauder (48), the virulence of E. rhusiopathiae varies in different species and in the same species. The organism has the capacity to change suddenly from a harmless saprophyte to a pathogenic parasite. Although man is relatively immune when the organism enters the gastro intestinal tract, cutaneous infections appear rather commonly. Skalova (51) in Yugoslavia has reported one fatal case of infection with E. rhusiopathiae.

STAPHYLOCOCCOSIS

Staphylococci are widely distributed in nature but they may cause a variety of disease entities in man, domestic animals and fowl. Avian staphylococcosis has been reported in turkeys by Jungherr (52) Hinshaw and McNeil (53) and Hinshaw (54), in geese by Lucet (55), in ducks by Van Heelsbergen (56), and less frequently in chickens (57, 58). In fowl the infection occurs as an acute septicemia or chronic arthritis also known as bursitis, hock disease, ostitis or synovitis. In man, the most frequent manifestation is food poisoning, produced by an enterotoxin liberated by the growth of some staphylococcus strains in food prior to ingestion. Septicemia occurs occasionally in man. Although, no reports have been found concerning the transmission of fowl staphylococcosis to humans McNeil (59) states that they have isolated Micrococcus pyrogenes from boils on the hands of workers in poultry killing plants. This potential source of infection in man warrants further study.

STREPTOCOCCOSIS

Streptococcus infections occur in both man and birds. Ingalls (1) is of the opinion that the infection in poultry does not play a prominent part in human disease, however, he has observed that the handling, dressing or eating of infected birds may serve as a source of infection in man. Acute streptococcic septicemia in fowls was first observed in this country by Norgaard and Mohler, 1902 (60) and later by Hudson (61). The disease is highly fatal. A chronic infection of hens due to hemolytic streptococci (group C) was reported by Edwards and Hull (62). Buxton (63) in England reports an acute infection of poultry due to streptococcus zooepidemicus which became chronic after 4 weeks. Edwards (64) states that all streptococcal infections of poultry that he has encountered have been due to the so-called animal group C types. A search of the literature revealed no reports of infection of fowls due to group A streptococcus strains.

TUBERCULOSIS

Avian tuberculosis is widely distributed in poultry throughout the central and north central sections of the United States. It frequently also infects swine, occasionally cattle and rarely man. It is most common in chickens and pigeons, although it does infect other species of fowl. Chickens are susceptible only to the avian type of the tubercle bacillus. The question of the pathogenicity of avian tubercle bacilli for man has received much speculation. Feldman (65) has reviewed the literature up to 1938 and concluded that although human infection does occur, it is very rare. He further observed that many of the reported cases were inadequately or incompletely studied resulting in a questionable diagnosis of avian tuberculosis. Rich (66) reviewed the data available up to 1944 and noted "that if progressive tuberculosis is ever produced in the human being by the avian tubercle bacillus it must be only rarely."

There have been a few confirmed cases, however, in which the organisms were identified. Bradbury and Younger (67) reported a case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a man from whom organisms were identified as the avian type on three occasions. This man had consumed 1 or more raw eggs a day for 30 years providing a possible source of infection. Avian tubercle bacilli were also isolated from a mediastinal lymph node from a man (68). A diagnosis of Hodgkin's disease had been made. Another isolation was reported from a case diagnosed as Boeck's sarcoid in a 50-year-old woman who had lived on a farm in Norway where tuberculosis of chickens was common (69).

In chickens the disease is characterized by its chronicity and by lesions in the liver, spleen, kidneys, ovaries, intestines, and bone marrow. Large numbers of organisms are disseminated in fecal material. The bacilli are occasionally present in eggs from tuberculous hens.

Feldman (70) makes the following statements concerning the suitability of tuberculous fowl for human consumption: "When food markets are supplied from territories where tuberculosis is prevalent among chickens, the question of the suitability of the tuberculous fowl for human consumption is important. The problem is pertinent, not only because of the possible transmission of avian tuberculosis to human beings, but also

because of the natural aversion of most people to food prepared from diseased animals. In the absence of a nationwide, efficient postmortem inspection of poultry, the only assurance to the consuming public that carcasses of dressed poultry represent healthy animals is the integrity of the merchant and the ability of the laity who dress fowl to recognize morbid processes."

BRUCELLOSIS

Natural outbreaks of Brucella infection on poultry farms have been described in Italy by Fiorentine, in France by Dubois (71) and in the United States by Emmel (72). The symptoms in birds appear quite variable. In some, general debility, diarrhea, and paralysis are observed with high mortality; in others, no symptoms appear. Post mortem examination shows enlargement of spleen, degeneration of liver and kidney with necrotic foci and enteritis. Emmel and Huddleson (73, 74) were able to produce infection in fowl by feeding naturally infected milk, portions of an aborted fetus and cultures. They also reported the occurrence of natural infection in four flocks. Pagnini (75) attempted to infect chickens by giving them gelatin capsules containing Brucella. He succeeded only when employing large numbers of organisms and concluded that chickens were not of great significance in the spread of brucellosis. Pavlov (1938) (76) reported 5 of 7 rabbits placed with infected chickens became infected and died in 3 months. Brucella organisms were isolated from the rabbits. None of 3 normal chickens and 10 normal guinea pigs, placed with the infected chickens showed evidence of infection. Eggs from chickens infected with massive doses of Brucella were found to contain the organism only between the 4th and 14th day after infection.

The experiments of Felsenfeld and his associates (77) showed that intramuscular, and intraperitoneal infections and feeding of Brucella, caused bacteriemia, fecal excretion of organisms and the appearance of significant serum agglutinin titers. They also observed cross reactions with Vibrio cholerae, Proteus OX-19 and S. pullorum antigens. Brucella were transmitted to normal chickens by feces from infected chickens. These investigators point out the possibility of misinterpreting pullorum disease in flocks of chickens with Brucella infection due to the cross reactions with pullorum antigens. They have observed also the difficulty in detecting infected chickens during inspection due to the frequent absence of significant pathology.

Since birds can become infected with Brucella and may thus transmit the disease to other fowl, domestic animals and man, efforts to prevent the contact of poultry with infected mammals should be taken.

LISTERIOSIS

Listeria monocytogenes is a causative agent of sporadic cases of meningitis in man and also has been isolated from the blood of patients with an infectious mononucleosis-like syndrome (78). In chickens it produces a specific septicemia with apparently few clinical symptoms. Necrotic lesions of the heart muscle and generalized edema may occur. Many other hosts are susceptible to spontaneous infection including the goat, sheep, cow, fox, guinea pig, and rabbit. It is noteworthy that the encephalitic symptoms, characteristic of listeriosis in domestic mammals have not been observed in naturally affected chickens.

Distribution of the infection in man and animals appears to be worldwide (78, 79); in chickens outbreaks have been reported in many parts of the United States and England (80, 81, 82).

Although no reports have been found to indicate direct transmission of Listeria infection from poultry to man the fact that both are susceptible warrants consideration of the situation from a public-health standpoint.

PASTEURELLA

*Tularemia*

According to Burroughs (83) grouse, sage hen, quail, and horned owl have been found naturally infected with tularemia. At least two cases of tularemia (84, 85) have occurred in man where the source of infection was attributed to pheasants dressed by the individuals. Apparently the disease does not exist or is very rare in poultry since it is not referred to in Disease of Poultry edited by Biester and Schwarte in 1948.

*Pseudotuberculosis*

Pseudotuberculosis caused by Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis rodentium, is a disease occurring in birds, animals, and man (86, 87). It is characterized by an acute septicemia of short duration followed by a chronic focal infection which gives rise to tubercular lesions in various organs. In fowl, outbreaks have been reported chiefly in turkeys and rarely in ducks, pigeons, and chickens causing considerable losses in the former. In man it appears to be rare but highly fatal. Meyer (88) refers to reports of 14 human cases, 11 of which terminated fatally. According to Meyer the mode of transmission is not definitely known, but it is believed that P. pseudotuberculosis, widely distributed in nature and disseminated through infectious excretions of affected birds or rodents, attacks susceptible animals through the digestive tract. Usually the abdominal viscera are primarily diseased. Injuries of the skin may also serve as portals of entry. Direct or indirect contact may introduce the infection into a flock of birds. Hygenic conditions and prevention of exposure to infection are the usual prophylactic procedures.

Pasteurella multocida, as the name indicates has more than one host. The many strains of this group change continuously in physiologic functions, antigenic structure, and pathogenic ability. The total range of susceptible animal species is wide including man, rodents, herbivores, fowls and possibly carnivores but each host has its characteristic limitations beyond which it rarely goes in spontaneous disease. The first bacteriologically proved human case was reported by Brugnatelli (88) in 1913. Since that time human infections with P. multocida are being recognized more frequently.

A review of the literature since 1930 by Schipper (90) revealed 21 bacteriologically proven cases from reports on 39 cases. Further evidence to support the occurrence of more frequent infection in man was presented by Needham (91). He isolated P. multocida from 11 patients of the Mayo Clinic during 1947. Later Olsen and Needham (92) reported the isolation of this organism from an additional 26 cases bringing the total to 37 cases observed at the Mayo Clinic during the period from October 1946 to July 1951. Twenty-seven of the 37 patients were either farmers or members of a farmer's family. The source of material for bacteriologic study included bronchial secretion 17, sputum 15, empyema fluid 2, abscess of frontal sinus 1, appendiceal abscess 1, and purulent drainage from joint 1. All strains from these case were found to be sensitive to low concentrations of penicillin. Although most of the patients had bronchiectasis, the authors consider P. multocida a probable "secondary invader." They emphasize, however, that the isolation of animal Pasteurella in cases of human disease has a definite significance. In view of the relative prevalence of human infection they recommend a more thorough search be made for this organism in infected material. Neter and associates (93, 94) have observed P. multocida wound infections in four children following bites by or contact with animals. These investigators (95) found aureomycin superior to terramycin treatment of P. multocida infection in mice.

Numerous outbreaks of Pasturella infection (fowl cholera) in poultry have caused considerable losses. Murray (96) states that "while man may generally consume without harm fowls that are suffering from the disease, it is advised that their meat should under no circumstances be used as human food."

DIPHTHERIA

Although there appears to be no evidence indicating that diphtheria in poultry is of public health significance, at least one human case has been reported in which evidence pointed to chickens as the source of infection. In a study of 256 cases of human diphtheria where contact with chickens was established, Litterer (97) reported 2 instances in which fowl harbored the virulent organisms. Identical organisms were isolated from a child in the family who owned the fowls. He was able to infect chickens with cultures obtained from infected children and chickens and concluded that fowl can transmit virulent diphtheria to man. According to Huyyra and Marek (44) the "so called" fowl diphtheria or "roup" is caused by a virus and the disease is now known as the muco-membranous form of fowl pox.

VIRUS DISEASES

*Eastern equine encephalomyelitis*

Eastern equine encephalitis, primarily a summer disease of equine and avian animals, is transmissible to man, in whom it is usually characterized by extensive inflammation and destruction of the central nervous system. It was first recovered from human CNS tissue by Fothergill et al. (98), 1938; in the same year the first natural outbreak in birds was reported by Tyzzer, Sellers, and Bennett (99) who encountered fatal infection in ringnecked pheasants in Connecticut. Also in 1938 Fothergill et al. (100) observed natural infection in pigeons in Massachusetts. Beaudette and Black (101) have reported the appearance of natural outbreaks in pheasants in New Jersey from 1938 through 1946 except in 1940 and 1941.

Davis (102) found that 6 species of Aedes mosquitoes were capable of transmitting the virus from infected birds to normal animals after a 9-day incubation period. Mosquitoes fed on infected birds transmitted virus to mice and birds; those fed on mice transmitted it to birds, mice, and guinea pigs.

The symptoms reported in pheasants include paralysis, staggering, head drawn over back, and anorexia. Death occurred in 1 or 2 days or the birds recovered slowly. The infection has been produced experimentally in chickens and turkeys. After experimental inoculation, Ten Broeck (103) and Tyzzer (104), working independently, showed that chickens may develop a viremia without visible signs of infection.

In man, children appear more susceptible. A mortality rate of 65–70 percent has been reported in the age group under 10 years.

*Western and St. Louis encephalitis*

The western and St. Louis types of encepholamyelitis are similar in many respects and although they are quite distinct from the eastern type, they also infect a wide range of hosts including equine animals and fowl. The extensive studies of Hammon have shown the important role that birds play in the epidemiology of these diseases. During the summer of 1941 Hammon et al (105, 106) in the Yakima Valley, Wash., found that Culex tarsalis mosquitoes were infected with the viruses of western and St. Louis

equine encephalitis, and that approximately 50 percent of the chickens of the area had specific antibodies for these viruses, but no chicken epizootic had been observed. Experimental infection with both viruses produced a viremia but no signs of illness. Evidence indicates that viremia of man and horses is of short duration. Virus isolations from blood are rare. These authors also observed that Culex tarsalis fed predominantly on birds. Recently (107, 108) the chicken mite Dermanyssus gallinae has been found infected with the St. Louis and western type viruses. These findings have focused even more attention on the chicken as an important source of mosquito infection. In further studies in the Yakima Valley, Hammon (109) examined 576 sera from mammals and wild and domestic birds by the neutralization test for antibodies against both viruses. Each of the viruses were positive in approximately 50 percent of sera from domestic fowl; 17–22 percent in wild birds, and only 8 percent from wild mammals.

JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

Another of the summer encephalitides, chiefly prevalent in the Far East, is characterized by varied clinical symptoms, and caused by a virus similar in many ways to that of St. Louis encephalitis. According to Hammon less certainty is felt about the source of mosquito infection in this type. Hammon et al. (110) have demonstrated virus in mosquitoes caught in Japan. Thus the virus must be available in the blood of some animal. They have been able to detect small amounts of virus in the blood of inoculated chickens. More recent studies (111) have indicated wild birds as potentially important as a source of mosquito infection.

Thus, it appears that poultry, especially chickens, may serve as an important source of infection with the eastern, western, and St. Louis encephalitis viruses and possibly also the Japanese B type.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis) primarily a disease of world-wide distribution in fowls was first recognized in man in 1943, by Burnet (112) who isolated the virus from a case of conjunctivitis in a laboratory worker. Subsequently, reports have appeared of virus isolation from 8 cases of conjunctivitis in man (113, 117). Anderson (113), 1946 in Australia reported 2 laboratory infections. The remaining cases were in the United States Ingalls (115) encountered 2 cases of natural infection; one in a broiler plant operator and the other in a veterinary student. Both cases were related to recent contact with NDV infected chickens. More recently, Nelson, et al. (118) have reported the occurrence of an outbreak of conjunctivitis in poultry plant workers. Of the 40 cases, virus isolation was successful in 4 of 10 acute cases. Specimens were obtained from the conjunctiva. They obtained a high SN index on specimens from employees in the plant showing no symptoms and observed that this may indicate resistance.

In a recent study on food poisoning bacteria in poultry and poultry products, Kyle, MacFadden and Gunderson (17) isolated Newcastle disease from chicken livers and spleens collected on the evisceration line of a commercial poultry processing plant in Nebraska. The relative frequency of cases of conjunctivitis occurring in workers on the evisceration lines of poultry processing plants prompted this study. These investigators (17) studied 3 additional cases of conjunctivitis in humans from which Newcastle disease virus was isolated at the University of Nebraska Hospital. All patients had dressed chickens prior to onset of symptoms.

An earlier report of an outbreak of conjunctivitis among kitchen workers handling poultry in an agricultural school in Israel was made by Yatom (119).

It is obvious from the evidence presented that Newcastle disease of poultry is capable of infecting the mucous membrane of the human eye. Thompson (120) has observed that the high prevalence of the disease in poultry as compared with the scarcity and mildness of reported cases in man indicates that general alarm concerning human infection is not warranted. More recently, evidence obtained by several workers indicates that NDV is capable of causing systemic involvment in man. Mitchell and Walker (121) report a laboratory infection apparently acquired through the respiratory tract which produced an influenza-like attack lasting about 5 days. NDV was isolated from bronchial mucus. There was no evidence of conjunctivitis. A case of acute hemolytic anemia with autohemagglutinative vascular phenomena was reported by Moolten and Clark (122) in which NDV was isolated from the patient's blood shortly after the acute phase of illness had subsided. The isolation of the virus from 5 additional cases of human infection has been reported by Quinn, Hanson, Brown, and Brandly (123). These authors have noted the possibility of man to man transmission of the disease in view of the demonstration of virus in saliva, nasal discharge and conjunctival sac washings. In one of their cases NDV was isolated from the urine. Kyle, MacFadden and Gunderson (17) observed that due to the inherrent resistance and potential adaptability of the virus, it may well become a significant public health problem.

PSITTACOSIS

Psittacosis (Ornithosis) an apparent, or more frequently an inapparent infection found in parrots, parakeets, canaries, pigeons, and many other birds is also communicable to man. The infection is caused by Miyagawanella psittaci, coccoid elementary bodies intermediate between Rickettsiae and true viruses. It was formerly thought to be contracted through association with psittacine birds however, more recent reports have incriminated ducks (124), chickens (125) and turkeys (126) as the source of infection in man. Of great importance was the discovery that visibly healthy birds harbor the virus and as shedders or chronic carriers distribute the infective agent. Irons (126) has observed that the importance of common barnyard fowl in the spread of psittacosis frequently is overlooked.

According to Meyer (127), the significance of the demonstration of psittacosis virus in the organs and intestinal contents of ducks to the duck raising industry has not been assessed. He further states that there is evidence that the virus, present in approximately one-third of the bird population, occasionally infects workers on commercial farms, or persons who keep ducks as pets. In a study of the problem in ducks on Long Island, during a period when psittacosis occurred in man in the area, 38 percent of 115 ducks and ducklings on 9 different farms yielded psittacosis-like virus similar to the pigeon strain.

A recent report by Irons (126) et al. described an outbreak of psittacosis in turkey dressers in a poultry plant in Texas. There were 22 cases and 3 deaths among 78 employees of the plant. All cases had been killing, picking feathers, or wrapping heads of turkeys. Few cases had been dressing chickens. It appeared that discharges from a group of turkeys was the source of the outbreak. Clinical findings varied widely in severity of illness, from mild influenza-like attacks to fatal illness.

A recent communication from Dr. Irons stated that they have encountered a second outbreak of ornithosis in a Texas poultry and egg plant attributed to dressing turkeys for the 1952 Christmas market. In this outbreak psittacosis virus isolations were made.

Pigeons have frequently been incriminated in outbreaks in man and in some instances chickens have been involved also. A human infection was traced to a chicken in New Jersey. Four of 31 birds examined harbored psittacosis virus resembling the pigeon strain. Study of 2 other human cases attributed to pigeons revealed that the infected birds were caged over a chicken pen; pigeon-psittacosis virus was recovered from the organs of 2 of the chickens. Determination of the extent of spontaneous psittacosis in chickens depends upon the development of a simple serological test for mass examination of barnyard fowl (127). A newly devised indirect complement-fixation-inhibition (128) test has improved detection of the disease in chickens.

Mandel and Jordan (129) report the demonstration of psittacosis antibodies in seriums from a poultry worker with pneumonitis, in serums from other poultry workers, and in sera from fowl slaughtered in local stores.

A case of atypical pneumonia in a poultry dealer has been reported by Duncan, Thomas and Tobin (130) in England. Virus of the ornithosis type was isolated from throat washings. Ward and Birge (131) describe a case of psittacosis in the owner of a pheasant ranch. Complement fixation tests on the patient were performed by the Illinois State Department of Health. Indirect complement fixation tests on the pheasant serums were performed by Dr. K. F. Meyer.

The frequency with which psittacosis has been associated with poultry workers in recent years warrants its consideration as an occupational disease problem.

RABIES

Although fowl may be infected experimentally with the rabies virus, there is little evidence of spontaneous rabies in poultry. Remlinger and Bailey (132) reported transmission of the disease to the chicken by bites on the comb by a rabid dog. Thus it appears that chickens can, if bitten by a rabid animal, become infected and serve as a source of human infection.

FUNGUS DISEASES

Probably of less hazard to poultry workers are the mycotic infections of fowls. Those which deserve mention are aspergillosis, favus, and thrush. Although these infections are rare in man and frequently of a mild nature they do occur. Emmons (133) states that fungus diseases of poultry are of little danger to man unless there is heavy exposure and the individual has other predisposing factors.

ASPERGILLOSIS

Aspergillus fumigatus is especially pathogenic for birds and occasionally causes aspergillosis in man. The disease is common enough in domestic birds, pigeons, chickens, and ducks to be of some economic importance. In young chicks it frequently occurs in epidemic form and is known as brooder pneumonia (134). The disease may be localized or generalized but usually occurs in the lungs and air sacs.

The infection appears to be acquired following inhalation of spores from moldy grain or litter. In man observations have indicated that infection also frequently follows exposure to air carrying many spores. Infections of the external ear have been attributed to aspergillus spores. However, the recent studies of Singer, Freeman and Hardy (135) on otitis externa indicate that this fungus is of minor importance.

According to a communication from Dr. W. L. Sippel, of the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station they have encountered outbreaks of aspergillosis in birds in South Georgia.

FAVUS

Favus is a type of ringworm caused by several species of the genus Trichophyton (Achorion). The agent of favus or white comb in poultry is Trichophyton gallinae. In his excellent review of mycotic diseases of animals Gordon (136) states that despite the numerous references to the disease in American literature, there have been only 2 instances that an organism has been cultured which could be identified as T. gallinae according to published reports. It has been isolated from a human infection in France (137) and on many occasions from fowl favus in Europe and South America.

THRUSH

Thrush (candidiasis, moniliasis) is another fungus infection that has caused high mortality in poultry flocks, especially young birds. It is caused by the yeast-like organism Canadian albicans. The disease has been observed in chickens, pigeons, turkeys, pheasants and other birds, and in man. In poultry lesions are localized in the mucosa of the upper alimentary canal and appear as whitish ulcers or psuedo-membranes in the crop, and gizzard.

In man (137) Candida albicans may cause infections of the mucous membranes of the mouth and vagina; infections of the skin and nails; systematic infections or a mild broncho-pulmonary infection.

No reports have been found indicating transmission of the disease from infected fowl to man although this may occur.

PARASITES

Infestation with Dermanyssus gallinae the poultry mite frequently causes irritation and an itching dermatitis in poultrymen.

TOXOPLASMA

According to Manwell et al (138 toxoplasmosis is one of the least understood of human infections as well as one of the most recently recognized.

It is still uncertain whether birds are naturally infected with any strain of toxoplasma infective for mammals. But Manwell et al. (138) found that certain species including the duck, chicken, pigeon, canary, and wild birds are highly susceptible to experimental infection with a toxoplasma strain of human origin.

The uncertain knowledge of this disease in man and birds, for the present, obscures its significance.

It should be mentioned that Ingalls (1) has pointed out one other disease, leptospirosis, as an occupational hazard to poultry dressing plant employees, although the birds are rarely, if ever, infected.

The predominance of poultry workers among the first patients found to have leptospirosis in the Detroit area led Molner (139) to study the problem in poultry dressing plants. It was found that rats were commonly in and around the plants. By washing work tables with Ringer's Solution in the morning after exposure to the rats at night and infecting guinea pigs with the washings a clinical picture of Weil's disease was produced. No mention is made of isolation of the organism. This probable source of infection could, however, be eliminated by adequate sanitation measures and rat control.

Some of the diseases reviewed in this report are of interest chiefly from an academic standpoint, whereas others present a definite public health problem.

Measures toward controlling the incidence of infections that man may acquire from poultry have been adequately summarized by Brandly (C. A.) 2 as follows: "It may be emphasized that suppression and eventual eradication of transmissible diseases common to birds and man require, at the onset, thorough elucidation of epizootiology together with adequate and often needed improvements in detection and diagnostic methods. These knowledges and skills, supplemented by sound long-range perspectives and practices and abetted by persistent educational programs must inevitably lead to success against this costly and needless loss and waste. Now, and in the future, necessary safeguards must aim to reduce the "occupational hazards" both against established bird to man infection chains, and against the factors of contact and exposure which may favor adaptation of other infectious agents to man from birds, and vice versa. Finally, a sound and inclusive poultry inspection service based on established practices and under competent veterinary supervision must be our primary bulwark toward protecting both the health of the public and the integrity of one of our major sources of food."

