Administration late last fall, due to be completed in March 1961. However, in order to provide for this increase, it was necessary to convert part of the domiciliary space to hospital use—transferring some domiciliary members to the VA domiciliary at Thomasville, Ga.

An additional increase of 350 was authorized by the President, scheduled for completion in March 1965. Requirements and preliminary plans for a 500-bed hospital are scheduled for June of this year; construction, December 1962.

Veterans' organizations in my district have called to my attention, and the facts show, that by the time these new beds are available for occupancy, an equally acute need problem will exist because of the interim influx of veterans. The present bed capacity enlargement program will only take care of present needs. The accumulated needs over the next 4 years call for advanced planning now, in order to dovetail additional new construction into the program so we do not end up with as serious a problem, even after this facility is completed, as we have today because of the veteran population explosion.

My bill also provides for a geriatrics and gerontology center. This, of course, is the logical location for such a center. The Veterans' Administration has no such facility today, nor does the Public Health Service have any specific and exhaustive program concerning medical problems of the aging. This is obviously becoming a more acute problem, not only nationwide, but relative to veterans specifically, in that they are swiftly joining the senior citizen ranks, and more will obviously fall into this category in the future. This naturally follows the VA program to care for such veterans, and, of course, valuable research findings should be made available not only to the veteran, but also for the benefit of all senior citizens.

There must be a speedup in the program to supply the much needed additions to VA hospitals in the State of Florida, and I strongly urge that the House give serious consideration to the enactment of my bill.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rabbi Max M. Landman, D.D., Temple Beth El, West Palm Beach, Fla., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, Creator and destiny of all flesh, from the depth of my heart I thank Thee and bless Thee for the spiritual honor accorded to me to stand in this citadel of justice to invoke Thy blessing upon this healthy, strong, intelligent body, called the U.S. Senate.

Through Thy will, O Lord, we have noble and loyal men and women representing the welfare of our great country. These leaders are the watchmen over the precious and priceless gift we possess, the Constitution of the United States of America. Bless them, O God, at this time, when the world is sick at heart, when civilization lies dormant, when mankind is still groping in the darkness to find Thy light, which can illumine the path for all on this earth.

Bless the President of our great Republic; bless the Vice President and the members of the Cabinet. Give them wisdom equal to their physical strength, and courage equal to their responsibilities, so that they, too, will close their link of leadership in this great insoluble chain of liberty, justice, and freedom. May they lead us and all men to live a life as it was ordained by Thee from the time of the creation of man.

May we never permit our enemies from without and from within to destroy our faith and our democratic way of life. May our blessed country, America, continue to be the champion and the leader of all mankind toward true nobility and just peace. Bless our churches and synagogues; may they always tower above man's material life. May the human race be truly aware that there is one universal God, who created us all, so that Thy divine light will flood the world with true brotherhood, and the sound of the Liberty Bell shall echo to the four corners of the earth, calling all men to walk side by side to the mountain of the Lord, and there build the temple of love, of faith, and of true peace.

All this we ask in Thy holy name, and in the name of our children's children, and those not yet born, who will call us a blessing, too, for laboring in unity and for our sacrifices in behalf of Thee and Thy beautiful world. Then we shall joyfully chant aloud, "Hallelujah, praised be the Lord." Yehi Sheim Adonoy Mevorach Leolom Voed. Blessed be Thy name from this time forth and forevermore. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Monday, January 23, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) that the two Houses assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 30, 1961, at 12:30 postmeridian, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

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

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution for which I request immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 30, 1961, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request for the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) was considered and agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, let me state that I have been informed that the Government workers are being let off their jobs 4 hours early today; it is anticipated there will be a considerable snowfall this afternoon and this evening. I express the hope that the Members of the Senate will keep that in mind, so that we can at least get as considerate treatment as the other Government workers, and have a chance to reach home at a reasonable hour.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate act today on the nominations of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, whose nominations were reported unanimously yesterday by the Banking and Currency Committee. The members are as follows:

Hon. Walter W. Heller, of Minnesota, Chairman.

Hon. Kermit Gordon, of Massachusetts.

Hon. James Tobin, of Connecticut.

I also ask unanimous consent that the Senate act on the nomination of Hon. George Docking, of Kansas, to be a member of the Export-Import Bank. His nomination was also reported unanimously today by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Walter W. Heller, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers;

Kermit Gordon, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers;

James Tobin, of Connecticut, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers; and

George Docking, of Kansas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Murat W. Williams, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to El Salvador.

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance:

Henry H. Fowler, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury;

Robert V. Roosa, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs;

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of California, to be Treasurer of the United States; and

John S. Gleason, Jr., of Illinois, to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

George W. Ball, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs;

Roger W. Jones, of Connecticut, to be Deputy Under Secretary of State; and

G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

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

James K. Carr, of California, to be Under Secretary of the Interior;

Kenneth Holum, of South Dakota, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior;

John A. Carver, Jr., of Idaho, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior; and

Frank Barry, of Arizona, to be Solicitor for the Department of the Interior.

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

William Willard Wirtz, of Illinois, to be Under Secretary of Labor;

Jerry R. Holleman, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor;

Mrs. Esther Peterson, of Virginia, to be Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; and

Clyde O. Brindley, and sundry other persons, for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service.

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

Edward Gudeman, of Illinois, to be Under Secretary of Commerce;

K. William Jeffers and Donald W. Moncevicz, for permanent appointment to the grade of lieutenants (junior grade) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey;

Donald L. Campbell, to be lieutenant commander in the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and

Kenneth A. MacDonald, and sundry other persons, for permanent appointments in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider these nominations, and that they be considered en bloc.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, let me ask at what stage the morning hour will be held?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Immediately after this.

Mr. President, I understand there is no opposition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the nominations of Walter W. Heller, of Minnesota, to be Chairman and member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; the nominations of Kermit Gordon, of Massachusetts, and James Tobin, of Connecticut, to be members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; and the nomination of George Docking, of Kansas, to be a member of the Export-Import Bank.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MANSFIELD, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to print as a Senate document a compilation of studies of U.S. foreign policy;

S. Res. 22. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to employ a temporary additional clerical assistant;

S. Res. 40. Resolution to provide assistance to Members of the Senate in connection with interparliamentary activities and reception of foreign officials (Rept. No. 7);

S. Res. 41. Resolution to authorize a continuing study of U.S. foreign policy (Rept. No. 8);

S. Res. 45. Resolution to investigate matters relating to aeronautical and space activities of Federal departments and agencies (Rept. No. 9);

S. Res. 47. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate certain matters within its jurisdiction (Rept. No. 10);

S. Res. 48. Resolution to investigate juvenile delinquency (Rept. No. 11);

S. Res. 49. Resolution to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act (Rept. No. 12);

S. Res. 51. Resolution to study administrative practice and procedure (Rept. No. 13).

S. Res. 52. Resolution to investigate antitrust and monopoly laws of the United States (Rept. No. 14);

S. Res. 53. Resolution to investigate matters pertaining to constitutional rights (Rept. No. 15);

S. Res. 54. Resolution authorizing a study of matters pertaining to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States (Rept. No. 16);

S. Res. 56. Resolution to study and examine the Federal judicial system (Rept. No. 17);

S. Res. 57. Resolution to investigate national penitentiaries (Rept. No. 18);

S. Res. 58. Resolution to study matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization (Rept. No. 19);

S. Res. 59. Resolution to study amendments to the Constitution of the United States (Rept. No. 20);

S. Res. 61. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate certain matters within its jurisdiction (Rept. No. 21); and

S. Res. 62. Resolution to investigate the problems of American small and independent business (Rept. No. 22).

By Mr. MANSFIELD, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment:

S. Res. 43. Resolution to authorize a study by Committee on Armed Services on various areas of national defense (Rept. No. 23);

S. Res. 50. Resolution to investigate problems connected with the flow of escapees and refugees (Rept. No. 24); and

S. Res. 55. Resolution to examine and review the administration of the Patent Office (Rept. No. 25).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, without amendment:

S. Res. 25. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate matters relating to public and private housing (Rept. No. 27); and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

S. Res. 26. Resolution to authorize a study of interagency coordination, economy, and efficiency; and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, with an amendment:

S. Res. 20. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Government Operations to make certain studies as to the efficiency and economy of the operations of the Government; and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, without amendment:

S. Res. 44. Resolution to investigate, and make expenditures in connection with, certain matters within its jurisdiction (Rept. No. 26); referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

MEMBERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. MANSFIELD, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 66) providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, which was placed on the Calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

Joint Committee on Printing: Mr. Hayden, of Arizona; Mr. Mansfield, of Montana; and Mr. Miller, of Iowa.

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: Mr. Mansfield, of Montana; Mr. Jordan, of North Carolina; Mr. Pell, of Rhode Island; Mr. Keating, of New York; and Mr. Miller, of Iowa.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE REPORT ENTITLED "FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT"

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 68) to print a committee report entitled "Financial Management in the Federal Government," which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee print entitled "Financial Management in the Federal Government," issued by the Committee on Government Operations during the Eighty-sixth Congress, second session, be printed as a Senate document, and that three thousand two hundred additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations.

INVESTIGATION OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 69) to investigate the efficiency and economy of operations of the Federal Government, which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized from February 1, 1961, through January 31, 1962, to make investigations into the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government including the possible existence of fraud, misfeasance, malfeasance, collusion, mismanagement, incompetence, corrupt or unethical practices, waste, extravagance, conflicts of interest, and the improper expenditure of Government funds, in transactions, contracts, and activities of the Government or of Government officials and employees and any and all such improper practices between Government personnel and corporations, individuals, companies, or persons affiliated therewith, doing business with the Government; and the compliance or noncompliance of such corporations, companies, or individuals or other entities with the rules, regulations, and laws governing the various governmental agencies and its relationships with the public: *Provided*, That in carrying out the duties herein set forth, the inquiries of this committee shall not be deemed limited to the records, functions, and operations of the particular branch of the Government under inquiry, and may extend to the records and activities of persons, corporations, or other entities dealing with or affecting that particular branch of the Government, and that:

SEC. 2. The Committee on Government Operations or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof be further authorized from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, to conduct an investigation and study of the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been engaged in in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations of employees or employers, to the detriment of interests of the public, employers, or employees, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect such interests against the occurrence of such practices or activities. Nothing contained in this resolution shall affect or impair the exercise by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of any power, or the discharge by such committee of any duty, conferred or imposed upon it by the Standing Rules of the Senate or by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Government Operations or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is further authorized and directed from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, to make a full and complete study and investigation of syndicated or organized crime which may operate in or otherwise utilize the facilities of interstate or international commerce in furtherance of any transactions which are in violation of the law of the United States or of the State in which the transactions occur, and, if so, the manner and extent to which, and the identity of the persons, firms, or corporations, or other entities by whom such utilization is being made, what facilities, devices, methods, techniques, and technicalities are being used or employed, and whether or not organized crime utilizes such interstate facilities or otherwise operates in interstate commerce for the development of corrupting influences in violation of the law of the United States or the laws of any State, and further, to study and investigate the manner in which and the extent to which persons engaged in organized criminal activities have infiltrated into lawful business enterprise; and to study the adequacy of Federal laws to prevent the operations of organized crime in interstate or international commerce; and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect the public against the occurrences of such practices or activities.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Government Operations or any of its duly authorized subcommittees shall report to the Senate by January 31, 1962, and shall, if deemed appropriate, include in its report specific legislative recommendations.