TABLE 1.—*Reported outbreaks of salmonellosis attributed to poultry or poultry products reported by FSA (National Office of Vital Statistics), 1951–52*

| Date of outbreak | Location | Number of persons involved | Type isolated | Probable vehicle | Type isolated from material |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 13, 1951 | California | 11 | S. anatum | Turkey | S. anatum. |
| May 19, 1951 | Minnesota | 10 | S. typhimurium | Raw turkey eggs | Not stated. |
| June 9, 1951 | Illinois | 340 | None | Egg white | S. montevideo. |
| Sept. 8, 1951 | California | 30 | S. typhimurium | Duck eggs in ice cream | No ice cream examined. |
| Sept. 15, 1951 | Washington | 16 | | Roast turkey | Salmonellalike organism. |
| Nov. 24, 1951 | California | 31 | S. typhimurium | Roast turkey sandwiches | Negative. |
| Dec. 22, 1951 | do | 33 | do | do | Do. |
| Jan. 19, 1952 | do | 41 | S. newport | Sliced turkey | S. newport. |
| May 17, 1952 | do | 14 | S. typhimurium | Pudding with eggs, chicken and turkey fat | S. typhimurium. |
| June 28, 1952 | do | 10 | S. montevideo | Eggs in homemade ice cream | S. montevideo from ice cream. |
| July 5, 1952 | Massachusetts | 84 | S. typhimurium | Roast turkey | Not examined. |
| July 12, 1952 | Illinois | 11 | do | Turkey dinner | Do. |
| July 26, 1952 | California | 27 | S. newport | Chicken chilli | Do. |
| Oct. 4, 1952 | Maryland | 7 | Sal. Sp | Eggnog | Do. |
| Nov. 15, 1952 | New York | 2 | S. heidelberg | Turkey | None. |
| Dec. 20, 1952 | 14 States and District of Columbia | 68 | S. montevideo | Commercial canned powedered egg yolk | S. montevideo. |
| Do | Mississippi | 14 | S. oranienburg | Partly cooked turkey | Not examined. |

*Reported outbreaks of gastroenteritis in which poultry or poultry products were the suspected vehicle of infection, FSA (National Office of Vital Statistics), 1951–52*

| Date | Location | Number of persons ill | History |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 16, 1951 | Connecticut | 65 | Both reported in a private school. Onset 10 to 24 hours after eating turkey. Laboratory examination incomplete. |
| Do | do | 70 | Do. |
| June 23, 1951 | California | 300 | Poorly cooked turkey indicated as vehicle of infection. |
| July 7, 1951 | Tennessee | [1] 247<br>[2] 27 | Outbreak in State institution. *Hemolytic Staph. aureus* isolated from chicken salad. |
| Aug. 18, 1951 | Maine | 4 | Commercially canned chicken and commercial mayonnaise probable vehicle of infection. |
| Aug. 25, 1951 | California | 9 | Passengers on plane from San Francisco to Honolulu. *Staph. aureus* isolated from casserole diced ham and creamed boiled eggs. |
| Apr. 14, 1951 | do | 8 | Chicken sandwiches suspected source of infection. |
| May 12, 1951 | New York | 21 | Turkey dinner. Investigation incomplete. |
| June 2, 1951 | Connecticut | 94 | Roast chicken in restaurant suspected source infection. |
| Sept. 22, 1951 | California | 7 | *Hemolytic Staph aureus* isolated from turkey dressing. |
| Sept. 29, 1951 | Connecticut | 19 | Onset 7 to 18 hours after eating turkey. A paracolon organism isolated from turkey meat. |
| Oct. 6, 1951 | Minnesota | 110 | Chicken loaf sandwiches. Bacteriological examination revealed gamma Streptococcus, E. freundii and A. aerogenes. |
| Dec. 22, 1951 | New York | 40 | Onset 2 to 5 hours after eating egg salad. Staphylococci, enterococci and coliform organisms isolated from egg salad. |
| Jan. 5, 1952 | Maine | 8 | Cooked chicken eaten. No other information. |
| Jan. 19, 1952 | Idaho | 34 | Onset 6 to 12 hours after eating creamed chicken. No laboratory examination reported. |
| June 24, 1952 | California | 4 | Onset 3 hours after eating turkey a la king. Staph. aureus isolated from turkey. |
| July 12, 1952 | do | 6 | Onset about 3 hours after eating roast chicken. A Staphylococcus organism isolated from chicken, ham, and cake. |
| Nov. 22, 1952 | Washington | 120 | Onset 10 to 12 hours after eating chicken. A gram positive micrococcus isolated from chicken. |
| Dec. 20, 1952 | Arkansas | 50 | Turkey probable vehicle of infection. None available for laboratory examination. |

[1] Patients.
[2] Employees.

*Reported cases of Psittacosis FSA (National Office of Vital Statistics), 1951–52*

| Date | Location | Number persons ill | Laboratory findings | Contact with birds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 31, 1951 | Chicago | 2 | Rise in complement fixation titer | Parakeet. |
| June 23, 1951 | New York | 1 | do | Psittacine birds in home, 1 died. Psittacine virus isolated by Dr. K. F. Meyer. |
| Do | do | 1 | Unknown | Pigeons. |
| July 28, 1952 | Minnesota | 1 | Complement fixation | Homing pigeons. Psittacine virus isolated. |
| Jan. 26, 1952 | Chicago | 1 | Complement fixation positive | Parakeet and pigeons. |
| Feb. 16, 1952 | Minnesota | 2 | do | Florida parakeet. Died. |
| Feb. 23, 1952 | Connecticut | 1 | Incomplete | Florida parakeet. Psittacine virus isolated. |
| Mar. 1, 1952 | Texas | 29 | Complement fixation positive virus isolated | Poultry packinghouse. |
| Mar. 8, 1952 | Connecticut | 1 | Complement fixation positive | Lovebirds. |
| Do | Kentucky | 2 | do | Parakeet. |
| Do | Indiana | 2 | Not stated | Do. |
| Mar. 29, 1952 | District of Columbia | 1 | do | Maryland parakeet. Psittacine virus isolated from bird at NIH. |
| Do | Connecticut | 1 | Complement fixation suggestive | None known. |
| Apr. 12, 1952 | do | 1 | Complement fixation positive | Florida parakeet (mother of Connecticut case Feb. 23, 1952). |
| Do | Minnesota | 1 | Rise in complement fixation titer | Parakeet (local). |
| Apr. 19, 1952 | Colorado | 1 | Rise plus in complement fixation titer | Exposed to Florida parakeets in Minnesota. |
| May 12, 1952 | Missouri | 2 | Not stated | Parakeet in Kansas City pet shop. |
| May 10, 1952 | New York | 1 | Rise plus in complement fixation titer | Florida parakeets. |

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Mr. Speaker, Exhibit B, Poultry Inspection and Health Hazards, is as follows:

EXHIBIT B

POULTRY INSPECTION AND HEALTH HAZARDS

This memorandum seeks to present evidence concerning the need for compulsory Federal inspection of poultry for wholesomeness in interstate commerce.

The data contained in this memo forms the highlights and a summation of the findings made by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L., during more than a year of study. The information is presented in the hope that you will interest yourself in the problem of bringing standards of wholesomeness and sanitation to the mushrooming poultry industry. You, thereby, can help end the flow of diseased and filthy poultry which is currently endangering the consumer and poultry worker.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, A. F. of L., has more than 300,000 members working in the poultry and meat industries. It has, therefore, become acutely aware of the shocking sanitary and health conditions presently existing in some sections of the poultry industry. The Amalgamated has made great strides in ending these practices in many plants, but the scope of its effectiveness is limited. It, therefore, looks to Congress to protect the health of poultry workers and of consumers, as a whole.

LACK OF POULTRY INSPECTION

The poultry industry stands alone among the major producers of food for the Nation in that it is not properly regulated to assure wholesomeness or freedom from disease. Unlike red meat, filthy and diseased poultry can be, and is, sold with immunity. No law exists on a national level to provide for the compulsory inspection of this much-eaten food.

The phenomenal growth of the poultry industry in the past 20 years is responsible to a degree for the existence of this condition. In 1940 143 million broilers were raised commercially. In 1954 1,050,000,000 were raised. During the same period of time the production of turkeys increased from 34 million to 61 million birds.[1] This expansion has caused the poultry and egg industry to become the third largest source of agricultural income in the United States. The national poultry and egg income is estimated at $4.1 billion for 1954, and latest figures show it is still expanding at a rapid rate.

An inspection service for sanitation and wholesomeness is maintained by the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. However, inspection is purely voluntary. The processor is under no obligation whatsoever to have his product inspected. If he does seek the inspection, he must pay the full cost of it. In other words, not only can he get by without assuring the public of the wholesomeness of his product, but he is monetarily penalized if he seeks to provide that assurance.

It should be noted that only 21 percent of the poultry in interstate commerce is inspected for wholesomeness and sanitation. In 1953 United States Department of Agriculture veterinary inspectors condemned as unfit almost 2 million (1,843,446) poultry carcasses. This figure does not take into account the many organs and parts condemned when the carcasses in whole or in part were certified as wholesome.[2]

These sad facts do not tell the full story of the inadequateness and ineffectiveness of the permissive inspection by the Production and Marketing Administration. One of the major dangers is that the Production and Marketing Administration often permits the owner of the poultry business or one of his employees to serve as official sanitarian and grader. Here, certainly, is a tremendous conflict of interests, and the interest of the consuming public becomes secondary.

This system does not meet the criterions laid down by Brig. Gen. Wayne O. Kester, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Air Force, who declared:

"An inspection agency, to be acceptable, must comply with four cardinal prerequisites for an adequate inspection system.

"First, the inspectors must be competent and qualified.

"Second, they must have tenure of office, so that no one may put pressure on them in connection with their duties.

"Third, the inspectors' agency or supervisors must be responsible and accountable to the consumer.

"Fourth, the inspector must have no financial interest or connection with anyone in the organization being inspected."

INEFFECTIVENESS OF PMA PROGRAM

Actually, it is little wonder that the Production and Marketing Administration has been ineffective in its inspection, for this service was not intended primarily to safeguard the public health. Instead, it was established to promote the marketing of poultry products.

Many people believe mistakenly that the PMA inspection service was established to provide a form of inspection and regulation paralleling that of the Federal Meat Inspection Act. In reality, the Production and Marketing Administration initially provided only a grading service which was utilized in trading between dealers. At the request of certain processors, this service was extended to include inspection for wholesomeness and sanitation on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

But even when diseased poultry is rejected under the present system, the carcasses are not necessarily condemned. For example, there is the classic case of the 60,000 birds of a Brady, Tex., poultry plant. The Army rejected the turkeys because they had been hit by the 1954 Texas outbreak of ornithosis (psittacosis). But instead of disposing of the carcasses, the processor sold them for civilian consumption. Public health authorities traced them to east coast cities—many of them carrying live ornithosis (psittacosis) virus.

There are even instances in which health officers of cities having rigid poultry inspection programs have excluded poultry that came from plants inspected by the Production and Marketing Administration. For example, Dr. Aaron H. Haskin, Health Officer of Newark, N. J., wrote on December 7, 1954, to Earl W. Jimerson, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L.:

"About 1 month ago I excluded from sale in the city of Newark, N. J., the products of a poultry-processing plant which bore a USDA inspection legend. Meat inspectors from this office upon visiting the premises found numerous pertinent violations which had existed for a long time."

LIMITED ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The only Government agency responsible for preventing diseased and filthy poultry from coming to the market place is the United States Food and Drug Administration. Acting under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, that agency has the right to seize any adulterated food, including poultry.

However, the slashes in appropriations the Food and Drug Administration has suffered and the lack of a compulsory ante mortem-post mortem inspection law has made its job impossible.

Thus, when Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, of Missouri, asked in September 1954 about the United States Food and Drug Administration's ability to police the poultry industry, then-Commissioner C. W. Crawford replied:

"We estimate that there are approximately 1,300 interstate poultry dressing, freezing or canning establishments in the United States. For the past 2 years we have made about 400 poultry establishment inspections each year, of which we estimate that perhaps one-fourth represent reinspection of the same firms. Thus, our program contemplates complete coverage of this industry about once every 3 or 4 years."

His successor, the present Commissioner, George P. Larrick, went even further in an April 21, 1955, letter to Shirley W. Barker, director, Poultry Department, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, A. F. of L. Mr. Larrick wrote:

"Your assumption is correct that our average rate of inspection coverage of the poultry

[1] U. S. Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Marketing Service; outlook issue 1955; released October 4, 1955.

[2] Paper prepared and presented by Dr. Joe W. Atkinson, DVM, consultant, U. S. Public Health Service, to the 39th annual meeting of Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, June 5, 1955, Atlanta, Ga.

processing plants amounts to a spot check once every 3 or 4 years. One such inspection of one plant at one time requires on the average 5 or 6 hours of an inspector's time. It is also true, as you suggest, that such a spot check cannot guarantee the wholesomeness or the legality of products prepared at other times. However, lest this be misleading to you we must point out that in many instances reasonable valid conclusions with respect to the probability of diseased or otherwise illegal poultry being shipped from a plant can be drawn from the observation made during an inspection of this type, and conversations with employees.

"* * * Although some lots of cull poultry are recognized as obviously diseased from the external appearance of the carcass, it is our view that not only post mortem but also ante mortem examination is essential to a full program of protection of the consumer from diseased poultry."

In other words, the present and the former head of the United States Food and Drug Administration bluntly state that their organization cannot, under present circumstances, guarantee protection against diseased poultry for the consumer. The present commissioner adds that not only after-slaughter inspection is needed to protect the consumer, but also a before-slaughter inspection. Such a program can only be put into force by new legislation providing the compulsory inspection of poultry.

INDUSTRIAL AND CONSUMER HAZARDS

There are many diseases of poultry transmissible to man which constitute a public health danger.[3] Dr. James Lieberman, DVM, MPH, consultant, Poultry Inspection and Sanitation, Milk and Food Branch, Division of Sanitation, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., stated at the American Veterinary Medical Association, 19th annual meeting, Toronto, July 20–23, 1953:

"Veterinary investigations have concluded that there are over 25 diseases of poultry to which man is also susceptible. Some of these diseases, such as staphylococcosis, streptococcosis, and salmonellosis, cause food poisoning and, hence, constitute a threat to individual and public health. Others, such as psittacosis, Newcastle disease, and erysipelas, must be viewed from an occupational standpoint, since they affect primarily our poultry plant workers."