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized, as it deems necessary and appropriate, to (1) make such expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate; (2) hold such hearings; (3) sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjournment periods of the Senate; (4) require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents; (5) administer such oaths; (6) take such testimony, either orally or by deposition; (7) employ on a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (8) with the prior consent of the executive department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, employ on a reimbursable basis such executive branch personnel as it seems advisable; and further, with the consent of other committees or subcommittees to work in conjunction with and utilize their staffs, as it shall be deemed necessary and appropriate in the judgment of the chairman of the committee: *Provided further*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment and the person selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than $1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee.

SEC. 6. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $390,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANTS FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 70) authorizing the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ temporarily an additional assistant chief clerk and additional staff and clerical personnel, which under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is authorized from February 1, 1961, through January 31, 1962, to employ one additional assistant chief clerk, six additional professional staff members, and eight additional clerical assistants to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with section 202(e), as amended, of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and the provisions of Public Law 4, Eightieth Congress, approved February 19, 1947, as amended.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED "ORGANIZING FOR NATIONAL SECURITY—SELECTED MATERIALS"

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 71) to print additional copies of a committee print entitled "Organizing for National Security—Selected Materials," which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations two thousand additional copies of the committee print entitled "Organizing for National Security—Selected Materials", issued by that committee during the Eighty-sixth Congress, second session.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE REPORT NO. 1096, 86TH CONGRESS, ENTITLED "NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY IN COMMUNIST CHINA"

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 72) to print additional copies of Senate Report No. 1096, 86th Congress, entitled "National Policy Machinery in Communist China," which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations two thousand additional copies of Senate Report Numbered 1096, Eighty-sixth Congress, second session, entitled "National Policy Machinery in Communist China".

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PART 1 OF HEARINGS ENTITLED "ORGANIZING FOR NATIONAL SECURITY"

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 73) to print

additional copies of part 1 of the hearings entitled "Organizing for National Security," which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations two thousand five hundred additional copies of part 1 of the hearings entitled "Organizing for National Security" which were held by that committee during the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN MATTERS BY COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 74) authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate certain matters within its jurisdiction which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to—

(1) interstate commerce generally;
(2) foreign commerce generally;
(3) maritime matters;
(4) interoceanic canals;
(5) transportation policy;
(6) domestic surface transportation, including pipelines;
(7) communications, including a complete review of national and international telecommunications and the use of communications satellites;
(8) Federal power matters;
(9) civil aeronautics;
(10) fisheries and wildlife;
(11) marine sciences; and
(12) Weather Bureau operations and planning, including the use of weather satellites.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ, upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided,* That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than $1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed $315,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

INVESTIGATION OF MATTERS PERTAINING TO GOVERNMENT CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS, AND CELEBRATIONS

Mr. DODD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 75) to investigate matters pertaining to Government charters, holidays, and celebrations, which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to consider all matters pertaining to Federal charters, holidays, and celebrations.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed $7,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WILEY (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. KEATING):

S. 583. A bill to eliminate the date of termination of the provisions of law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 584. A bill for the relief of Po Part Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

S. 585. A bill to authorize Federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S. 586. A bill to amend title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 587. A bill amending the Internal Revenue Code relating to trade or business expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 588. A bill to amend the act of May 29, 1930, in order to increase the authorization for funds for the extension of certain projects from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. METCALF:

S. 589. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Borsa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUSKIE:

S. 590. A bill for the relief of Osvaldo Riva Coolidge;

S. 591. A bill for the relief of William L. Berryman; and

S. 592. A bill for the relief of Nishan Der Simonian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF (for himself and Mr. MANSFIELD):

S. 593. A bill for the relief of Hans Christian Gunnar Mikkelsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself and Mr. BARTLETT):

S. 594. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Crater-Long Lake division of the Snettisham project, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 595. A bill to provide the withdrawal and reservation for the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy of certain public lands of the United States at Luke-Williams Air Force Range, Yuma, Ariz., for defense purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 596. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to eliminate the 6-percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. DODD:

S. 597. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Esteves Miranda;

S. 598. A bill for the relief of Luka Pecarina;

S. 599. A bill for the relief of George Michael Barakos; and

S. 600. A bill for the relief of Jesus Miguez Miguez and Camilo Sotelino Miguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH):

S. 601. A bill to provide for the designation of that portion of U.S. Highway No. 19 which is located in the State of West Virginia as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 602. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow an additional income tax exemption for an individual who is a full-time student at an institution of higher education; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

S. 603. A bill to supplement and revise the laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. LONG of Missouri (for himself, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLARK, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PROXMIRE, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine):

S. 604. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 605. A bill to amend and extend existing laws dealing with urban renewal and redevelopment projects, and to encourage participation by the States in slum clearance and prevention; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

By Mr. BUSH (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 606. A bill to provide for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. HRUSKA (for Mr. CURTIS):

S. 607. A bill to amend the act of May 18, 1956, in order to provide for payment for rights-of-way used for the Ainsworth unit, Missouri River Basin project, being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

S. 608. A bill to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide limited financial assistance with respect to certain communities the orderly redevelopment of which is threatened by projected highway construction; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 609. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. FONG, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CANNON, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. KEATING):

S. 610. A bill to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel within the Department of Commerce and a Travel Advisory Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 611. A bill to provide for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 612. A bill to grant certain oil and gas lessees a preference lease right upon revocation of Public Land Order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. HRUSKA (for Mr. CURTIS):

S. 613. A bill to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota:

S. 614. A bill to authorize the use of surplus grain by the States for emergency use in the feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife, and for other purposes; and

S. 615. A bill to preserve farm wheat acreage history for the year 1961 through 1965 without regard to whether any wheat is planted; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 616. A bill to provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who, subsequent to World War II, lost their lives in the armed services of the United States during peacetime; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 617. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 618. A bill to provide for certain payments to the cities of Bismarck and Mandan, N. Dak., in order to compensate such cities for the construction of sewage treatment works made necessary by the construction of Federal dams and reservoirs on the Missouri River; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 619. A bill for the relief of Mr. Srecko Kustera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. SCOTT):

S. 620. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide certain benefits for members of the Armed Forces wounded in disturbances other than a state of war; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 621. A bill for the relief of Frank Kramaro and Katica Marinovich Kramaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 622. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to authorize for teachers in private nonprofit schools certain benefits under the provisions of titles II, V, and VI of such act provided for teachers in public schools; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 623. A bill to establish a U.S. Department of Science and to prescribe the functions thereof; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 624. A bill for the relief of Claude S. Reeder and Reeder Motor Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 625. A bill to provide for publication of a United States Treaty Code Annotated; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the first and last above-mentioned bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mrs. NEUBERGER and Mr. YARBOROUGH):

S. 626. A bill to equalize the pay of retired members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 627. A bill to amend the Federal Highway Act of 1960 in order to increase the authorization for forest development roads and trails; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. 628. A bill to authorize the partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted Indian lands in South Dakota, to provide for an interim trust patent, and for other purposes;

S. 629. A bill providing that hereafter no individual of less than one-quarter degree of Indian blood shall be entitled to any rights, privileges, or benefits granted to Indians by any treaty, agreement, Executive order, or act of Congress, and for other purposes; and

S. 630. A bill to place in trust status certain lands on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation in South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 631. A bill for the relief of Elwood Brunken; and

S. 632. A bill for the relief of Mayama Rieko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 633. A bill to provide for the crediting for retirement purposes of certain service performed by John R. Richardson; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 634. A bill to provide a 30-percent credit against the Federal individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 635. A bill to establish a program of scholarship aid to students in higher education; and

S. 636. A bill to provide for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

S. 637. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress with respect to adjudicatory matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CURTIS):

S.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BRIDGES when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PROXMIRE:

S.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to interpret the application of the Code of Ethics for Government Service; to recommend modifications and improvements therein, as well as in criminal or other statutes relating to ethics; to investigate complaints of unethical conduct in Government service; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. PROXMIRE when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ROANOKE ISLAND MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mr. ERVIN (for himself and Mr. JORDAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9), which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Whereas the origin of this Nation was inspired by the timeless quest of man for a destiny commensurate with his potentialities; and

Whereas it was the grandeur of the Renaissance at high noon in England, immortalized by Shakespeare, Bacon, and Raleigh, which gave birth to the American dream; and

Whereas freedom sustained the vision and nourished the faith of those who dedicated themselves to England's greatness beyond the seas; and

Whereas this Nation began its trek across the centuries, founded upon the eternal principles of religious and political liberty, and derived its cultural heritage from a people imbued with the creative spirit of man; and

Whereas at Roanoke Island, N.C., in 1585, the first colonizing efforts of our Founding Fathers crystallized into prophetic achievement and made this spot the spiritual birthplace of the United States; and

Whereas it is appropriate that a nation should mark with honor the cradle of its nativity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a Commission of five persons, to be known as the Roanoke Island Memorial Commission, whose duty it shall be to formulate a proposal which will enable this country to commemorate in a fitting manner the episode of its spiritual birth.

SEC. 2. That the Roanoke Island Memorial Commission be invited especially to study in what manner the religious, political, cultural, social, and economic life of Tudor England, which initiated the drama of English colonization on American soil, can be portrayed in its true historical significance and natal splendor for the instruction and inspiration of generations to come.