Only one of these diseases, psittacosis, has resulted in the following officially recorded cases listed by the National Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

| Year: | Deaths | Morbidity (illness) |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 3 | -- |
| 1941 | 1 | -- |
| 1942 | 4 | 23 |
| 1943 | 0 | 1 |
| 1944 | 2 | 6 |
| 1945 | 0 | 27 |
| 1946 | 2 | 26 |
| 1947 | 1 | 27 |
| 1948 | 0 | 32 |
| 1949 | 0 | 35 |
| 1950 | 0 | 26 |
| 1951 | 1 | 25 |
| 1952 | 5 | 135 |
| 1953 | 4 | 169 |
| 1954 | 3 | 445 |
| 1955 (Jan. 1, 1955, to July 16 1955) | 0 | 168 |
| Total | 26 | 1,145 |

[3] Diseases and Public Health Dangers:

1. The Public Health Aspects of Poultry Diseases by W. L. Ingalls, DVM, MSc.

2. Poultry Diseases as Public Health Problems by C. A. Brandly.

3. Isolation of the Virus of Newcastle Disease from Human Beings by W. L. Ingalls, DVM, and Ann Mahoney.

These figures, however, do not tell the full story of lost man-hours, illnesses and deaths. The National Office of Vital Statistics lists no deaths and only 32 cases of illness due to psittacosis in 1948, but Dr. J. B. Irons, Director of Laboratories of the Texas State Department of Health, has reported 3 deaths and 22 cases occurring among turkey plant workers in Giddings, Tex., alone during that year. This situation emphasizes that public health authorities are not fully aware of the annual frequency of these diseases.

The tremendous impact of more sanitary methods and control of diseases in poultry processing plants is well illustrated by W. Vic Pringle of the Rockingham Marketing Cooperative, Inc., Broadway, Va. Speaking before the Outlook Workshop of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, Kansas City, Mo., in 1955, he said:

"One firm I know saved $12,000 last year in compensation insurance, by controlling infections and skin rashes, thanks mainly to a better sanitation program throughout all parts of its plants. It is also a known fact that cleanup labor and supplies can be materially reduced when plants are constantly maintained in a sanitary manner versus the occasional thorough cleanup, with a hit-and-miss job most of the time. The preventive maintenance principle applies in any field."

As for the hazards to the consumer, while it is true that most of the disease organisms are killed by thorough cooking to allow diseased birds to be sold is somewhat like condoning the cooking of garbage for human consumption. Edible from a medical standpoint, but certainly not desirable.

Let us look at an affidavit taken from an employee working on poultry processing without ante mortem-post mortem inspection:

"My job was to pull feathers and those who were on the job with me and I were the first ones to handle the chickens after they had passed through the scalding process and roughing machine. When the chickens reached me most of the feathers were off the bodies and I could see the skin of the birds very clearly. It was quite often that thousands of chickens would pass on the line with sores on their bodies. Thousands of them would have large swellings as large as a chicken egg on their bodies. These swellings were filled with a yellowish pus and the odor was very strong."

Or as a worker in another plant has said:

"I work on many different jobs on the line. During this time I saw lots of chickens with lumps on them and some were full of sores. Sometimes when the lumps were cut off or they would burst, they smelled awful bad. All of these chickens went right through with the other chickens for shipment."

Or as another employee states in an affidavit:

"When a lot of chickens were returned to our plant because the customer would not take them because they were not the quality he wanted, these chickens were cut up in pieces and frozen and shipped to another customer. Many times these chickens were in not very good condition when they came back to the plant."

These affidavits, taken from workers employed by national concerns who sell their products under reputable name brands, certainly bear out the statement "somewhat like cooking garbage." There is, however, a very real danger with present methods of cooking poultry—broiling and baking at low temperatures—that it might not be thoroughly cooked. This would make real hazards of many diseases, such as salmonellosis, tuberculosis, streptococcosis, brucellosis, staphylococcosis, and others. Food infections caused by poultry constitute a major public-health problem. This is illustrated by the findings of the United States Public Health Service showing that 1 out of 4 food poisoning cases studied were the result of poultry or poultry products.

Dr. Joe W. Atkinson, DVM, consultant, Poultry Inspection and Sanitation, Milk, Food, and Shellfish Sanitation Program, Division of Sanitary Engineering Services, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, stated at the 38th annual meeting, Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, May 5, 1954, Baltimore, Md.:

"In 1948, a study of 8,832 cases of food-borne disease, as reported by the States, indicated that 2,492 (or 28.2 percent) were attributed to poultry or poultry dishes. Relatively many cases so reported each year since 1948 have similarly been attributed to poultry and poultry products. These figures indicate the relative importance of poultry among sources of food-borne disease.

"Research indicates that poultry constitutes one of the important reservoirs of disease organisms affecting man. Such diseases may be transmitted to man, either during the preparation of poultry for marketing, or through the consumption of poultry products."

A 1954 United States Public Health Report summarizing "disease outbreaks" for the previous year reveals the following:

"In one-third of the (Salmonellosis) outbreaks, chicken or turkey was found to be the vehicle of infection. Considering the frequency with which these fowl are found with Salmonella infections, this cannot be considered an unusual finding."

FOREIGN RESISTANCE TO UNITED STATES POULTRY

In 1907 when the Federal Meat Inspection Act was passed, the sale of poultry was largely a matter of selling surplus birds from a farm flock. The numbers sold were so insignificant, no records were kept. In most cases the prospective purchaser saw the bird alive, and was thereby assured that it was not visibly sick or emaciated. The processing was largely done at home where, if the fowl did not appear to be healthy or wholesome, it was thrown away.

Historically, the American people have risen to protest against unclean, unsafe practices by any food industry. In fact, the peoples of the world have sought to protect themselves against the sale of diseased or unclean foodstuffs.

The occurrences surrounding the passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act in 1907 are indicative of this statement. When Upton Sinclair wrote The Jungle exposing the filth and diseases which were hazards to both workmen and the consuming public the legislative bodies of this country took appropriate action to correct this situation. Today more than 80 percent of all red meats sold are processed under Federal meat inspection surveillance.

A contributing fact to the all-out support of the Federal Meat Inspection Act was also the embargo prior to 1907 by foreign lands against the meat products of this country. The Federal Meat Inspection Act covering movement of red meats in interstate and foreign commerce corrected this condition and met the standards demanded by the American public as well as the peoples of foreign lands. Some such appropriate action by the Congress of the United States is now needed to correct similar practices and similar hazards in the poultry processing industry.

In a recent report to the poultry industry, Mr. William D. Termohlen, former chief of the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, stated that the United States had been unable to develop markets for the export of

poultry products into Europe because of embargoes.[4] Mr. Termohlen wrote:

"The British importers' enthusiasm was in contrast to lack of interest by the National Farmers Union representatives and an attitude of caution on the part of British veterinarians who indicated they felt United States imports would in time cause poultry disease outbreaks among their flocks. * * *

"Since the United States is not reported free of Newcastle (disease) by the Paris organization (International Epizootic Organization), no encouragement by United Kingdom officials toward the importation of fresh or frozen poultry meat was forthcoming."

Government officials of other countries feel that in the absence of adequate controls by the United States, imports from this country present hazards to their consumers and poultry industry which they are not willing to permit. In the face of a shortage of food in foreign lands, it appears that the poultry industry of the United States presently is confronted by the same dilemma faced by the red-meat industry in 1907.

PROTEST BY PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONSUMER GROUPS

Many organizations, medical men, health officers, and persons in important positions have expressed interest and alarm over the present situation in the poultry industry. A notable number of them have indicated their willingness to stand up and be counted as soon as a program which would result in correction is offered to protect the worker and the consumer alike.

At conference after conference of public health officers and veterinarians the lack of compulsory inspection in the poultry industry has been a subject of serious discussion and suggestions have been made to correct this condition.

On June 5, 1955, for example, the Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, meeting in Atlanta, Ga., resolved unanimously:

"Whereas all meat that enters into interstate commerce may, under Federal regulations, emanate only from federally inspected slaughterhouses; and

"Whereas poultry that enters into interstate commerce need not be processed in federally inspected processing plants; and

"Whereas uniformity in the inspection of poultry for wholesomeness is most desirable and essential for the welfare of the consumer: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Central Atlantic States Association urges that the Federal Government take the necessary measures to require that all poultry entering interstate commerce be inspected for wholesomeness by duly authorized representatives of a Federal agency."

The fourth annual conference of Public Health Veterinarians of the American Public Health Association, meeting in St. Louis on October 30, 1950, received from its committee on poultry inspection and sanitation a report which includes the following:

"The committee further felt that all poultry entering into interstate commerce, if killed, should be federally inspected. They (sic) felt that if there is a need for the interstate inspections of 'red meats,' there should be a Federal law requiring the interstate inspection of 'poultry meats' and they recommend that this conference go on record as recommending such congressional action as would be needed."

The 91st annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, meeting in Seattle, Wash., August 23 to 26, 1954, resolved that:

"The American Veterinary Medical Association recommends that the Poultry Inspection Service be transferred and combined with the Federal Meat Inspection Service where adequate veterinary supervision can be provided to conduct an acceptable inspection program."

This transfer would automatically bring about compulsory ante mortem-post mortem inspection for wholesomeness and inspection for sanitation of all poultry processing plants.

Not only public-health officials and veterinarians have viewed this situation with alarm. The Hoover Commission's Task Force on Federal Medical Service reported in February 1955:

"Federal inspection of meat contrasts in form as well as in cost with its inspection of poultry. Whereas about four-fifths of the Nation's meat is slaughtered and packed under compulsory meat inspection, Federal poultry inspection not only is voluntary but also is financed by fees from users of the service and covers less than one-fifth of the Nation's commercial poultry supply.

"The poultry industry has doubled in size since 1940 to become the third largest source of gross farm income. Diseases common to poultry and man—especially the salmonella infections—are almost as significant in number and severity as diseases common to animal and man. Poultry or poultry dishes cause about 1 out of 4 cases of food-borne disease. Environmental sanitation and handling in poultry packing plants is, in many instances, deplorable.

"Both the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers have recommended that State and local governments strengthen their poultry inspection and sanitation programs. But, as yet, only a few States have compulsory poultry inspection. Especially, in view of the recent growth of the poultry industry, we do not believe we can expect the States alone to provide the needed controls."

LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTIONS

The legal propriety of an effective Federal inspection in the poultry processing industry is well established. In fact, under existing Federal enactments, jurisdiction over the industry has long been asserted by the Food and Drug Administration of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Poultry Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The products of the poultry processing industry prepared for, or while in interstate commerce or at any time thereafter are subject to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which is administered by the Food and Drug Administration. In this connection, section 304A of that act provides the authority under which the Food and Drug Administration is empowered to seize adulterated food products. Definitions of adulteration in section 402 are broad indeed and provide an ample frame of legislative authority for the promulgation of codes prescribing standards of wholesomeness of poultry and poultry products. It should likewise be noted that the same Federal statute provides the legislative concepts concerning investigations necessary to conduct an effective inspection program.

It is here suggested that the establishment of an effective program of inspection for wholesomeness in the poultry processing industry would not necessitate the establishment of a new Federal agency, nor would it establish any new era of Federal jurisdiction.

Recognizing the inadequacy of current Federal inspection programs, the Public Health Service of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has prepared and promulgated a poultry ordinance, providing standards of sanitation requirements and is now in the process of preparing and promulgating a proposed poultry ordinance, providing standards of ante mortem and post mortem inspections. Such ordinances, when adopted by States, counties and municipalities, provide a vital uniformity in sanitation and wholesomeness regulations in the poultry processing industry throughout the United States. It should be borne in mind that if the essence of such ordinances and codes were to be enacted as Federal legislation to be enforced by the Food and Drug Administration, there would thus be established a valuable uniformity in regulations promoting the public health throughout the United States in all parts of the industry operating in interstate or intrastate commerce.

Significantly, adoption of such Federal legislation could not interfere with the operation of local poultry ordinances in view of the specific Federal jurisdictional definitions contained in section 304 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

In addition to the Food and Drug Administration, jurisdiction over the poultry processing industry has been exercised by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.). That law provides for inspection and grading programs for poultry and poultry products. Programs, however, are permissive and are financed by the payment of fees by the members of the industry. The various regulations are promulgated by the poultry branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. In general, three separate programs are administered by the USDA under the 1946 act. They provide inspection for wholesomeness, grading for quality and inspection for plant sanitation. Under the programs, different labels are provided which signify that the cooperating industry member has complied with the standards established in the regulations. The programs are generally comparable to those covering red meat except that, as above stated, they are permissive and are performed on a fee basis.

Those who have been actively concerned with the establishment of an adequate Federal poultry inspection program have considered the advisability of the compulsory application of the voluntary regulations promulgated by the Production and Marketing Administration. It is of interest to note that Herman I. Miller, Acting Director of the Poultry Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA, in a letter dated August 9, 1954, stated as follows:

"The responsibility for regulating the interstate shipment of adulterated, unwholesome and misbranded products is vested in the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

It has also been suggested that the problems herein considered can be adequately dealt with by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture if appropriate legislation is enacted. This bureau now administers the regulations governing meat inspection authorized under the Meat Inspection Act as amended and extended (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 71; 21 U. S. C., sub. III, 71). Of course, the regulations governing meat inspection contained in the code of Federal regulations (Title 9, Animals and Animal Products) are thorough and all-embracing. However, in this connection, it should be noted that such unit inspection, governing poultry and poultry products, could be inaugurated only after appropriate legislation amending the Meat Inspection Act (see above) as well as the Imported Meat Act (46 Stat. 689).

This analysis of present laws and regulations indicates the existence of legal precedent for three separate methods of dealing with the problem of Federal poultry inspection. Various considerations to be developed during the course of legislative hearings will, of course, dictate which of the alternate methods should be pursued in effectuating an adequate inspection program in the poultry processing industry, which will most ef-

[4] Poultry and Eggs Weekly, Saturday, April 16, 1955.

fectively promote adequate public health standards. In any event, it is significant to note that the promulgation and effectuation of an adequate Federal inspection program in the industry does not require any extension of existing Federal jurisdiction, nor will it necessitate experimentation with unknown or untried operational procedures.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KRUEGER, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered was granted to:

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin, for 15 minutes on Wednesday next.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan and to include certain articles.

Mr. BENTLEY (at the request of Mr. HOSMER).

Mr. LOVRE and to include a speech by Hon. RALPH HARVEY, of Indiana.

Mr. VURSELL in 2 instances.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio and to include a telegram.

Mr. DAVIDSON (at the request of Mr. MULTER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ASHMORE and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. WICKERSHAM.

## SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3195. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in the State of Rhode Island to the town of North Kingstown, R. I.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3316. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to the needs of the United States to the city of Roseburg, Oreg.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3388. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the port of Port Townsend, Wash.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3768. An act to amend section 158 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, so as to include the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare among the executive departments there listed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3843. An act to adjust the application of section 322 of the so-called Economy Act of 1932 to premises leased for Government purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3866. An act to facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by the Administrator of General Services under the Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by the Postmaster General under the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 7247. An act relating to recognition of gain or loss in certain railroad reorganizations and to amend section 108 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

H. R. 7471. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., a municipal corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Florida;

H. R. 7896. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the city of Hogansville, Ga., to the city of Hogansville;

H. R. 8102. An act to provide for the disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military or naval material in transit, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8404. An act to provide for the conveyance of a portion of the former prisoner-of-war camp, near Douglas, Conserve County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8693. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses;

H. R. 8922. An act to provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services;

H. R. 9377. An act to provide for the sale to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of certain real property located in Los Angeles County, Calif.;

H. R. 9824. An act to establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability or disease incurred in line of duty during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict;

H. R. 10417. An act to amend the Federal Register Act, as amended, so as to provide for the effectiveness and notice to the public of proclamations, orders, regulations, and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon the continental United States; and

H. R. 10899. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

## SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 415. An act for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders; and

S. 2984. An act for the relief of Col. John A. O'Keefe.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 19, 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:

1973. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting the annual report of the United States Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1955, and the report of annual inspection, 1955, of the Home by the Inspector General of the Army, pursuant to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1974. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to increase the retired annuities of the civilian members of the teaching staffs of the United States Naval Academy and the United States Naval Postgraduate School"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1975. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 544 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the bonds of United States marshals"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1976. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated February 23, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a letter report on Oregon Slough, Oreg., submitted in response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted January 20, 1948, requesting a review of reports on Oregon Slough (Columbia River), Oreg., with respect to improving the unimproved portion of Oregon Slough to provide for a through channel; and a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted April 13, 1948, requesting a review of reports on Oregon Slough (North Portland Harbor), Oreg., with regard to extension of present and proposed channel improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

1977. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to Public Law 863, 80th Congress, amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1978. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1979. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of June 14, 1956, the following bill was reported on June 15, 1956:

Mr. BOYLE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1644. An act to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2362). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to the order of the House of June 13, 1956, the following bill was reported on June 15, 1956:

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 11742. A bill to extend and

amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2363). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[*Submitted June 18, 1956*]

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. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 483. Resolution appointing a committee to investigate and report on certain matters; without amendment (Rept. No. 2364). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 542. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 11544, a bill to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2365). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. S. 1961. An act to provide for the conveyance of part of Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Colchester, Vt., to the State of Vermont, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2366). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. S. 3723. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain land in the county of Alameda, Calif., and to accept other land in exchange therefor; without amendment (Rept. No. 2367). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3386. An act to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt," approved July 28, 1955; with amendment (Rept. No. 2368). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Committee on Public Works. S. 3214. An act to authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for the provision of commercial recreational facilities at the Clark Hill Reservoir; without amendment (Rept. No. 2369). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Concurrent Resolution 225. Concurrent resolution to commemorate the quadricentennial anniversary of the establishment of the first settlement in Florida; without amendment (Rept. No. 2370). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 11010. A bill creating the Muscatine Bride Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2371). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 7290. A bill to authorize female Reserve officers of the Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States, as appropriate; with amendment (Rept. No. 2372). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9081. A bill to direct the Secreary of the Army or his designee to convey a 2.915 acre tract of land situated about 6 miles south of the city of San Antonio, in Bexar County, Tex., to the State of Texas; with amendment (Rept. No. 2373). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9506. A bill to provide for the conveyance of La Puntilla Military Reservation, San Juan, P. R., to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; with amendment (Rept. No. 2374). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9699. A bill to provide for the conveyance to the State of Oregon of the land and improvements known as the Clackamas National Guard target range, at Clackamas, Oreg., to be used for National Guard purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2375). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 10075. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the town of Bald Knob., Ark.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2376). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 10353. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of Vero Beach, Fla.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2377). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 10479. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to the county of Galveston, Tex.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2378). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 11520. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain property situated in the State of Maine to the town of Castine, Maine; without amendment (Rept. No. 2379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 11708. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2380). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. House Joint Resolution 451. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study and investigation of Indian education in the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2381). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 8047. A bill granting authority to the Secretary of the Army to renew the license of the Ira D. MacLachlan Post No. 3, the American Legion, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to use a certain parcel of land in Fort Brady Reservation; with amendment (Rept. No. 2382). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 9631. A bill to ratify and confirm the sale of certain real property of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2383). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 9578. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the reversionary interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Colorado; with amendment (Rept. No. 2384). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 11798. A bill to encourage the discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 11799. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 11800. A bill to amend the Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, as amended) and the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 689, sec. 306) to require compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of poultry and poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 11801. A bill to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 11802. A bill to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 11803. A bill to exempt certain shipments of farm produce from the tax on the transportation of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H. R. 11804. A bill to encourage the development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Commitee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 11805. A bill to enable Indian tribes to deprive members who neglect or abandon children of the right to any per capita payments due the minor from the tribe, and for other purposes; to the Commitee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 11806. A bill to establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of areas within this System by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 11807. A bill to authorize negotiations with respect to a compact to provide for a definition or relocation of the common boundary between Arizona and California and for the appointment by the President of a Federal representative to the compact negotiations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. R. 11808. A bill to authorize negotiations with respect to a compact to provide for a definition or relocation of the common boundary between Arizona and California

and for the appointment by the President of a Federal representative to the compact negotiations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H. R. 11809. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 11810. A bill to amend section 3231, title 18, United States Code to reaffirm the jurisdiction of State courts to enforce State statutes prohibiting subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 11811. A bill to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 11812. A bill to authorize and direct the transfer of certain Federal property to the Government of American Samoa; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 11813. A bill to reoffer for sale the Government-owned rubber producing facility at Louisville, Ky., known as Plancor No. 1207; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 11814. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area," approved October 11, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that a majority of the Members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate must concur in the making of any treaty by the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. Res. 543. Resolution extending the felicitations of the House of Representatives to the city of Orange, N. J., on the celebration of its sesquicentennial; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 544. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings held by the Committee on the Judiciary on civil rights; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. Res. 545. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate and study labor racketeering and related activities within labor unions; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. Res. 546. Resolution providing for additional copies of House Document No. 234, 84th Congress, 1st session; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. Res. 547. Resolution authorizing the printing of the staff report entitled "State Taxation of Interstate Trucking and the Reciprocity Problem" as a House document, and providing for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on House Administration.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER:

H. R. 11815. A bill for the relief of Heskel Salman Shina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

H. R. 11816. A bill for the relief of Chieko Shinohara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H. R. 11817. A bill for the relief of Jonas Beno Linker, Mrs. Estera Idesa Linker, and their minor child, Perla Ita Linker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

H. R. 11818. A bill for the relief of Evelyne J. Norris, nee Guerin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. R. 11819. A bill for the relief of Nicholas P. Alessi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 11820. A bill for the relief of Sumiko Nakamura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 11821. A bill for the relief of Esterlee Hutzler Weinhoeppel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 11822. A bill for the relief of Tom R. Hickman and Nannie Conley and husband, Jack Conley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. R. 11823. A bill for the relief of Hans Hirth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 11824. A bill for the relief of Rutilio Mendoza-Trejo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H. R. 11825. A bill for the relief of Richard L. Lewis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 11826. A bill to provide for the disposal of certain surplus real property in Seattle, Wash., for educational use in conformity with section 203 (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 11827. A bill for the relief of Yoe Chul Koo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H. R. 11828. A bill for the relief of Huriko Ishiyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R.11829. A bill for the relief of Sofia Kavadias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 11830. A bill for the relief of George Nakamura; 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:

1141. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of 23 retired railroad workers of Renovo, Pa., urging passage of H. R. 9065 increasing benefits for retired railroad employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1142. By the SPEAKER: Petition of J. R. Lewis and others, Chicotah, Okla., requesting passage of H. R. 446 or H. R. 7981, pertaining to a national old-age pension; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1143. Also, petition of the secretary, Lithuanian American Council, Inc., Racine, Wis., relative to going on record as expressing gratitude to our Government for its steadfast adherence to those American principles which do not recognize the forcible annexation of any free nation and free peoples; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1144. Also, petition of the national commander, American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., urging passage of H. R. 175; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1145. Also, petition of Dabi D. Pastor, Iloilo, Philippine Islands, urging enactment of a pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## Better Watch Our Step

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, for years, the government of Russia brutally oppressed its people. Its government was a blot upon civilization.

After a group of its leaders revolted, which we falsely assumed gave the people at least a degree of freedom, we in 1933 again recognized Russia as a nation, our own Senator Vandenberg casting the only dissenting vote. How right he was in his distrust of those who controlled that country has been proven by time and subsequent experience.

While we sent the "Polar Bears" to Siberia in World War I and were allied with Russia against the Kaiser, and subsequently, in World War II, were allied with Russia against Hitler, we now know that Russia was fighting for her own advancement rather than for a common purpose.

Whatever may be the belief and the purpose of Russia's people, those who control her have accepted and relied upon the belief that "there is no God, that religion is a fraud, that ministers and priests are hypocrites."

Since the end of World War II, Russia may accurately be characterized as the enemy of the rest of the world. She seeks world domination.

Through aid given during World War II and subsequently, Russia and communism have spread over much of the world's area—this in spite of the fact that we have spent billions to prevent it.

Are we now about to fall into another trap, just because Stalin—now dead and incapable of retaliation—and his atheistic, immoral, oppressive practices have been denounced by his former asssociates?

Holding out to us what some think is the olive branch of peace, the new regime has invited our Air Force Chief, General Twining, to Moscow.

The President has given his consent, but yesterday from his sickbed in Walter Reed Hospital, said that other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would not now accept a similar invitation.

Common courtesy would require us after Twining's visit—certainly after a visit by other top military men—to issue a return invitation for the Communists to visit us.

We are still spending billions to hold our so-called allies in line against the spread of communism. They are watching us.

Just what will happen to their already extremely weak support of our world position if they see our top military men breaking bread, drinking toasts with the Communist leaders?

It is all very well to hold out the hand of friendship to an enemy, but I never would permit one to get behind me.

If forced to meet one, I would like to first search him for his shoulder-holster gun, the knife in his bootleg, first sip the drink he proffered so I might be sure it was not poisoned.

Most assuredly I would expect a friend who lived in fear of communism to look upon my social visit to those who are oppressing him with not a little misgiving.

Sometimes we are judged by our associates. The nations we hope will resist communism may be confused when they see us acting "buddylike" with Russian rulers, their enemies.

## Foreign Aid and the Taxpayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALVIN M. BENTLEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I wish to insert the following statement which gives the results of some calculations I have made in an effort to relate the foreign-aid bill to my own district.

In reaching a decision as to whether or not to go along with the administration on their request for $4.9 billion in funds for foreign aid, I found it of considerable interest to apply this figure to my district. I felt it important to bring my constituents' attention to the amounts which are actually coming from their pocketbooks without their being given an actual opportunity to vote on the measure. As their Representative in Congress, I am very much aware of the fact that they are heavily burdened with tax and that I should extend my efforts wherever possible to ease that load.

Since coming to Congress I have fought consistently for cuts in foreign aid and this year for the first time voted for the bill after the cuts I worked for in committee were made. While I certainly do not base my decision to fight for cuts entirely on the basis of per capita cost to the taxpayer, I do feel it is of great importance.