SEC. 3. That the Roanoke Island Memorial Commission be asked to report its findings and recommendations to the Congress of the United States in order that this body may take appropriate action to establish at Roanoke Islands a memorial worthy of the enduring importance of this event, which led to the founding of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS

OPPOSITION TO RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINESE REGIME

Mr. COTTON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 67); which, by unanimous consent, was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States should not recognize the Communist Chinese regime as the Government of China and should oppose the seating of its representatives in the United Nations.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS

Mr. HARTKE (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 76), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HARTKE, which appears under a separate heading.)

JURISDICTION BY COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION OVER ANY PROPOSED CODE OF ETHICS APPLICABLE TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS, OR EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 77) conferring upon the Committee on Rules and Administration jurisdiction over any proposed code of ethics applicable to Members, officers, or employees of the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. JAVITS, which appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF RULE XII, RELATIVE TO EXCUSING A SENATOR FROM VOTING IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 78) to amend rule XII, relative to excusing a Senator from voting in cases involving conflict of interest, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. JAVITS, which appears under a separate heading.)

NONQUOTA IMMIGRANT VISAS FOR CERTAIN ALIEN ORPHANS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce on my behalf and on behalf of Senator JAVITS and Senator KEATING, for appropriate reference, a bill to eliminate the termination date of the law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans.

There are many American couples, childless or with children of their own, who are eager to care for deserted children and can provide them with good homes, but find it difficult to obtain such children in this country. Among the happiest letters I have received are those from American citizens who became the adopting parents of children brought from other countries.

Within the past 10 years, more than 10,000 children have been admitted to this country to join American families. Experience has shown that orphans admitted under such special legislation have successfully adjusted to American family life.

The present law exempting such children from the immigration quotas expires on June 30. The purpose of the bill I am introducing is to provide permanent authority for nonquota immigrant visas for such children.

This bill strengthens the provisions of the law and extends to children adopted abroad safeguards similar to those which now exist for children adopted in this country. Such provisions should eliminate any abuses which may have existed in the past.

Under this bill any American couple wishing to secure a visa for a child adopted abroad would have to give assurances satisfactory to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that the child will be well and properly cared for in a suitable home.

Also, under this law, a nonquota visa may not be issued to admit children for adoption unless assurances have been given that the preadoption requirements, if any, of the State in which the child is to live, have been met.

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

The bill (S. 583) to eliminate the date of termination of the provisions of law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WILEY (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JAVITS subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly in regard to proposed legislation introduced today by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], of which I am a cosponsor, to make permanent the admission of alien orphans into the United States.

Mr. President, much unnecessary hardship, delay, grief and frustration has accompanied the process of admission of alien orphans adopted by American families.

One of the important humanitarian activities that were designed to alleviate some of the miseries of the second World War, the alien orphans program, which has been continuing on a temporary basis, should now be made permanent under the legislation just introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and myself.

The alien orphans program was begun as part of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and has been extended by the act of July 1953, the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, Public Law 85–316, Public Law 85–253 and Public Law 86–648. It has enriched the lives of thousands of childless American couples and brought happiness and a chance for productive growth as Americans to the homeless waifs they have adopted.

This bill establishes safeguards against such abuses as have developed in the course of the program, eliminates the threat of commercialism in proxy adoptions, and sets standards for children adopted abroad equal to those which prevail here.

Authority to accept assurances that the child will find a suitable home with parents who have qualified under preadoption requirements is placed with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This will have the effect of eliminating the undesirable practices under previous legislation and meets the needs and requirements of all interested parties. By the adoption of this legislation, the program can become as it should a permanent part of our law.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, it is with pleasure that I am cosponsoring

the bill introduced by my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin. This bill would eliminate the terminal date of June 30, 1961, from the provisions of law authorizing the issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to alien orphans and provide more effective safeguards that the children affected will be properly cared for in a suitable home.

It is my belief that such a measure exemplifies in the finest manner the charitable and humanitarian instincts of our Nation. At a time when there is considerable turmoil and friction among international powers, it is fitting that we should pause to consider the unfortunate children of the world who are in many instances the innocent victims of this struggle.

The present law provides for a termination of the alien orphan program on June 30, 1961. One of the changes we have set forth would extend the purposes of the program for an indefinite period.

Currently, whether the child is adopted in this country or a foreign state, the Attorney General is responsible for determining whether the child will be cared for properly. In the case of a child admitted to the United States prior to adoption, it is now up to the Attorney General to decide whether the child will be cared for properly.

Most of my colleagues, I am sure, will agree that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with its social welfare facilities, would be better qualified to pass upon this question than the Attorney General.

Under the bill we are today introducing, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would be charged with that responsibility. This provision would apply whether the child was adopted abroad or first brought to the United States and then adopted.

Through supervision by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, we can be assured that any unscrupulous forces bent upon the exploitation of these children will be eliminated. The proposed legislation will unquestionably resolve the difficulties encountered in some instances with the present alien orphan program. If necessary, I believe that Federal criminal sanctions should be applied against any unethical international "baby brokers."

It is well known that there is nothing more pleasing to the heart than the warmth provided by the smile of a child. Through this proposal, it is hoped that many American couples will realize that joy and that many broken-hearted children will smile again.

Mr. President, I urge that affirmative and expeditious action be taken with respect to this proposal so that the awaiting beneficiaries may continue to be united with their adoptive parents in the United States.

LOANS AND GRANTS TO COLLEGES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ACADEMIC FACILITIES

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing loans and grants to colleges and universities for the construction of academic facilities. Cosponsoring this bill with me is the Senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the longtime Senate advocate of the enactment of this much needed measure.

Senators will recall that for some years we have had a program of providing Government loans to colleges for the construction of student housing. This has been an outstandingly successful program, which long ago should have been extended to loans and grants for the academic facilities themselves, where the students actually need to go to get the education. The logic of this extension of building aid to the colleges is irresistible; but I shall not retrace the unhappy history of this provision in the housing bills of the last Congress.

No more eloquent statement of the need for this legislation can be found than a statement made last year by the Honorable Arthur S. Flemming, then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to the Senate Education Subcommittee. He stated:

> The colleges and universities of the Nation face a major crisis. I am convinced that, unless Congress acts—and acts in this session—to help these institutions, their ability to serve national needs will be seriously impaired.
>
> Let me be specific. The Nation's institutions of higher education must spend $9 billion between now and 1965 to expand their physical plant. That figure is equivalent to the entire increase in property value of institutions of higher education since 1929. There is encouraging growth of support for this purpose from non-Federal sources.
>
> It would be unrealistic, however, on the basis of actual experience and forecasts of future performance, to conclude that the colleges and universities can, without robbing Peter to pay Paul, meet more than $6 billion of that need.
>
> Thus unless the Congress acts, we will be confronted with a gap of almost $3 billion. A gap of these dimensions is the equivalent of the facilities required to accommodate half a million college students.
>
> The need for physical facilities is, to be sure, only one dimension of the total needs facing higher education, but failure to provide these facilities will seriously undermine the quality of instruction. Furthermore, if colleges and universities find it necessary to use a disproportionate amount of their resources for facilities, it is going to be impossible for them to develop a salary structure that will enable them to attract and retain A-1 teachers.
>
> It is imperative that we act now. Reliable enrollment projections warn us of the need to have vastly expanded facilities ready for occupancy in the fall of 1964. By that time, there will be approximately 1 million more students in our higher education programs than was the case in the fall of 1959. Assistance authorized in this session of Congress would begin to flow to institutions by early 1961, allowing less than 3 years for the inception, development, and completion of the needed educational facilities. We are already behind schedule. Certainly, delay beyond this point constitutes a risk that cannot be justified in an area of such critical importance. Action is needed; just as importantly, it is needed now.

Those are the words of a distinguished Republican familiar with the problem. Further evidence of the need for this legislation can be found in this recommendation which the Education Task Force, under Dr. Frederick Hovde, President of Purdue University, submitted early this month to President Kennedy.

> 1. Grant and loan program for academic facilities.
>
> Although college and university enrollments are now at an alltime high, the period of greatest increase in enrollments is immediately ahead. In order to give urgently needed aid to colleges and universities (including junior coleges) to accommodate a million new students in the next 5 years Congress should be urged to enact legislation providing for a combined program of loans and grants of at least $500 million for the first year, of which $350 million (70 percent) should be for matching grants and $150 million (30 percent) should be for loans on the same basis as the college housing loan program. In succeeding years this program will require increasing sums annually to meet the evolving needs. Grants should be available only for construction which will accommodate increased numbers of students.

The bill I now introduce carries out this recommendation, by providing for loans or grants to colleges and universities which need buildings in order to provide higher education for the greatly increased number of young people seeking it. This bill is the same as S. 3776 of the 86th Congress, which I cosponsored with Senator CLARK, and is the proposal approved by the distinguished members of the Committee on Relationship with the Federal Government of the American Council on Education. This bill reflects findings of the educators themselves, and provides a system which they feel fair both to the Government and to the institutions of higher education. It is contemplated that the amounts authorized and appropriated under the bill will be at the level recommended by the Hovde task force, although the actual needs are so much greater that the amounts may be increased by the committees concerned upon more detailed examination of the problem.

The most recent study of these needs was released on January 19 by the Office of Education. Their careful survey indicates that over the next decade there will be a $2.5 billion gap in the needed support for physical facilities, as college enrollments increase from 3.4 million to 6 million students. This present bill is but a step toward fulfilling our American goal of a higher education for every youth who can benefit thereby.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 585) to authorize Federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself and Mr. CLARK), 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 by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "College Classroom Assistance Act of 1961."

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ACADEMIC FACILITIES

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Office of Education a National Advisory Council on Academic Facilities, consisting of the Commissioner of Education, who shall be Chairman, the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, or an official of the agency designated by him, who shall be an ex officio member, and twelve members appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare without regard to the civil service laws. Three of the appointed members shall be selected from the general public and nine shall be selected from among serving or retired educational administrators. In selecting persons for appointment to the Council, consideration shall be given to such factors, among others, as—

(1) familiarity with the nature and extent of the national need for increased educational facilities;

(2) experience in the planning, construction, financing and administration of institutions of higher education; and

(3) knowledge of the policies and problems of the various types of institutions.

(b) The Council shall—

(1) advise and assist the Commissioner in the preparation of such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and with respect to matters of policy arising in the administration of this Act; and

(2) consider all applications for loans and grants under this Act and make to the Commissioner such recommendations as it deems advisable with respect to (A) the approval of such applications, and (B) the amount which should be loaned or granted to each applicant whose applications should, in its opinion, be approved.