In applying the 1956 foreign-aid figure to my State, I find that Michigan's share amounts to $277,340,000. My Eighth District, with a population of 333,277, would carry a portion of this request amounting to $14,504,882.

In my district, there were 104,995 voters who cast a ballot in the congressional election in 1954. It is surprising to realize that their share of the proposed $4.9 billion would amount to $138.14 each.

I believe the following figures on the 6 counties and 6 largest cities in the Eighth District are worthy of our study:

| | Population | Share of 1956 foreign aid |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton County | 31,195 | $1,358,966.00 |
| Gratiot County | 33,429 | 1,453,261.60 |
| Ionia County | 38,158 | 1,658,493.20 |
| Montcalm County | 31,013 | 1,350,645.80 |
| Saginaw County | 153,515 | 6,683,894.00 |
| Shiawassee County | 45,967 | 1,999,621.40 |
| 8th district | 333,277 | 14,504,882.00 |

Applying the same figures to our six largest cities:

| City | Population | Share of 1956 foreign aid |
|---|---|---|
| Ionia | 6,412 | $278,626.85 |
| Alma | 8,341 | 361,861.74 |
| Greenville | 6,668 | 290,388.85 |
| Owosso | 15,948 | 696,968.74 |
| St. Johns | 4,954 | 215,803.80 |
| Saginaw | 92,918 | 4,043,755.87 |

## Value of Research and Extension Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CHARLES W. VURSELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and all of his department heads each year come before our Appropriations Subcommittee of seven members with their request for funds for the Department of Agriculture for the coming year. This year, after lengthy hearings and careful evaluation of their requests, we appropriated about $800 million for the regular activities of the Department.

Today, I want to discuss the importance of the Research and Extension Service, and the great benefits it brings to agriculture.

As an illustration, our scientists are doing a tremendous job in protecting farm crops from the ravishes of insects by developing chemicals, and by many other means that help to protect the farmers' crops from insects and plant pests.

Not withstanding the constant fight made against insects and plant pests, the annual loss runs about $3½ billion.

Were it not for the constant fight we make to destroy or hold back these insects, the damage would run many times the above amount, and they would multiply to the point where they would almost destroy the agricultural production of this country. So you see, the $12 million annually we spend on this phase of research is paying the farmer, and the economy of our Nation tremendous dividends.

The purpose of one type of research in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture, the extension service, and the State experiment stations is to increase farm production.

One illustration, of the many that could be made, of the benefits of this research can be illustrated by referring to the development of hybrid corn, which development at the cost of only a few million dollars has increased the farmers' production of corn by 25 percent, and has increased their income on corn alone by over $750 million a year.

BRUCELLOSIS

The work of our scientists in the United States Department here cooperating with the State departments of agriculture and the extension service toward the eradication of brucellosis, is another outstanding example of the benefit of research with which every county agent and most farmers are familiar. It is estimated that the total loss to livestock farmers since 1930 to the present time has been over $2 billion. Our committee and the Congress in 1954 increased appropriations to $15 million a year up to 1956, and in this session of the Congress increased it to $20 million a year for another 2-year period.

This stepped-up program is bringing results. In 1930, 11 percent of the cattle was infected. Through the work of the United States Department of Agriculture, State experiment stations, county agents, and progressive farmers, infection has been reduced to 2½ percent, and with the additional funds to employ additional veterinarians, our purpose is to reduce it to the lowest possible minimum.

NEW USES FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Tremendous benefits have been brought to the farmers through the work of the research scientists in finding new markets and new uses for farm products.

A good illustration of the benefits of this work can be found in soybean production, and markets.

Since 1935, our total production of soybeans has increased from 49,000,000 bushels to 372,000,000 bushels this year, and has become one of the most profitable farm crops—yielding the farmers about $900,000,000 annually.

Since 1935, research scientists, by cross-breeding of soybean plants, developed new varieties with greater resistance to plant disease—all producing higher yields. On an average, these varieties now yield 20 percent more oil, and 10 percent more beans than the varieties they have replaced. There is a great demand for soybean oil at home and abroad, and for soybean meal, which demand has caused the price to rise from $2 a bushel at harvest time to over $3. At this time, when we have so much surplus wheat, corn, and other products, I would like to point out that this huge crop of soybeans is selling far above any support prices, and we are not plagued with any surpluses.

NEW USES FOR SOYBEANS

In addition to its great use for livestock feed, soybeans today provide 70 percent of all vegetable oils used in margarine and 54 percent of all vegetable shortenings.

Research has also opened an outlet for 221,000,000 pounds of soybean oil annually for use as drying oil products. Many new industrial products have been developed including: acids, special resins, and plasticizers made from soybeans. In plastics alone, the potential market for soybean oil is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds annually.

Industrial uses of both soybean oil and soybeans cover a long list from linoleums and tile, to glues and plastics.

In the field of printing inks and paper, ever-increasing amounts of soybean oil are being used, as well as in the making of such things as shotgun shells. A great field is open for the use of soybean products in the manufacturing of textile sizing, and automobile tire-cord sizing. These are only a few new uses of soybeans.

As a result of the continued work of research scientists, markets in industry are steadily being extended, which help to keep the demand for the farmers' soybeans strong in our domesic and export markets.

From July last year to February this year, 55 million bushels of soybeans were exported—40 percent more than a year before.

Out of the total production of soybeans last year, Illinois led all of the 48 States, with 77 million bushels.

POULTRY RESEARCH

Let me discuss briefly the value of research as applied to the poultry business.

You will recall not many years past, poultry, both chicken and turkey, was a luxury generally reserved for the Sunday dinner. Today, chicken and turkey are served daily in hundreds of thousands of restaurants and have become one of the leading meat menus throughout the country. Research scientists, by cross-breeding, have developed the broad-breasted turkey, a better meat-type chicken, and greater production in the number of eggs per hen. Through research has come better feed nutrition, producing heavier broilers in less time, on less feed—both a saving to the farmers. We have seen the broiler business expand from 43 million broilers in 1935 to over 1 billion broilers today. Better type birds are produced in shorter time with less feed, which has brought a great saving and more profit to the farmers.

Egg production per hen has been increased from 122 in 1935 to an average of 184 eggs per hen this year. The 200-eggs-a-year hen is becoming more common on the farms, and the research scientists have set their goal for a 240-eggs-a-year hen in the near future.

The poultry business, which was a fringe sideline for the farmers 20 years ago, has grown into a $3,450,000,000-a-year business—over 10 percent of the total gross national farm income today.

Mr. Speaker, may I close by saying that for the past 2 years we have substantially increased appropriations for Research and Extension Service. We feel that these appropriations in the hands of the research scientists in the Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the States' departments of agriculture, and the States' experiment stations are bringing vastly greater benefits to the farmers, generally, than any other like amounts we have appropriated for agriculture.

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## Mr. Dulles and the New York Democratic Delegation—The $64,000 Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. IRWIN D. DAVIDSON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, under date of March 15, 1956, a letter was sent in the name of the members of the New York State Democratic delegation to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles requesting that he meet with the signatories to that letter to discuss the then critical situation in the Middle East. This request was made because each of us felt that the interests of our combined constituencies, numbering over 8 million people, demanded that we speak directly to the Secretary on this subject of vital world concern.

Replies to our letter were sent out first on March 19 and then again on March 26, not from the Secretary, but, rather, from the Honorable Robert C. Hill, Assistant Secretary. The latter of those two letters informed us that "the Secretary of State regrets that he will be unable to meet with the Democratic members of the New York delegation in the immediate future. The reasons assigned for his inability to meet with us was that the Secretary was leaving for the White Sulphur Springs meeting of the Canadian-Mexican-United States heads of government, a meeting, which, if memory serves me correctly, lasted all of 3 days. The letter of March 26, 1956, ended with the suggestion that we meet with lower echelon officials of the State Department. Mr. Hill was immediately informed both by telephone, and by a letter of confirmation, that the members of the delegation desired to see the Secretary personally.

It is now the 18th day of June, Mr. Speaker, and we have not yet seen the Secretary of State. In our humble opinion, the situation in the Middle East has not as yet been solved, and there are many questions to be answered. We protest the patent discourtesy that has been shown us by the Secretary of State. He has agreed to see but three of our group and is adamant in his refusal to see the entire delegation. For some reason, certainly unknown to us, the Secretary feels that he can more easily ward off the opinions and interrogatories of 3 of our number rather than those of the delegation.

Mr. Dulles has taken a position with regard to the Middle East, one with which, to say the very least, we are not in complete agreement. If he is so sure of the course that he has charted, he should have no fear of discussing his views with the elected representatives of over 8 million people, for these representatives feel that their ideas and opinions are worthy of consideration. As the Secretary well knows, we of the New York Democratic delegation have taken an active interest in the Middle East situation and we are fairly conversant with the problems that exist. We seek merely the opportunity for a face-to-face discussion of this matter with Mr. Dulles. The result of such a meeting can be but twofold: one, the Secretary will be able to persuade us that his program and decisions on policy are in the best interests of our Nation and of the cause of world peace; and, two, that we will be able to bring to light information which will persuade the Secretary that there is merit to our position and that reconsideration of our present policies is called for.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the New York Democratic delegation have repeatedly issued joint statements on this proposed meeting. We have indicated that we would like an explanation, in detail, why arms are shipped to Saudi Arabia and Iraq by the United States, and why Israel is not accorded equal treatment. This is of great concern to us, especially with regard to Saudi Arabia, a country which Mr. Dulles, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier this year, included among those in the Middle East having a background of "centuries of animosities" toward the Jews. We would also like to know why our allies have been given an "all clear" by the State Department on their shipment of arms to Israel while at the same time Mr. Dulles forbids American arms shipments to that country. Finally, Mr. Speaker, we would like to know why our representatives in the United Nations acceded to the demands of the Arab States and of the Soviet Union on the resolution offered in that body by Great Britain.

These are some of the questions that require answers. Mr. Dulles is duty bound to inform us and the entire world of his intentions and his position. At the very least, whether we agree or disagree with his views, whether national policy toward the Middle East remains as it is or is reconsidered and reevaluated, the facts will be out in the open for all to see and for everyone to discuss, so that through the process of assimilated, collective wisdom, the proper, the moral, the decent, and the just solution may be chosen and followed. Only then can a decision be reached which will aid the cause of world peace and which will sell the story of the greatness of the democratic way of life. It is shameful for Mr. Dulles to be silent, for his silence, when added to his refusal to see the members of the New York Democratic delegation, can only lead to a concern for his motives and his courage.

Mr. Speaker, I am but 1 of the 16 Congressmen who has expressed this desire to meet with Mr. Dulles. I have set forth the story of what we seek and the shabby treatment that we have received at the Secretary's hands, because over 350,000 people who reside in the 20th

Congressional District of New York, which I have the honor to represent, are vitally interested in the situation in the Middle East; they are entitled to know the position that I, as their representative, have taken.

## The Fine Record of REA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CHARLES W. VURSELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I want to talk briefly about REA legislation in which the farmers in my district, and the Nation, have a special interest.

First, may I say at the opening of this session, many farmers being served with REA light and power were fearful that the REA recommendations of the Hoover Report to the Congress might have the support of this body, and the present administration.

Happily, and for the good of REA and the Nation, Ancher Nelsen, then Administrator of REA, after making a close study of the recommendations strongly opposed the proposal and pointed out why it was ill-advised, unworkable, and would, in fact, destroy REA in its future service to the Nation.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson and President Eisenhower agreed with Administrator Nelsen in his opposition. The Congress also is so strongly opposed to the Hoover report on REA, that, in my judgment, if called upon to vote, would defeat it by an overwhelming majority.

REA OFFICIALS MEET IN WASHINGTON

Officials of all the 27 REA cooperatives of Illinois came to Washington and held a dinner meeting here last March 26, which was attended by most Members of Congress from Illinois, for the purpose of expressing their opposition to the adoption of the Hoover report.

Attending that meeting from my district were: Mr. Joseph H. Heimann, manager of Clinton County Electric Co-op, of Breese, Ill.; Mr. H. G. Downey, manager, Tri-County Electric, Mount Vernon, Ill.; Mr. Elmo A. Cates, manager, Clay Electric Co-op, Flora, Ill.; Mr. O. J. Chaney, manager, Wayne-White Electric Co-op, Fairfield, Ill.; Mr. V. C. Kallal, manager, Southwestern Electric Co-op, Greenville, Ill.; Mr. Damon Williams, manager, Newton, Ill., and with these managers were one or more directors of each of these cooperatives.

Mr. Speaker, at that meeting the Members of Congress present from Illinois expressed their opposition, and, at that time, both Senator DIRKSEN and I expressed our opposition to the recommendations of the report, and told the officers of REA, in our judgment, "they need not worry because the Congress, which brought REA into being, and had nurtured its growth through the years, was so proud of the great work it had accomplished that they need not have any fear that we will permit its present organization to be handicapped, or changed in any way that would mar its fine record."