(c) Appointed members of the Council, while attending conferences or meetings of the Council or while otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary but not exceeding $50 per diem, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b–2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE LOANS

SEC. 3. (a) The Commissioner may, after consultation with the Council, make a loan to an educational institution for—

(1) the construction of new structures suitable for use as classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and related facilities (including initial equipment, machinery, and utilities) necessary or appropriate for the instruction of students or the administration of the institution; and

(2) the rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of existing structures for the uses described above if such structures are otherwise inadequate for such uses.

(b) No institution shall be eligible for a loan under this section in respect of any structure for which a grant has been approved under section 6 of this Act.

(c) No loan under this section shall be made unless—

(1) the educational institution shows that it is unable to secure the necessary funds from other sources upon terms and conditions equally as favorable as the terms and conditions applicable to loans hereunder; and

(2) the Commissioner finds that the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement involved will be undertaken in an economical manner, and that it will not be of elaborate or extravagant design or materials;

(d) A loan under this section—

(1) may be in an amount not exceeding the cost of constructing, rehabilitating, altering, converting, or improving the structures involved (including related facilities), and the cost of acquiring any land necessary thereto, as determined by the Commissioner;

(2) shall be secured in such manner and be repaid within such period, not exceeding fifty years, as may be determined by the Commissioner; and

(3) shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Commissioner which shall be not more than the higher of (A) 2¾ per centum per annum, or (B) the total of one-quarter of 1 per centum per annum added to the rate of interest paid by the Commissioner on funds obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury as provided in section 4 of this Act.

LOAN FUNDS

SEC. 4. (a) To obtain funds for loans under this Act, the Commissioner may issue and have outstanding at any one time notes and obligations for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not to exceed $750,000,000.

(b) Notes or other obligations issued by the Commissioner under this section shall be in such forms and denominations, have such maturities, and be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or other obligations shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury which shall be not more than the higher of—

(1) 2½ per centum per annum; or

(2) the average annual interest rate on all interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt as computed at the end of the fiscal year next preceding the issuance by the Commissioner and adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any notes and other obligations of the Commissioner issued under this section and for such purpose is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under such Act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of such notes and other obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time sell any of the notes or other obligations acquired by him under this section. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such notes or other obligations shall be treated as public-debt transactions of the United States.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Commissioner such sums as may be necessary, together with loan principal and interest payments made by educational institutions assisted hereunder, for payments on notes or other obligations issued by the Commissioner under this section.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, such sums as may be necessary for making grants-in-aid to educational institutions for the purposes described in section 3(a) (1) and (2) of this Act; and any sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS

SEC. 6. (a) The Commissioner may, after consultation with the Council, make a grant to an educational institution for any of the purposes described in section 3(a) (1) and (2) of this Act, provided that no institution shall be eligible for a grant under this section in respect of any structure for which a loan has been approved under section 3 of this Act.

(b) A grant under this section may be made only if the application therefor is recommended by the Council and is approved by the Commissioner upon his determination that—

(1) the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that (A) for not less than ten years after completion of construction the facility will be used for the educational purposes for which it is to be constructed, (B) subject to subsection (c), sufficient funds will be available from sources other than the grant to meet the balance of the cost of constructing the facility, and (C), sufficient funds will be available, when construction is completed, for effective use of the facility for the educational purposes for which it is to be constructed; and

(2) the proposed construction will expand the applicant's teaching capacity, or is necessary to improve or maintain the quality of the applicant's educational program.

(3) the proposed construction represents an increase in the borrower's current rate of capital outlay.

(c) Within such aggregate monetary limit as the Commissioner may prescribe, after consultation with the Council, applications which (solely by reason of the inability of the applicants to give the assurance required by clause (B) of subsection (b)(1)) fail to meet the requirements for approval set forth in subsection (b) may be approved under condition that the applicants give the assurance required by such clause (B) within a reasonable time and upon such other reasonable terms and conditions as he may determine after consultation with the Council.

AMOUNT OF GRANT; PAYMENTS

SEC. 7. (a) The amount of any grant made under this section shall be that recommended by the Council or such lesser amount as the Commissioner may determine to be appropriate; except that in no event may such amount exceed 50 per centum of the necessary cost of constructing the approved facility, as determined by him.

(b) Upon approval of any application for a grant under this title, the Commissioner shall reserve, from any appropriation available therefor, the amount of such grant as determined under subsection (a), and shall pay such amount, in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments consistent with construction progress, as he may determine. Such payments shall be made through the disbursement facilities of the Department of the Treasury. The Commissioner's reservation of any amount under this section may be amended by him, either upon approval of an amendment of the application or upon revision of the estimated cost of construction of the facility.

(c) In determining the amount of any grant under this title, there shall be excluded from the cost of construction an amount equal to the sum of (1) the amount of any other Federal grant which the applicant has obtained, or is assured of obtaining, with respect to the construction which is to be financed in part by grants authorized under this title, and (2) the amount of any non-Federal funds required to be expended as a condition of such other Federal grant.

RECAPTURE OF PAYMENTS

SEC. 8. If, within ten years after completion of any construction for which funds have been paid under this title—

(a) the applicant or other owner of the facility shall cease to be a public or nonprofit institution, or

(b) the facility shall cease to be used for the educational purposes for which it was constructed, unless the Commissioner determines, in accordance with regulations, that

there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to do so,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of the facility the amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which such facility is situated) of the facility, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of construction of such facility.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 9. Any educational institution which, prior to the date of enactment of this Act, has contracted for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion or improvement of any structures for the uses described in section 3 may, in connection therewith, receive loans or grants, at its option, under this Act, but no such loans shall be made in connection with the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion or improvement of any such structure if the work thereon was commenced prior to the effective date of the appropriate section of this Act, or was completed prior to the filing of the necessary application under this Act.

SEC. 10. (a) In the performance of, and with respect to, the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this Act, the Commissioner, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, shall—

(1) prepare annually and submit a budget program as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended; and

(2) maintain an integral set of accounts which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial transactions as provided by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, and no other audit shall be required: *Provided,* That such financial transactions of the Commissioner as the making of loans and vouchers approved by the Commissioner in connection with such financial transactions shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government.

(b) Funds made available to the Commissioner pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be deposited in a checking account or accounts with the Treasurer of the United States. Receipts and assets obtained or held by the Commissioner in connection with the performance of his functions under this Act, and all funds available for carrying out the functions of the Commissioner under this Act (including appropriations therefor, which are hereby authorized) shall be available, in such amounts as may from year to year be authorized by the Congress, for the administrative expenses of the Commissioner in connection with the performance of such functions.

(c) In the performance of, and with respect to, the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this Act, the Commissioner, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, may—

(1) prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act;

(2) sue and be sued;

(3) foreclose on any property or commence any action to protect or enforce any right conferred upon him by any law, contract, or other agreement, and bid for and purchase at any foreclosure or any other sale any property in connection with which he has made a loan pursuant to this Act. In the event of any such acquisition, the Commissioner may, notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to the acquisition, handling or disposal of real property by the United States, complete, administer, remodel and convert, dispose of, lease and otherwise deal with, such property: *Provided,* That any such acquisition of real property shall not deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil or criminal jurisdiction in and over such property or impair the civil rights under the State or local laws of the inhabitants on such property;

(4) enter into agreements to pay annual sums in lieu of taxes to any State or local taxing authority with respect to any real property so acquired or owned;

(5) sell or exchange at public or private sale, or lease, real or personal property, and sell or exchange any securities or obligations, upon such terms as he may fix;

(6) obtain insurance against loss in connection with property and other assets held;

(7) subject to the specific limitations in this Act, consent to the modifications, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal or interest, security, or any other term of any contract or agreement to which he is a party or which has been transferred to him pursuant to this title; and

(8) include in any contract or instrument made pursuant to this Act such other covenants, conditions, or provisions as he may deem necessary to assure that the purposes of this Act will be achieved.

(d) Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any contract for services or supplies on account of any property acquired pursuant to this Act if the amount of such contract does not exceed $1,000.

SEC. 11. The Commissioner shall take such action as may be necessary to insure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on any project assisted under this Act—

(1) shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on the same type of work on similar construction in the immediate locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Act of March 3, 1931 (Davis-Bacon Act), as amended; and

(2) shall be employed not more than forty hours in any one week unless the employee receives wages for his employment in excess of the hours specified above at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed; but the Commissioner may waive the application of this subsection in cases or classes of cases where laborers or mechanics, not otherwise employed at any time in the construction of such project voluntarily donate their services without full compensation for the purpose of lowering the costs of construction and the Commissioner determines that any amounts saved thereby are fully credited to the educational institution undertaking the construction.

APPORTIONMENT

SEC. 12. Not more than 12½ per centum of the funds provided for in this Act in the form of loans, and not more than 12½ per centum of the funds provided for in the form of grants, shall be made available to educational institutions within any one State.

NONINTERFERENCE WITH ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 13. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as authorizing any department, agency, officer or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision or control over, or impose any requirement or condition with respect to, the program, personnel or administration of, any educational institution.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 14. For purposes of this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(b) The term "Commissioner" means the (United States) Commissioner of Education.

(c) The term "State" includes Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(d) The term "educational institution" means—

(1) any educational institution offering at least two years of college-grade courses, including any public educational institution, or any private educational institution no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and

(2) any agency, public authority, or other instrumentality of any State established for the purpose of providing or financing housing or other educational facilities for students or faculty of any public educational institution included in clause (1) of this definition.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, RELATING TO TRADE OR BUSINESS EXPENSES

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in response to widespread concern on the part of members of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, and in an endeavor to correct an inequity in the Internal Revenue Code, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide a realistic residence rule for business expense deductions of members of all our State legislatures.

The situation as it exists in Vermont—and I am sure it is one which exists among legislators in many States—is best described in the following letter I have received from the Vermont commissioner of taxes, Mr. Austin B. Noble. I ask that this letter be made a part of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

STATE OF VERMONT,
TAX DEPARTMENT,
December 12, 1960.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
U.S. Senator from Vermont,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: I have just been working on the problem of income tax deductions for State legislators, for expenses during legislative sessions. I note in IRC section 162 that Members of Congress are considered, for the purpose of deducting traveling expenses, to have a home in the district or State which they represent, but are limited in their deductible expenses in Washington to the sum of $3,000. I also understand that you have at least once before introduced a bill giving the same right to State legislators up to the amount of $2,000 per year. I am heartily in accord with this idea and hope that it may be reintroduced and passed in the next Congress.

As you know, our State legislators are paid $70 a week with traveling expenses from their home to Montpelier twice each session. This $70 per week, of course, does not exceed by much, if at all, the expenditures which many legislators must pay out in traveling to and from Montpelier each week and in paying hotel and meal costs while here. A great many of our legislators are retired persons which means that Montpelier becomes their principal place of business and they are not allowed to deduct their travel and meal and room expenses at all. Moreover, a large number of them are semi-retired, that is to say, they still maintain some business, professional or farming interest but have slowed down or perhaps formally retired from their regular job. It then becomes difficult, if not impossible, to draw fair lines of distinction between those members who have major business interests at home with Montpelier as a minor place of

business and, therefore, may deduct their Montpelier expenses, from those who have no other business so must consider Montpelier their major business during the session.

I feel that the basis of the problem is that a rule which may work well for business has been carried over to a group of people rendering a public service, sometimes at personal inconvenience and sacrifice, and who should all be allowed to deduct travel and living expenses while at the State capitol.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

AUSTIN B. NOBLE,
Commissioner of Taxes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the present law strikes particularly at persons who are in retirement, and directs a double blow at legislators who are receiving social security benefits.

If a legislator has no regular business, his service in the legislature is considered his principal business, and the State capital becomes his "home" for business expense deductions on his income tax.

If he is completely retired—under age 72—and is receiving social security benefits, the compensation which the State pays him as reimbursement for expenses causes his legal income to exceed the social security maximum earnings clause and his social security old age benefits for that year are withdrawn.

The result is that his legislative service costs him the amount of his withdrawn old age benefits and the income tax paid on the amounts intended to cover added living and travel costs.

My bill would correct this by placing the retired legislator on the same expense deduction basis as his colleagues who maintain business connections in their hometowns and, probably, can better afford the costs of public service.

Everything possible should be done to encourage our men and women who have served their home communities over many years to offer their services to their State legislatures, but they cannot do so if they are to be penalized as they are under the present law.

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

The bill (S. 587) amending the Internal Revenue Code relating to trade or business expenses, introduced by Mr. AIKEN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT ON THE SNETTISHAM PENINSULA, ALASKA

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I introduce, for myself and my colleague [Mr. BARTLETT], a bill which would authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to construct a hydroelectric power project on the Snettisham Peninsula of Alaska, near the capital city of Juneau.

The Snettisham area of Alaska, in the Tongass National Forest, rich in timber and minerals, represents one of numerous areas in the United States where valuable natural resources lie dormant and cannot make the contribution to the wealth of the Nation which would otherwise be possible if low-cost electric power were available to convert them into commodities needed to supply the world with needed goods.

Last September I conducted a series of hearings at Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, Alaska, for the purpose of exploring the needs of the State for low-cost electric power and resources available for supplying those needs. At each of these cities I was struck with the fantastic and continuing waste of human and natural resources which comes about through lack of necessary investment to utilize them.

At Fairbanks I heard extensive testimony about the rich potential value of constructing the Rampart Canyon Dam on the Yukon. Here there could be built the greatest hydroelectric project in the free world—a dam that would produce twice the power of Grand Coulee and more than all the hydroelectric power of TVA—at a cost of 2 mills per kilowatt-hour at the bus bar. Yet the city of Fairbanks is rapidly approaching a time in which there will be a critical shortage of power and, at present, the wholesale cost of power to consumers is more than 22 mills per kilowatt-hour.

If Rampart were constructed it would not only supply the needs of Fairbanks but could supply power for the entire railbelt area as well as provide the base for comprehensive industrial development of the entire State.

Anchorage, the major population center of the State, could be supplied power it badly needs from that which would be produced at Rampart. In the immediate future, pending construction of Rampart, Anchorage might be supplied with hydroelectric power from the Bradley Lake project on the Kenai Peninsula which is the subject of a favorable report from the district office of the Corps of Engineers but now awaits approval of the headquarters of the corps in Washington. Anchorage, like Fairbanks and Juneau, faces a serious shortage of power and is now saddled with power costs which are far too high and which are outrageously high when consideration is given to the bounteous supplies of hydroelectric power which could be made available.

The cities of Juneau and Douglas and the Gastineau Channel area present a striking example of conditions prevailing throughout the State where there is clear evidence of developing shortages of power, where the costs of power are higher than anywhere else in the United States—and where the resources for development of hydroelectric power represent one of the most valuable treasures of the Nation.

Near the Juneau-Douglas area where the Snettisham project would be located, are promising possibilities for development of the great timber resources of the Tongass National Forest by construction of a newsprint mill or for the processing of iron ore deposits in the area—but only if low cost power can be made available.

Aside from potential industrial needs for power in the greater Juneau area it is apparent that the normal growth of the community will require the availability of increasing supplies of power in the near future. The Federal Power Commission has estimated that needs of Juneau for additional electric power will rise by more than 30 million kilowatts by 1970 and by more than 60 million by 1980 above present requirements, which are approximately 30 million kilowatts. Depending, as it now does, for its principal source of power, on that produced by a defunct gold mine, Juneau must have not only larger supplies of power but a system of power supply adequately suited to its needs.

The Crater-Long Lakes division of the Snettisham project which this bill would authorize would provide the power Juneau needs at low cost and would be the essential ingredient for industrial development of great significance to the State. The project would provide for tapping the waters of Crater Lake and of Long Lake to be conveyed to a powerplant having an installed capacity of 48,000 kilowatts near the mouth of the Speel River, 28 miles southeast of Juneau. The plant would produce 292 million kilowatt-hours annually at a cost for firm energy of 6.1 mills per kilowatt-hour—a cost lower than that now paid for electric power at Juneau or elsewhere in Alaska. The cost of the project is estimated at $40 million, which would be fully repaid at 2½ percent interest within 50 years.

As President Kennedy remarked on the floor of the Senate on June 24, 1960:

> We must * * * move rapidly to insure the proper development of the new American Continent—the State of Alaska.

The construction of Snettisham will surely result in significant progress toward this goal. As the President further remarked on this occasion:

> This refusal to develop our natural resources—to provide the material base for tomorrow's America—has been justified in the name of economy. But the harsh fact of the matter is that these resource policies have been the most wasteful, extravagant, spendthrift programs since the great giveaways which followed the Civil War. We have recklessly dissipated the resources on which our strength depends. We have thrown away—heedless of our growing needs—opportunity after opportunity to insure that future generations of America will have the water, the power, the timber and the fertile land on which their prosperity will depend. We have failed to invest in America's future—and a future America will have to pay the high cost of our failures.
>
> We must, of course, rebuild the resource programs which are the proud heritage of Teddy Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt, and which have been neglected and ignored: forestry programs, power programs, reclamation programs, river-basin development, and all the rest. In this way we can begin to repair the damage which has already been done and start to restore our resources.

It should be noted that in this case, the outgoing Eisenhower administration approved the construction of this project upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior. Thus, bipartisan support of the measure I have introduced should be assured.

It should always be emphasized that a project such as this represents a sound investment—not an expenditure of Federal funds for which there is no benefit

received. The Snettisham project will pay for itself within a 50-year period. It will repay to the Federal Treasury, principal and interest, every cent that is appropriated for its construction. In effect, the money advanced is in the nature of a loan, not a grant, which in addition to repayment will develop other sources of taxable revenue for Nation and State.

It is my hope Congress will act speedily on this proposal and that the Snettisham project will soon become a reality.

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

The bill (S. 594) to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to construct a hydroelectric power project on the Snettisham Peninsula of Alaska, near the city of Juneau, introduced by Mr. GRUENING (on behalf of himself and Mr. BARTLETT), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN LANDS AT LUKE-WILLIAMS AIR FORCE RANGE, YUMA, ARIZ.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy of certain public lands of the United States at Luke-Williams Air Force Range, Yuma, Ariz., for defense purposes.

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

The bill (S. 595) to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy of certain public lands of the United States at Luke-Williams Air Force Range, Yuma, Ariz., for defense purposes, introduced by Mr. GOLDWATER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by the Department of the Air Force explaining the purpose of this proposed legislation be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1961.

Hon. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded a draft of legislation, "To provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy of certain public lands of the United States at Luke-Williams Air Force Range, Yuma, Ariz., for defense purposes."

This proposal is pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-337 and is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1961. The Bureau of the Budget has advised by letter dated December 23, 1960, that it has no objection to its submission to the Congress. The Department of the Air Force has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposal would withdraw and reserve certain lands described in the attached draft, located in Pima and Yuma Counties, Ariz., and would restrict the operation of the mineral leasing laws. An application for the withdrawal and reservation of the lands, comprising approximately 487,000 acres, from the public domain has been submitted to the Department of the Interior.

The lands involved are desert, covered by a sparse growth of sagebrush, cacti, and greasewood. There are no water resources other than a few small seep springs and waterholes.

These lands are an integral and necessary part of the Luke-Williams Air Force Range, which has been used as a gunnery range since 1942, and which, in its entirety, lies in Pima, Yuma, and Maricopa Counties, Ariz. It is planned that Luke and Williams Air Force Bases will continue to use it as such in the combat crew training of tactical fighter pilot students. The range is also used by the Department of the Navy in connection with the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Yuma, Ariz., and by the Arizona Air National Guard.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

As the land area involved is currently in use by the Departments of the Air Force and Navy, there will be no apparent increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

DUDLEY C. SHARP.

ELIMINATION OF 6-PERCENT DIFFERENTIAL FOR WEST COAST SHIPBUILDERS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill to repeal the 6-percent differential between east coast and west coast shipbuilders.

In 1936 there was included in the Merchant Marine Act passed that year a provision which gives Pacific coast shipbuilders a preference of 6 percent over their Atlantic coast counterparts in cases where they are bidding competitively for the construction of a ship when a construction-differential subsidy has been applied for under other provisions of the act and the ship is thereafter to be used in foreign trade from ports of the Pacific coast.

Section 502(d) of the Merchant Marine Act actually directs that where the Pacific coast shipbuilders' bid does not exceed the lowest responsible Atlantic coast bidder by more than 6 percent the Commission shall approve such Pacific coast bid.

This very favorable preference which the west coast shipyards presently enjoy, Mr. President, was granted in 1936 because at that time the shipbuilding industry on the coast was dormant and national defense considerations required reactivation of the industry. This is clearly revealed by the legislative history of the Merchant Marine Act itself. That history also reveals that at the time much of the material that goes into building a ship, such as steel, aluminum, and copper, among other things, was not available on the west coast and, therefore, had to be shipped from the industrial East at rates which were of necessity higher than those charged the east coast yards which were nearer the manufacturing plants. Thus, the conclusion was reached in 1936 that some incentive was necessary to carry out the national defense objective of reactivating Pacific coast shipbuilding. The incentive arrived at was the 6-percent preference which was considered necessary to equalize the overland freight rates.