Mr. Speaker, may I say now, in my judgment, in view of the fine record of service this organization has made that no administration or Congress in the future will ever change, to any appreciable extent, the present organization setup of REA, which has proven its worth—not only to the farmers but to the entire economy of the Nation.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS YEAR

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the officials of REA and all departments of Agriculture came before our committee in request for funds some weeks ago. We approved loan funds in the amount of $214 million for next year for REA, and $100 million for REA telephone loans. I have supported all the loan funds for the continued expansion and extension of REA in every session of the Congress for the past 14 years, which totals about $3 billion, including the amounts we appropriated in this session of the Congress.

All of these loan funds are being paid back by the members of the REA cooperatives, with interest, and I know of no big business in the Nation that has a finer record of business management than does the REA, which has been managed in the field, at the grassroots of every community, by progressive farmers who have given freely of their time in the interest of their communities and the Nation.

When I came to Congress, the REA organization was about 8 years old, and about 47 percent of the farmers had been reached with its service. Today, about 95 percent of the farmers of Illinois and the entire Nation are receiving light and power. Of all the billions of dollars I have helped to appropriate for various departments of Government for the past 14 years, none of it, in my judgment, has done so much to aid the farmers, to lift the drudgery from farm work, and from farm women, and build up the economic welfare of the country as has the money we have loaned to REA cooperatives.

Let me tell you how promptly they have met and paid their obligations, using Illinois as an illustration:

Up to January 1, 1956, the 27 cooperatives in Illinois have borrowed from the Government $84,510,000 upon which they have met the due date on every payment, and have paid back, to date $18,167,359. In addition to paying interest on the amount loaned, of $8,950,834. In fact, they are now $5,147,854 ahead of schedule on their loan payments.

In my congressional district, the five REA cooperatives at the close of 1955 had met every due date interest payment and have paid $6,600,000 on the principal, and have made advance payments on principal, before due date, in the amount of $2,400,000. I submit this is a fine record.

The record of REA throughout the United States is almost on a par with Illinois. At the present time, nationwide, the REA cooperatives, after paying back to the Government all of the payments as they came due with interest, have to their credit advance payments, before due, of over $80 million. About 700 of the 900 cooperatives have made such advance payments to the Government.

NELSEN MAKES FINE RECORD

Early in 1953, Ancher Nelsen, who helped to start REA in Minnesota, was appointed national Administrator of REA. During his tenure of office, he has brought to REA's management his practical experience plus executive ability in adopting sound business policies which accelerated its expansion. The results are that today the REA, through its cooperatives, has reached its greatest output of electric energy to the people served, and, most important, it should not be overlooked that the farmers are buying this power on a national average today of 2.8 cents per kilowatt-hour—which is the cheapest rate they have ever had.

The day that Administrator Ancher Nelsen came into office in 1953, there were backlog applications that had not been approved, or processed, totaling $220 million. By expediting the processing of these applications, and getting the power to the farmers the backlog has been reduced to about $90 million—which is the lowest backlog since 1947.

REA TELEPHONES

While the REA telephone organization is in its infancy, compared with REA light and power, rapid progress is being made in the development of REA telephone cooperatives.

The following figures will indicate the progress being made:

| Fiscal year ended— | Number of loans to telephone co-op's | Amount of loans for the period |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1951 | 96 | $38,000,000 |
| June 30, 1952 | 53 | 42,000,000 |
| June 30, 1953 | 103 | 43,000,000 |
| First full fiscal year of Nelsen administration ended: | | |
| June 30, 1954 | 150 | 74,000,000 |
| June 30, 1955 | 147 | 53,000,000 |
| June 30, 1956 | [1] 200 | [1] 80,000,000 |

[1] Estimated.

Mr. Speaker, these facts not only pay a tribute to the great benefits the REA has brought to the farmers and the economy of our Nation, but also pay a high tribute to the thousands of progressive farmers who have given freely of their time and ability as directors and officials of the 900 cooperatives in our country. They can depend upon us Members of Congress to continue to safeguard the interest of REA.

## A Telegram to Drew Pearson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my

remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I insert therein copy of a telegram which I sent to Drew Pearson, columnist, last Saturday morning, June 16. The telegram is self-explanatory:

JUNE 16, 1956.

DREW PEARSON,
*Washington, D. C.:*

Was amazed to read in your column in this (Saturday June 16) morning's Washington Post your statement I had said President Eisenhower's operation was "the last straw," and that he should not be a candidate for reelection. Story completely incorrect and untrue, as I have never made any such statement, either publicly or privately. Instead, during the past week, I have expressed in public addresses, press releases, and radio reports, my confidence President Eisenhower will soon fully recover from his operation and will be a candidate for reelection. Furthermore, as a duly elected Delegate at Large from Ohio to the coming Republican Convention I shall cast my vote for Mr. Eisenhower's renomination. As a fellow newspaperman I regret your failure to check story with me before publication. Will appreciate correction of report as promptly as possible.

CLARENCE J. BROWN,
*Member of Congress.*

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## The Importance of the Civil Air Patrol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech delivered by me at the Civil Air Patrol congressional dinner recently:

This week the big news splashed in headlines across the country has been the squabble between the Air Force and the Army. Each service has clashed with the other over budgets and appropriations. Army has charged Air Force with demanding more and more from our defense appropriations, and Air Force counters that Army is attacking the established national policy of air-atomic power as our prime deterrent to aggression. Navy, too, has entered the picture through its demands for a larger role in our strategic airpower.

This inner-service bickering is a sorry situation and will benefit no one, unless perhaps, the Kremlin. No one blames our Nation's people for their keen interest in such a vital affair, for on the shoulders of our fine services rests the responsibility for safeguarding America's freedom. We in Oklahoma like our rivalry to be friendly, like the rivalry between Oklahoma University and Maryland, Texas, or Notre Dame. I think that the basic concept of air warfare and that of ground warfare clearly indicates the utilization of each force and the scope of their activities. We must recognize that in this air age, our Nation's prime salvation lies in airpower. I would call for an end to this arguing, this assassination of morale by charge and countercharge, because all branches are essential. Each branch feels it is the most important. The CAP is important, the Air Force is important. However we must not underestimate the value of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard. They are most essential. The national situation is such that it requires the maximum coordinated efforts of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, and CAP working as a team. I wish to pay tribute to Secretaries Brucker, Thomas, Quarles, Generals Pate, Spaatz, Agee, and Vice Admiral Richmond for the good work they have done. I feel they can work together.

While the conflict between these services has drawn the focus of the news mediums, there is another, a continuing tragic event taking place within the United States. It is something every bit as dramatic as the daily headlines and if allowed to continue, its ultimate effects will be devastating. You in Civil Air Patrol know all about it. As a matter of fact, everyone does. I am referring to a creeping paralysis which is slowly but surely crippling our military and commercial air potential. This paralysis is the lack of interest shown in aviation and other technical fields by our young people today.

Why then aren't the citizens of this great Nation alarmed at the situation? Are they developing an apathy toward the air age and its problems? Nothing would please the Soviet more than an indifferent attitude on our part toward airpower. Of course, the people I should be talking to about this situation are not here. You are gathered here tonight because you are sincere devotees of airpower and recognize what must be done if we are to survive. And, you are doing it. Of course, I mean educating the young people of our great Nation to this, the air age.

The fact that you undertake this great crusade as volunteers is the marvelous part of your program. Your time and your efforts given so freely to the young members of CAP is truly patriotic—a splendid display of devotion to freedom.

In Russia today, there exists a youth aviation education program quite similar to that of the Civil Air Patrol except for two important facts. Theirs is mandatory. We have freedom. Practically every school in the major cities of Russia includes this program as a part of their curriculum. No volunteers there. In addition, the Soviet makes flight training available to its youth at little or no cost. The result is very clear and alarming to thinking Americans. The U. S. S. R. is far outdistancing us in the number of graduate engineers, technicians, and student pilots. I've been there.

We are told that by 1958 Russia will meet and surpass our Air Force in terms of numbers of aircraft. The race is on for an intercontinental ballistic missile. At this time, there is no indication as to exactly which side will win that race, but in both the aircraft and missile fields we are taking strides to insure an outcome favorable to the United States.

While all of this is taking place, Russia is winning the personnel war, having a lopsided advantage over this country. And let me assure you that the final winner of this race will have all the odds in his favor in any future war. Where, then, does the United States stand in this silent race for survival? All we know is that, in a general sort of a way, we are far behind. Almost all that is being done to maintain any interest in aviation among young people today is being done by CAP and the Active Reserve. While there may be arguments churning up over various phases of Armed Forces activities, there may be no cause for argument over the fact that we must do more to interest the teen-ager in the advantages of a career in aviation.

There was, and not too long ago, a time when a youngster could go to the local airport, walk up to an airplane—touch it and see what it was like, and if he had a dollar saved up he could get the pilot to take him for a ride over his town. Saturdays and Sundays used to find local airports well populated with greasy-faced kids—working on aircraft engines, re-covering wings, and doing the other things necessary to the maintenance of small airplanes. This was their hobby and while they worked at it, they also learned. Most of those lads answered the call when World War II came and served admirably in the war theaters of Europe and the South Pacific. In other words, when the emergency struck, we had a pool of qualified young people who were ready, with a minimum of training, to maintain and fly our planes. We had the advantage of time, too. We were able to train hundreds of thousands of other young men in this relatively new business of flying.

In any future war, we will not be so fortunate. Time will be our enemy rather than our ally. Those who will fly our fighters and bombers will have had previous training, so any victory will be contingent upon having a ready reservoir of trained personnel.

But suppose we do not have a next war to worry about? Why, then, should we bother to develop aviation among our young people? One reason is because the aviation industry is a growing thing. The operation of airlines demands control-tower operators, ramp attendants, stewardesses, weather technicians, mechanics, and hundreds of types of highly specialized personnel. Industry, too, is learning to depend heavily upon the private airplane. Thousands of companies, both large and small, now have their own planes which play a large part in the daily transaction of their business. This trend, too, is demanding an ever-increasing supply of aviation-minded people to fill its needs. It is not enough for us to sit here tonight nodding our heads in agreement that something must be done about the problem. I am very much aware that on the shoulders of CAP rests this staggering burden—this task of motivating our youth, and I say that if any volunteer organization ever earned a "well done," it is the Civil Air Patrol. Your mission is never completed. Your mission grows because the air age plays an increasingly important part in our daily lives through both the commercial and the military airplane.

Even more perplexing is the siphoning off by industry of highly trained technicians from the Armed Forces. Quite literally, the aircraft industry today competes directly with the Air Force, offering attractive salaries and benefits to qualified personnel which no branch of the military can match. This competition will continue until we are able to increase the number of scientists, engineers, and designers available each year at the close of the college term to take responsible positions in industry. When this goal is met, then and only then will our Armed Forces be free from the unhappy position of being in competition with industry. For, as the situation now exists, it is nothing but a vicious circle. Industry draws personnel from the military to produce equipment for the military which is then shorthanded due to a loss of personnel. Besides the work which you members of CAP do in your various assignments let me urge you also to be missionaries. Certainly you contact many young people whose minds are not yet made up about careers which they wish to follow. Here then is an opportunity for you to help in this vital effort. Talk to them—try to make them see the need for more specialized personnel. And, if you are unable to reach them with this appeal, point out the lucrative advantage of such careers, for today specially trained individuals can practically

"write their own ticket" as the old cliché goes.

Teen-agers are responsive to leadership. As a result of your efforts to train and orient them in aviation, these young people will grow to understand the importance of both technology and airpower. Never for one moment doubt the value of the work you are doing for these young Americans. The spirit with which you tackle this tremendous task is the same spirit which inspired George Washington at Valley Forge and Gen. Anthony McAuliffe at Bastogne when he responded to the German's surrender demands with the now-famous word "Nuts." This is Americanism at its best.

In this dedicated organization you are dealing with a power more tremendous, more potent than the greatest nuclear device which has been or ever will be perfected—you are directing and developing youth power which today stands as the monumental hope for a bright tomorrow.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am proud of the Civil Air Patrol. I am proud of each and every one of you for your unselfish devotion in helping this great country. You are serving America nobly in your continuing efforts to keep our Nation first in aviation.

The spirit of Civil Air Patrol also represents the finest quality of Americanism.

## Textile Mills Curtail Due to Japanese Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, the textile industry of this country continues to plead for relief from the unfair competition of Japanese fabrics made at an average wage rate of 13½ cents per hour.

When Congress passed H. R. 1, in July 1955, and the GATT agreements were announced in August, American textile executives declared it would soon be impossible for them to operate at a profit if this country was to be flooded with cheaply made foreign textiles. These complaints did not seem to impress the present administration, since both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles consistently refused to approve quota limitations on low priced Japanese textiles. Consequently, the importation of these goods is increasing by leaps and bounds, and thus, seriously damaging our entire textile industry. Undisputed evidence of this unfair competition is contained in a recent statement of William F. Sullivan, secretary of the Northern Textile Association. Mr. Sullivan says that imports of cotton clothes from Japan during the first quarter of 1956 "have increased 183 percent over the corresponding quarter a year ago." There are many similar instances of like injury. As a result of this unjust discrimination our domestic textile manufacturers and laborers are suffering badly and soon will suffer much more unless the Government changes its policy and gives a reasonable amount of protection to this vital industry. The President has authority to stop this influx of foreign textiles, made by cheap labor, simply by setting up quota limitations under the provisions of section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act.