Over the years, Mr. President, this provision has cost the Government many millions of dollars which it would not otherwise have had to spend. This expenditure may have been justified 25 years ago when there was practically no shipbuilding on the west coast and when an incentive was needed to build it up. It may have also been justified at that time because materials were not manufactured on the west coast in large quantities and, also, because transportation costs were based to a great extent on the Pittsburgh-plus basing point system regardless of destination.

But the preference is no longer necessary. The justification for it has been eliminated and the only function the 6-percent windfall has today is to put east coast, as well as the gulf coast and Great Lakes, yards at a competitive disadvantage—in addition, of course, to costing the Government more money than it would otherwise have to spend for construction-differential subsidy grants.

Let us compare for a moment the present situation with that which existed in 1936, exclusive of naval shipyards.

There was justifiable concern in 1936 with the low ebb to which shipbuilding had dipped on the coast. In that year there were only 3 yards with 12 ways. The east coast in the same year had 8 yards with 54 ways. In 1959, the west coast had grown to 7 yards with 29 ways—more than doubled. The east coast, on the other hand, in 1959 had 9 yards, but the number of ways had decreased to 49.

In 1936 activity in the Pacific coast yards was almost nil. In 1959, their 7 yards had 15 ships under contract, while the east's 9 yards had 18.

Notwithstanding that shipbuilding activity was at a standstill in 1936 on the west coast, they were able to expand sufficiently and rapidly enough to construct 44 percent of the World War II-built merchant tonnage.

Not only did they produce in quantity, but they were able to produce the famous Liberty ships at a cost which was lower than that of the yards on any other coast. The combined average cost of that type of ship during the war to all other yards was $1,853,000. It cost the west coast yards only $1,737,000. It cost shipyards in the southeast as much as $1,954,000.

The only point for reciting these statistics, Mr. President, is to show the Members of the Senate that there is a strong, active, and efficient shipbuilding industry on the west coast. There is no longer the need for a preference to the west coast. The objective and purpose upon which the preference was formulated has been achieved. The national defense shipbuilding capability of the west coast has already been tested and it passed with flying colors. Not only has its capability increased, but material costs have gone down.

There is not much doubt that in 1936 material cost more on the west coast, but that unfavorable situation no longer exists.

In 1936, there was no steel produced west of the Rockies. Today, over 9 percent of the ingot ton capacity of the United States is produced west of the Rockies—more than enough to satisfy shipbuilding requirements of the entire country.

In 1936, most of the component parts of a ship were built in the East. Today, the West produces nearly all materials necessary to shipbuilding; in fact, many of the east coast yards buy from west coast suppliers.

In any event, the cost to all yards for materials is today generally uniform regardless of where located since materials are, for the most part, sold f.o.b. shipyard.

One exception is lumber, which the east coast yards must buy from Oregon at a cost 28 percent higher than the west coast yards can get it for. Another exception is boilers made in the East and, thus, costing more in the West.

In 1936, when the Pittsburgh-plus transportation cost system was used, it cost about 26.93 percent more to get steel to Los Angeles than it did to Newport News, Va. This system has been eliminated and today steel is available in Los Angeles at a price lower than it can be had in Newport News.

Therefore, it is my opinion, Mr. President, that since the bases upon which the 6-percent preference was enacted have been eliminated, it should be repealed. There is absolutely no need for the Government to continue throwing money away for the subsidization of part of the shipbuilding industry located in one geographical area. Why should one area receive preferential treatment over another?

This provision, it seems to me, is one of those temporary things which always seem to have a way of becoming permanent. It is now outmoded, unnecessary, and a waste of money.

I suppose this is a testimonial to the west coast yards, but because of their efficiency and technological know-how, as well as changes in the material and transportation situation, they are now competitively equal to the shipyards on the east coast—without a preference. With the preference they have a definite advantage and get a windfall since they can mark up the profit on a bid and still get the award. Because of these facts I am going to reintroduce at this time my bill to repeal the 6-percent preference.

I think, Mr. President, in considering the need for eliminating the preference that, in addition to the factors already mentioned, the fact that 26 or 27 percent of all military prime contracts for procurement, and 31.5 percent of all military prime contracts for research and development, are located in California should be clear in the mind of all. These contracts were awarded for the most part on the basis of competitive bids and without the benefit of a 6-percent subsidization. I think this clearly indicates that materials in general can be obtained and products produced as cheaply in the West as they can in the East.

This is not a problem which should cause an all-out fight between the east coast and west coast delegations to Congress. It should be considered dispassionately and with an open mind by all. The welfare of all U.S. citizens should be foremost. And if no justification exists for the U.S. Government to pay more for a ship built on the west coast than on the east coast, the preference provision should be repealed.

Action is needed, Mr. President. It is long overdue. In the interests of the citizens of my State of Maryland as well as those of the entire United States, I urge early action on this matter.

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

The bill (S. 596) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to eliminate the 6-percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders, introduced by Mr. BUTLER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTION FOR A FULL-TIME STUDENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill permitting an extra income tax exemption for an individual who is a full-time student at an institution of higher education.

Education of children constitutes a heavy drain on the financial resources of parents. The cost of higher education is steadily increasing. In many instances the extra $600 which my bill permits as an exemption for taxpayers does not cover the cost of tuition, let alone the cost of text books, meals and lodging.

I feel, however, that the Government should encourage and assist our young men and women desiring to receive a college education.

Education is our greatest bulwark against communism. If we are to have an enlightened citizenry we must encourage our citizens to improve their minds. This can only be done with adequate training in our schools.

If we are to encourage higher education we should help the parents of students who must meet the financial obligations of educating their dependents. I believe, that the granting of an extra income tax exemption will help them and I earnestly hope that this proposed legislation will receive the early consideration of Congress.

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

The bill (S. 602) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow an additional income tax exemption for an individual who is a full-time student at an institution of higher education, introduced by Mr. HARTKE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED ETHICS LEGISLATION FOR EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am today introducing, for myself and my colleague [Mr. KEATING], comprehensive ethics legislation to protect against conflicts of interest in both the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. The proposals would coordinate and revise existing conflict-of-interest laws affecting executive branch employees and would also create a Joint Committee on Ethics to develop a code of ethics for Members of Congress and all other legislative employees. Representative JOHN LINDSAY, Republican, of New York, is sponsoring similar legislation in the House of Representatives.

There is an urgent need for Senators, Representatives and the some 22,000 employees in the legislative branch of the Federal Government to have the benefit of a clearly defined code of ethics. It is completely incongruous for Senate committees to put Cabinet appointees through rigorous questioning as to their financial affairs and outside interests which might conflict with their new duties, when those of us in Congress and our staffs are not subject to similar standards and requirements. For our own guidance as well as for the protection of the public interest, we should enact a clearly defined, enforceable ethics code. We should not continue to function on what appears to many to be a double standard of ethics—one set of standards for the executive branch but none for the legislative branch.

Under the proposals an interim ethical code would be in operation while the joint congressional committee prepares its recommendations for a permanent code for Members of Congress and all other legislative employees. This interim code would draw extensively on the New York State code with which I had considerable experience as Attorney General of New York. One if its provisions would require a Member of Congress or other legislative officer or employee to disclose immediately a financial interest, valued at $10,000 or more, in any activity subject to the jurisdiction of a Federal regulatory agency. Other prohibitions would limit outside employment, ban the disclosure or use of confidential information acquired in the course of official duties for other than official purposes, and prohibit using official influence to gain special privileges or exemptions.

Another key measure in the package is the Executive Conflict of Interest Act of 1961; it is based on an exhaustive 2-year study of the problem by the special committee on the Federal conflict-of-interest laws of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. It would provide for the codification and updating of existing conflict-of-interest laws and set up rules of conduct for the nearly 5 million Federal employees, including members of the Armed Forces. Under this bill, executive branch officials and employees would be limited and in many cases prohibited from accepting gifts and favors or performing outside work for pay while in

the employ of the Government. As ex-employees, they would also be banned from participating in any way in transactions with the Government in which they were previously involved as Government employees. Special provision is made in the act for part-time consultants, and to permit regular Government officials and employees to retain certain outside economic interests including participation in company pension and welfare plans.

The remaining ethics proposals would require that any written or oral communications between a Member of Congress or their staffs and a regulatory agency be made part of the public record, give the Senate Rules and Administration Committee jurisdiction over alleged violations of Federal ethical standards by Senate Members or their staffs, and permit a Senator to abstain from voting on legislation in which he may have a direct interest without first having to request the permission of the Senate.

Right now is the ideal time to press for prompt consideration of Federal ethics legislation by the Congress. The recent changeover of administrations resulting in the immediate hiring of many Cabinet and sub-Cabinet level employees has focused public attention on the diffuse and often contradictory standards which are applied to potential Government officials to guard against conflict of interest.

The hopeless hodgepodge of existing laws in the executive branch is often a serious handicap in the recruiting of top-flight personnel. They can expose nominees to unnecessary embarrassment, or result in the imposition of harsh, unreasonable financial restrictions. Until a major overhaul is undertaken of existing conflict-of-interest statutes and clear rules of conduct are established, the public interest will not be adequately served.

In this age of specialization, these laws should not try to lump together full-time employees and part-time consultants. The act we sponsor would see to it that outstanding leaders in every field would still be able to advise and consult with the executive branch when needed without being subjected to unrealistic requirements which do not relate to such part-time service.

We welcome President Kennedy's recent announcement of a special committee to investigate this problem. One of the members is Prof. Bayless Manning who was staff director for the special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York which helped prepare this Executive Conflict of Interests Act of 1961. We, therefore, have reason to believe that many of its key provisions will be brought to the President's attention. We firmly believe they merit his endorsement.

Every executive branch employee would be required to sign an affidavit attesting to his or her knowledge of the rules and regulations on conflicts of interest, prescribed under the act and subsequently developed by the administrator, who would be appointed by the President and serve directly in the Executive Office. Civil and criminal enforcement provisions would apply to violations of the act.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. President, I understood we were proceeding under the 3-minute rule, which applies to all of the articles to be offered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator still has some of the 3 minutes left.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have been watching the clock, and I thought the Senator had gone well over the 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills, resolutions, and concurrent resolution, will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills, introduced by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING), were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. 603 A bill to supplement and revise the laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of the executive branch of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 637. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedures Act to provide for the disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress with respect to adjudicatory matters, and for other purposes.