Cotton mills throughout the country are curtailing because of cutthroat Japanese goods. J. P. Stevens & Co., one of the largest manufacturers in the business, last month cut its gingham and broadcloth production from a 6-day to a 5-day week; Reigen Textile Mills, Ware Shoals, S. C., recently laid off 82 workers because it was forced to cut back its production of pillow cases; Kendall Mills, in May, cut its broadcloth and poplin production from a 6-day to a 5-day week; Consolidated Textile Co. announced on June 7 from New York that it was shutting down 2 plants—1 in New England and 1 in the South—because of Japanese competition. On June 5, Senator FREDERICK G. PAYNE, Republican, of Maine, wrote President Eisenhower that the administration's refusal to protect the American textile industry from foreign textile imports may defeat the administration's national trade policy. Senator PAYNE urged the President to take prompt action due to the distress in our domestic textile industry.

Not only has production been cut back but huge expansion programs have also been postponed or abandoned. Approximately 1 year ago Col. Elliot W. Springs, president of the Springs Cotton Mills in South Carolina, announced a $10 million expansion program. But under prevailing conditions in the textile industry there will be no expansion by this company, and on the contrary 12,000 persons presently employed by the Springs Mills are now working only 5 days a week, whereas they formerly worked 6 days.

The following news report of an interview with Colonel Springs gives a vivid picture of present conditions in the American textile industry:

JAPANESE THROAT CUTTING BLAMED: SPRINGS CURTAILS WORK, POSTPONES HUGE EXPANSION

COLUMBIA, June 6.—Postponement of a $10 million expansion program at Springs Mills, Chester, and curtailment from a 6-day to a 5-day week in all Springs Mills because of Japanese throat cutting, was announced today by Col. Elliot W. Springs, president of the mills.

The Springs Mills, heretofore, have opened steadily on a 6-day basis and the reduction to a 5-day week, already in effect, amounts actually to a 12-hour per week pay loss to employees because the sixth day carried time and a half wages. More than 12,000 persons are employed by Springs Mills.

The Springs mills are the largest makers of sheeting in the world. The Springs chain is composed of seven mills with 740,000 spindles. There are only about 19 million spindles in the country. The company is now busy covering up 55,000 spindles in the retrenchment program.

The expansion program which has postponed was for $10 million.

Colonel Springs' reasons are outlined in the text of the following letter to W. E. Wrenn, president of the Chester Chamber of Commerce.

"I wrote you on February 24th that, due to Japanese competition, we had to change our balance and this gave us a surplus of yarn. Therefore, we either had to curtaill our production or install additional looms. We don't like to curtail."

WOULD ENLARGE

"After your chamber offered us every cooperation to put the looms in Chester, I wrote you that I would consider enlarging the Eureka plant if I could get permission from the Seaboard to encroach on their property; that I would consider enlarging Springsteen if something could be done about city taxes, and Gayle if something were done about Japanese throat cutting.

"Since that time, the Japanese situation, instead of improving, has deteriorated considerably. They are gaining on us every day. We gave them new machinery as reparations for Pearl Harbor, and the CCC sells them the same cotton I buy at 10 cents a pound less. We have always been able to meet competition without tears, but, we can't lick the State Department, the Secretary of Agriculture, GATT, OTC and the 64 billion dollar give-away-program while Congress twists our arm.

"Therefore, we have been forced to revise our plans and, instead of expanding, we are going to have to curtail. It is with regret that I tell you reluctantly the Springs Cotton Mills' operations will be reduced indefinitely, and that we will have to postpone our plans for installing additional looms. By 'indefinitely,' I mean until my customers find out that all that is yellow is not gold, or the public decides our textile industry is not part of foreign aid. If this meets with the approval of the people of Chester, I suggest they write President Eisenhower and tell him how much they love Secretary Dulles."

## Address of Hon. Ralph Harvey, of Indiana, at Muncie, Ind., Saturday, June 16, 1956, at the State Convention of AMVETS

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HAROLD O. LOVRE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 18, 1956*

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the following address delivered on June 16, 1956, at the State Convention of AMVETS, in Muncie, Ind., by my colleague and good friend, the able Representative from the 10th District of Indiana, the Honorable RALPH HARVEY:

It is a real pleasure to be here today. Organizations such as yours, I believe, are more widely admired than some realize.

As war veterans in civilian life, you are properly concerned with the welfare of veterans and their kin; but AMVETS, to their credit, have demonstrated an alert interest in all they share with others—the progress of the home community, the prosperity of State and Nation, and profoundly, the peace of the world.

I am sure I speak for more than one in congratulating you upon the scope of your

sympathies, the division of your interests. By word and deed you have made evident the resolve that while veterans are not to be forgotten, a just regard of their fellow Americans shall be maintained. The goals you seek are intelligently conceived to be helpful to some without being hurtful to others.

In considering current veterans' legislation, I should like to read a letter that came to my desk a few days ago. It omits mention of veterans and their programs, but it pointedly touches upon some of the many public problems confronting us all, veterans included.

This letter, whose author might have been your wife or mine, came in response to a public opinion questionnaire. It says:

"DEAR MR. HARVEY: At risk of seeming completely negative, I must vote 'no' to proposals which will spend more money. We must stop somewhere, and I fail to see any benefits received from all the wild spending we have done. Foreign aid? The time should be run out now. Roads and highways? Go a little safer and more slowly on the ones we have. Arms? Yes; but use some sensible spending.

"As for NATO, I believe Congress should assume the duties that NATO wants. I guess I am a contrary female (gentlemen, at this point it is obvious the writer couldn't be your wife or mine) but I am tired of working and taking home less than three-fourths of my pay. Can't we increase the personal exemptions of taxpayers? Thank you. I respect your efforts and service very much. Under Eisenhower, at least we have peace."

The lady, bless her, feels as many do. But I repeat that word "feels" with emphasis, because she is dealing with large orders—foreign aid, highways, NATO, and guided missiles. The real point at issue, as I see it, is not how we feel; it's the more soul-searching challenge of what we know, and if knowing, what we can do about it.

Let's start in again at the beginning and try to think the letter through aloud.

The writer would have us vote "no" on proposals which involve the spending of more money. Assuredly it will be a happy day when we privately or publicly can have what we want, and all we want, for nothing. More realistically it can be said that the cost of government to our people is pretty faithfully reflected by the demands of the people.

I am reasonably certain the writer would not choose to deny herself or her neighbors the protection of a policeman, a fireman, or a building inspector. They are but a few of the necessary public servants whose tools and wages must be provided through the collection of local taxes.

Our writer, it may be assumed, would not ask Indiana schoolteachers to go payless, nor would she leave streets and roads to become impassable, our penal and benevolent institutions to rot away. Their maintenance and improvement represent but a part of the day-to-day functions of State government.

Finally, I am prone to believe that the writer, despite an understandable desire to retain more of her pay, would not subscribe to the proposition that we substantially cut down our Army, Navy, and Air Force. Yet the implementing of these and all they entail by way of national security accounts for the spending of 70 cents of every dollar collected in Federal taxes.

Our correspondent, to be fair, has in mind proposals of new spending, including those she enumerated, so let us strive to take an unbiased view of them.

There shall be no foreign aid, none at all. A few days ago I voted against foreign aid, as did many of my House colleagues, both Democratic and Republican. But I voted, as did most others, in protest to the amount and direction of foreign aid, not to its existence. I could never vote against every dollar of United States foreign aid so long as there remains loose in this world a conspiracy to destroy the very freedoms for which you men fought. And whatever the Russian threat to the future of this country and its principles, I could not in good conscience join those who contend that the way for us to deal with the rest of the world is to withdraw from it. Our withdrawal—unless I misread the doctrines of international communism—would set free in many parts of the earth such a frankenstein of terror, treason, and murder as to wipe out the last trace of mankind's yearning for liberty, decency, and justice.

The letter suggests a passive solution of our highway problems. Just let them multiply. Make all land-bound vehicles travel more slowly; take it easy and our existing roads will suffice. Speed, we must admit, is often a killer, but speed in the movement of food to hungry cities, steel to waiting factories, and to most of us a thousand and one necessities of present-day living—for them, speed can be essential. Our error, it seems more likely, has been that of producing and affording more cars than can be safely accommodated on public thoroughfares, and the remedy for more cars and more trucks is surely more roads. We can debate the number of roads, the type of roads, and the cost of the use of them, but we can scarcely hope to outlaw the manufacture of motor-driven vehicles and put our people back into the safer transportation age of the horse and buggy.

The letter, you will recall, urged sensible spending on arms, commonsense investment in our military might. I certainly am for that, and so are you. There is one hitch. Who, even among the expert, can tell us what constitutes sensible spending for guns, ships, bombers, and rockets? I know of no single authority, and because he, too, cannot be sure of the answer, the President of the United States is a modest and sometimes worried Commander in Chief. Sensible spending by all means, but I can tell the lady in behalf of all officials in Washington: If ahead of us are unbroken years of peace, then we are wasting tax moneys; if war in all its atomic fury should come tomorrow, then the few who survive in this vast land can vouch that we spent too little.

The writer would have Congress assume the duties of NATO. I believe Congress has only the constitutional authority to help govern the American people. It can't legislate for the British, the French, the Scandinavians, or the West Germans. NATO, of course, as some judge the United Nations, may be futile, a waste of our time and substance. Here again, however, I am sure that all in Congress, commended by the President, would vote yet tonight to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, if only we could be assured on two counts:

One, that Russia has no ambitions to rule any but the Russian people, and two, that a Russian pledge can be honored under any circumstances. You may be sure I am not here to preach on communism, but I pray we may all be spared from the day on which those responsible for America's survival are charmed into inertia by the sweetness of the Soviet smile.

The letter's last question deserves an answer: Can't we increase the personal exemptions of taxpayers? Why not? If Congress so votes, it is done. The President might veto such a measure, but even then if taxpayers insist, Congress will oblige. But into the bargain must go some other considerations: An unbalanced budget, deficit spending, the hiking of other taxes, or further increases in the public debt. A personal tax exemption increase of $100 means a Treasury loss of some $2 billion. Vote-seeking candidates may make it sound simple and justified, but those who take their responsibilities more seriously know that tax cutting now is the sure path to more headaches tomorrow, headaches that would multiply for all taxpayers if the present high level of prosperity should slip.

Let us, to conclude with the letter, be honest in advising the writer that she is not a contrary female. It is more pleasant to regard her for what she surely is, a good and worthwhile citizen. She has expressed her opinions and if they should crystalize into the conviction of many citizens, then our Government is such that her wishes will prevail. Whatever faults beset Washington, indifference to the will of the American voter is not one of them.

One week ago yesterday, as many of you know, veterans' legislation began to loom large in the closing days of the 84th Congress. While a few veterans' benefit bills had been passed into law earlier, and attention was divided among many others, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs took unprecedented action. It voted out H. R. 7886, and the significance of the omnibus bill is becoming apparent. Its fate in Washington is left to your conjecture.

In its main provisions, H. R. 7886, now awaiting the disposition of the House Committee on Rules, calls for the following:

1. The American Legion's plan for $105 in monthly pension to all needy veterans at the age of 65.

2. The disabled American veterans' plan to increase payments for service-connected disabilities by 10 to 15 percent.

3. An increase in Spanish War widows' pensions to $75 a month.

4. An increase in the basic pension rate for widows of both World Wars and of Korea to $75 a month.

5. A Veterans of Foreign Wars proposal for a 20-percent pension premium for those who served overseas.

6. An amendment to give World War II and Korea widows the more liberal compensation now provided widows of World War I veterans.

7. An increase in veterans' burial allowance from $150 to $200.

The estimated first-year cost of the legislation would be $1,400,000,000. In succeeding years, it would rise rapidly.

The proposal, as pending, is subject now to public debate. I trust that you, both as veterans and taxpayers, will make your voice heard in the controversy at hand.

Before concluding, I wish to offer this assurance to veterans and their loved ones: During my time in Congress, it has become unmistakably clear to me that the American people mean to stand by those who have defended them in time of war. They are as one in their belief that the survivors of those lost in battle, as well as those who are themselves disabled in service, should be generously provided for; that those who leave the security of home and livelihood to answer the call of duty shall be afforded every opportunity to readjust to civilian life, retain their job rights and seniority, and receive material assistance in obtaining for themselves and their dependents an education, a business, or a home. They want no man or woman who marched under the colors to be left in his or her declining years destitute, demoralized, discarded. They are not merely prepared to pay their part of the terrible cost of war when it is upon us, but through the years that follow, they want the Nation's defenders to share and share fully in the Nation's progress and prosperity. Their lasting gratitude to those who sacrifice most is the finest guaranty of our future—a guaranty that to Americans young and old, their country, and its flag are worth fighting for.

Thank you.