The resolutions, submitted by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING), were referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph (o) of subsection 1 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new subparagraph to be subparagraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) Such committee shall also have the duty to consider all matters arising in connection with the application of any code of ethics applicable to Members, officers, or employees of the Senate. The committee shall receive complaints of any violation of such code and may, upon request of any Senator, officer, or employee, give an advisory opinion to the Senator, officer, or employee involved on the conformity of any proposed conduct with any such code."

Resolved, That subsections 1 and 2 of rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate are hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate, but any Senator having a direct personal or pecuniary interest, not related to his official duties, in the event of such question shall be so excused without submission of the question of excuse to the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

"2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, for any reason other than the assertion of a direct personal or pecuniary interest not related to his official duties, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: 'Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?' which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the rollcall and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement."

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10), submitted by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING), was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

POLICY AND PURPOSE

SECTION 1. (a) One of the most vital concerns of a free and representative government is the maintenance of moral and ethical standards for their representatives which are above cause for reproach and warrant the confidence of the people. The people are entitled to expect from their elected representatives in the Federal Government and the employees of the legislative branch a standard above that of the marketplace, for these public servants are entrusted with the welfare of the Nation. Yet these standards must be practical and should be fairly representative of the people who elect their representatives. Some conflicts of interest are clearly wrong and should be proscribed by sanctions in the criminal law; however, many are composed of such diverse circumstances, events, and intangible and indirect concerns that only the individual conscience can serve as a practical guide. But there are many possibilities of conflict in that shadowland of conduct for which guidance would be useful and healthy, but for which the criminal law is neither suited or suitable. Therefore, the Congress finds that a Code of Ethics is desirable for the guidance and protection of its Members and officers and employees of the legislative branch of Government, establishing the standards of conduct reasonably to be expected of them.

(b) It is also the purpose of this resolution to provide for a thorough study and investigation to determine necessary and desirable changes in existing conflict-of-interest statutes applying to Members of Congress and to officers and employees of the legislative branch, and to develop a comprehensive code of ethics for the guidance of such Members, officers, and employees, by which the purposes of this resolution may be more fully assured in the conduct of the public business in the legislative branch.

ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Ethics (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee).

(b) The joint committee shall be composed of seven Members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

POWERS AND DUTIES

SEC. 3. (a) It shall be the duty of the joint committee to undertake a thorough study and investigation of the ways and means by which the policy objectives set forth in section 1 of this resolution can further be assured. In the conduct of such study and investigation the joint committee shall, among other things, determine to what extent existing conflict of interest laws or regulations applicable to the legislative branch should be strengthened and it shall recommend a comprehensive code of ethics in the formulation of which it shall have considered the following subjects:

(1) Outside employment or professional or business activity by Members of Congress or officers or employees of the legislative branch;

(2) Disclosure by Members of Congress or officers or employees of the legislative branch of confidential information acquired in the

course of official duties or the use thereof for personal advantage;

(3) Use of their official position by Members of Congress or officers or employees of the legislative branch to secure unwarranted privileges or exemptions for themselves or others;

(4) Dealing by Members of Congress or officers or employees of the legislative branch in their official capacities with matters in which they have a substantial pecuniary interest;

(5) Conduct by Members of Congress or officers or employees of the legislative branch which gives reasonable cause for public suspicion of violation of public trust; and

(6) Other matters concerning official propriety and the integrity of the public service as it relates to Members of Congress, officers or employees of the legislative branch.

(b) The joint committee shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the result of its investigations together with such recommendations for the establishment of a code of ethics covering the legislative branch as it may deem advisable. Such report shall be submitted no later than March 31, 1962, and the committee shall cease to exist thirty days after the submission of its final report.

(c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

HEARINGS, SUBPENAS, DISBURSEMENT, EMPLOYEES

SEC. 4. (a) The joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of said joint committee, and shall be served by any person designated by him. Amounts appropriated for the expenses of the joint committee shall be disbursed one-half by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

(b) The joint committee shall have the power to employ and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems necessary and advisable, subject to the limitations of its appropriations. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, and facilities of such departments and other agencies of the Government as it may deem appropriate.

LIMITATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE'S POWERS

SEC. 5. The joint committee shall have no power of enforcement with respect to any Members of Congress or officer or employee of the legislative branch, and such power is reserved with respect to its Members, officers or employees to each House or to any committee thereof which has been designated to carry out such functions.

INTERIM CODE OF ETHICS

SEC. 6. For the purposes of guidance for Members of Congress and officers and employees of the legislative branch during the period during which the joint committee is considering the provisions of an appropriate code of ethics for Members of Congress and officers or employees of the legislative branch, the Congress hereby adopts the following standards as a guide to such Members, officers or employees;

(a) No Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch should have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect or engage in any business, transaction or professional activity or incur any obligation of any nature whether financial or moral, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest; nor should any Member of Congress, officer or employee of the legislative branch give substantial and reasonable cause to the public to believe that he is acting in breach of his public trust.

(b) In addition to the general rule set forth in paragraph (a), the following standards are applied to certain specified transactions:

(1) No Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government should accept other employment which will tend to impair his independence of judgment in the exercise of his official duties.

(2) No Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government, should accept employment or engage in any business or professional activity which will tend to involve his disclosure or use of confidential information which he has gained by reason of his official position or authority.

(3) No Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government, should disclose confidential information acquired by him in the course of his official duties or use such information for other than official purposes.

(4) No Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government, should use or attempt to use his official position to secure unwarranted privileges or exemptions for himself or others.

(5) A Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government, should not by his conduct give reasonable cause for belief that any person can improperly influence him or unduly enjoy his favor in the performance of his official duties, or that he is affected by the kinship, rank, position, or influence of any person or political party.

(6) A Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government, should endeavor to pursue a course of conduct which will not give reasonable cause for belief that he is likely to violate his trust.

(7) Any Member of Congress, or officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government, having a financial interest, direct or indirect, having a value of $10,000 or more, in any activity which is subject to the jurisdiction of a regulatory agency, should file with the Comptroller General a statement setting forth the nature of such interest in such reasonable detail, and in accordance with such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller General. As used herein, the term "regulatory agency" shall include such agencies as shall be designated by the Comptroller General, which list shall be published in the Federal Register as soon as practicable.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am delighted today to join with my distinguished colleague from New York in sponsoring a series of bills to develop and establish a unified code of ethics for employees of both the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. I have long been interested in legislation in this area. As a Member of the House, I authored and introduced a number of bills to establish realistic and equitable ethical standards for Government employees.

I want today to pay special tribute to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York which has been extremely helpful to my colleague from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and myself in drafting the bill which we have introduced today to coordinate and revise the code of ethics statutes which affect employees of the executive branch.

Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss these several bills in any detail; however, I do want to make two observations which I think are of special importance.

First, there is a serious inequity in having a standard of ethics for executive employees, as we do now, and not having a similar standard for legislative employees. We in Congress cannot and must not take a "holier than thou" attitude in this area. There can be no double standard of governmental morality. Members of the Senate and House have no more right to obtain unwarranted privileges and exemptions than anyone else.

Politics and ethics must be blood brothers. I strongly and enthusiastically urge that the Congress of the United States take action to make this absolutely clear.

Government code of ethics legislation has been discussed and analyzed for years. Recently, in confirming the nominees of President Kennedy, we have again seen the types of difficulties which arise in applying the present conflict-of-interest statutes and regulations to Cabinet and sub-Cabinet nominees.

I am hopeful that the Judiciary and Rules Committees will hold hearings and take action on this subject in the very near future. Introducing bills is not enough. We have come to that stage in the legislative process when the appropriate committees of the Congress must carry the ball. I intend to press with all the vigor that I can to have these bills, and any other proposals which other Senators may care to put forth, taken up at the earliest possible moment. I can think of few issues which should receive a higher priority.

CLEAN ELECTIONS BILL

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, I have it on good authority from a report soon to be published that the 1960 elections cost in excess of $175 million. This includes all elections—from city officials to the President of the United States.

It is not for me to say whether this figure is too high or too low. But, the thing which concerns me is that the American people, under existing laws, will never know who contributed to the candidates nor how much.

Today, I am introducing a clean elections bill. The primary purpose of this bill is to provide full disclosure of campaign financing in Federal elections.

My predecessor, the late Senator Thomas C. Hennings, worked for many years for the passage of a clean elections bill. As early as 1955, he recognized the need to modernize and improve the Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Act. A year ago this month, the U.S. Senate passed the Hennings clean elections bill by a vote of 59–22.

Unfortunately, the bill did not complete its course through Congress before adjournment.

The present law regulates elections primarily in two ways. It places limitations on campaign financing and calls for disclosure. However, the limitations on expenditures over the past 35 years have become completely unrealistic and candidates often find themselves violating the spirit of the law, while adhering to the letter of the law. Increased costs along with the advent of television require that the present limitations on expenditures be raised.

The disclosure provisions of the present law are completely inadequate. They overlook a great part of campaign financing. They do not require reports on primary elections, caucuses and conventions. Nor do they require political committees which operate in only one State to report.

The American people have every right in the world to know who is contributing to the candidates and how much they contributed.

The bill which I introduce today is similar to the bill which passed the Senate last January.

It requires reporting of campaign finances in primary elections, caucuses and conventions, as well as the general elections. It also requires reports from political committees which operate in only one State if they receive or expend more than $2,500. In addition, it requires that copies of reports be filed locally as well as in Washington in order that such reports will be readily available to local citizens and the general press.

The bill would raise limitations on expenditures to realistic levels. It would also place limitations on expenditures by presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The present law prohibits a person from contributing more than $5,000 to any one candidate or political committee. Therefore, a person may contribute as much as he wants, but he cannot give more than $5,000 to a particular candidate or committee. This has allowed some of our Nation's wealthiest families to contribute vast sums of money to influence elections. The bill I am introducing would amend the law limiting each person to $10,000, as the total political contribution he could make in a year.

The bill includes one provision which was not a part of the bill passed by the Senate last year, but one which I believe should be given careful consideration. This provision allows a person to claim as a tax credit 50 percent of his political contributions with a maximum credit of $10. Such a provision would be an incentive to many people, who now contribute nothing, to make political contributions and thereby broaden the financing base of our elections. With more people sharing the financial burden, it would help eliminate the need for large individual contributions.

I, therefore, introduce for appropriate reference, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the junior Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the junior Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the junior Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], a bill to improve and modernize our Federal elections laws.

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

The bill (S. 604) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. LONG of Missouri (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

URBAN RENEWAL AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend and extend existing laws dealing with urban renewal and redevelopment projects, and to encourage participation by the States in slum clearance and prevention.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD following these remarks:

First, an announcement I have made concerning the bill.

Second, a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

Third, the text of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the announcement, the section-by-section analysis, and the text of the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 605) to amend and extend existing laws dealing with urban renewal and redevelopment projects, and to encourage participation by the States in slum clearance and prevention, introduced by Mr. BUSH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Urban Renewal Amendments of 1961".

SECTION 1. (a) Section 101(b) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by striking out "affected communities" in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "localities in which the projects are situated. State agencies may receive capital grants for such projects on a five-sixth capital grant basis, in accord with the second and third provisos in the second sentence of section 103(a)".

(b) Section 103(a) of such Act is amended by striking out the proviso in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"*Provided,* That the aggregate of capital grants with respect to all projects approved, at the request of a local public agency, on a three-fourths capital grant basis may exceed two-thirds but not three-fourths of the aggregate net project costs of these projects: *Provided further,* That a capital grant made at the request of a State agency of the type referred to in the second sentence of section 101(b) may exceed two-thirds but not five-sixths of the net project cost of the project for which it is made: *And provided further,* That where two or more such projects on a five-sixth basis are situated in the same community, the aggregate of capital grants with respect to those projects may exceed two-thirds but not five-sixths of the aggregate net project costs of those projects."

(c) Section 107 of such Act is amended by adding the following after "three-fourths capital grant basis" in the second parenthesis: "and one-fifth in the case of an urban renewal project on a five-sixths capital grant basis".

(d) Section 110(e) of such Act is amended by striking out "on a three-fourths basis pursuant to the proviso" in the two places it occurs and substituting "on a three-fourths or five-sixths basis pursuant to the provisos".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 101(c) of such Act is amended by inserting in clause (1) the words "for community improvement" after "workable program".

(b) Section 10(i) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by inserting "for community improvement" in the second proviso after "workable program."

SEC. 3. Section 102(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "In connection with any such pledge of a loan contract as security for the repayment of obligations of the local public agency held by other than the Federal Government, the Administrator is authorized to agree to pay, and to pay when due, from funds obtained pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, to the holders of such obligations (or to their agents or designees) the principal of and the interest on such obligations, subject to such conditions as the Administrator may determine but without regard to any other condition or requirement. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any contract or other instrument executed by the Administrator which, by its terms, includes an obligation of the Administrator to make payment pursuant to this subsection shall be incontestable in the hands of a bearer, except for fraud or misrepresentation on the part of such bearer, and the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts agreed to be paid by the Administrator pursuant to this subsection."

SEC. 4. Section 103(b) of such Act is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Administrator, on or after July 1, 1949, may, with the approval of the President, contract to make grants under this title aggregating not to exceed $2,000,000,000, which amount shall be increased by such sums as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, but not to exceed $500,000,000 made available on July 1 of each of the years 1961 through 1966, inclusive: *Provided,* That there may also be specified in appropriation acts a further amount, not to exceed $100,000,000 by which the President may increase the grant authority under this title, upon a determination that such action is in the public interest and after consulting with the Council of Economic Advisors as to the general effect of such increase upon conditions in the building industry and upon the national economy."

SEC. 5. Section 106 of such Act is amended by adding the following new subsection: "(h) Without limiting any authority otherwise provided in this title, any local grants-in-aid may be furnished by the State gov-

ernment as distinguished from other local public agencies, as herein defined. In making capital grants available for projects, priority shall be given a project in a State where the State government has furnished or contracted to furnish local grants-in-aid to the project in an amount which equals or exceeds one-half the total required amount."

SEC. 6. Section 106(e) of such Act is amended by striking out "$100,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$150,000,000".

SEC. 7. Section 106(f) of such Act is amended—

(1) by changing the period at the end of paragraph (1) to a colon and adding the following: "*Provided*, That upon request of the local public agency such relocation payments may be included in gross project cost on the same basis as other project expenditures, in which event the dollar limitations set forth in the second sentence of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not apply."; and

(2) by striking out the last two sentences of paragraph (2) and inserting the following in lieu thereof: "Such payments shall not exceed $200 in the case of an individual or family, or $3,000 in the case of a business concern. Payment to individuals and families of fixed amounts (not to exceed $200 in any case) may be made in lieu of their respective reasonable and necessary expenses. All payments under this subsection shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as may be prescribed by the Administrator."

SEC. 8. (a) The second sentence of section 110(c) of such Act is amended by—

(1) striking out "and" after paragraph (5);

(2) striking out the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) adding after paragraph (6) a new paragraph as follows: "(7) acquisition and repair or rehabilitation for guidance purposes and resale by the local public agency of dwelling units which are located in the urban renewal area in which, under the urban renewal plan, are to be repaired or rehabilitated: *Provided*, That not more than (i) 50 dwelling units in any urban renewal area, or (ii) two per centum of the total number of dwelling units in such area which are to be rehabilitated under the urban renewal plan, whichever is the lesser, shall be acquired by the local public agency for such purposes."

(b) The second unnumbered paragraph of section 110(c) of such Act is amended by inserting after "include" the following: "(except as provided in subsection (7) above)".

SEC. 9. (a) Section 110(c) of such Act is amended by—

(1) changing clause (ii) of paragraph (1) to read as follows: "(ii) land which is open or predominantly open and which because of obsolete platting, diversity of ownership, unsuitable topographical conditions, deterioration of structures or of site improvements, or otherwise, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community, or";

(2) adding the word "other" immediately after "(iii)" in paragraph (1); and

(3) striking out the last two unnumbered paragraphs.

(b) Sections 111(6) and 112 of such Act are amended by deleting the words "predominantly residential in character or".

SEC. 10. Section 112 of such Act is amended by—

(1) deleting from the first proviso "(from others than the local public agency)";

(2) striking out "(including expenditures to assist in relocating tenants therefrom)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(including expenditures to assist in relocating occupants from buildings or structures to be demolished or rehabilitated)";

(3) striking out "the land is to be cleared and redeveloped" and inserting in lieu thereof "the land is to be cleared and redeveloped, or rehabilitated"; and

(4) adding the following after the colon at the end of the second proviso: "*Provided further*, That no such expenditure shall be eligible as a local grant-in-aid in any case where the property involved is acquired by such educational institution from a local public agency which, in connection with its acquisition or disposition of such property, has received, or contracted to receive, a capital grant pursuant to this title: *And provided further*, That the aggregate expenditures made by any public authority, established by any State, for acquisition, demolition, and relocation in connection with land, buildings, and structures acquired by such public authority and leased to an educational institution for educational uses shall be deemed a local grant-in-aid to the same extent as if such expenditures had been made directly by such educational institution:".

SEC. 11. The Housing Act of 1949 is amended by adding a new section at the end thereof as follows:

"SEC. 113. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator may carry out, or assist in carrying out, research and studies in urban planning, development, and renewal and may, without regard to section 306 of the Act of June 25, 1948, as amended (39 U.S.C. 321n), disseminate the results of such research and studies. The Administrator is authorized to expend for the purposes of this section an amount not exceeding 1 per centum of the urban renewal grant authorization made available by or pursuant to the Housing Act of 1961 or later Acts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts necessary for such expenditures."

The announcement and section-by-section analysis presented by Mr. BUSH are as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 26.—U.S. Senator PRESCOTT BUSH proposed today a $3.1 billion, 6-year urban renewal program, and the creation of a new Department of Housing and Urban Affairs to administer it.

The Connecticut Senator's proposals were incorporated in two bills he has prepared for introduction in the Senate.

"These bills reflect experience gained since enactment of the basic urban renewal statutes in 1954," Senator BUSH said. "They incorporate suggestions made by men who have had the responsibility of administering that law here in Washington, and by local officials in Connecticut who have worked under it.

"Connecticut has benefited greatly from urban renewal. Our communities have received the largest amount of Federal capital grant reservations on a per capita basis of any State in the Union. Much remains to be done, however, and improvements in the law are needed to make the work go forward more smoothly and rapidly.

"My urban renewal bill is intended to provide a realistic, stable level of capital grant authorizations over an extended period, so that communities may plan ahead, give more generous treatment to families and businesses which must relocate, and eliminate 'redtape' and paperwork wherever possible. It also provides for urgently needed research in urban problems. The bill creating the new Department reflects the necessity that the serious problems confronting our cities be recognized at the highest levels of our National Government."

Senator BUSH, a member of the Senate Banking Committee and one of the draftsmen of the urban renewal laws, said his bill would provide Federal capital grant authorizations of $500 million in each of the fiscal years beginning on July 1 of 1961 through 1966, plus an additional $100 million to be available at the discretion of the President.

"I have determined this level of grant authorizations in consultation with Mr. David M. Walker, who recently retired as Urban Renewal Commissioner," Senator BUSH said. "It is a higher level than Mr. Walker had previously thought necessary, and reflects increased interest in the program by communities throughout the Nation since his earlier estimates last year."

Other major features include:

1. Increased urban renewal relocation payments to ease the burden on families and businesses displaced by projects.

2. A new program of "pilot" rehabilitation projects by which local agencies could demonstrate to homeowners methods by which existing homes may be conserved and improved.

3. An expanded program of research in the areas of urban planning, development, and renewal.

4. A system of priorities in Federal capital grants for projects in States which assist their local communities in meeting the expenses of required local costs, and increased capital grants for State urban renewal agencies which carry on urban renewal projects for smaller communities.

Senator BUSH's bill to create a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs was modeled on a bill reported out by the Senate Banking Committee in the last session of the 86th Congress, but not called up for a vote. An additional feature, not contained in last year's bill, provides authorization for the construction of an office building for the new Department.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF URBAN RENEWAL AMENDMENTS OF 1961

Section 1. Increased capital grants for State urban renewal agencies: The Housing Act of 1959 added a requirement to the urban renewal legislation that the Housing Administrator should particularly encourage State agencies established to carry on urban renewal programs for smaller communities who desire to undertake such programs but who are not in a position to establish their own local agency. This new section would provide a concrete method of encouraging such agencies, by authorizing Federal capital grants equal to five-sixths rather than three-fourths of net project cost, when that cost is calculated on the so-called three-fourths capital grant basis. That basis leaves all the administrative and overhead expenses of the local agency out of project cost accounting but compensates for the resulting lower net project cost by providing a higher proportion of Federal contribution.

No increase is proposed for projects on the regular two-thirds capital grant basis, because it is felt that the three-fourths accounting basis is especially well suited for this type of urban renewal project. A State urban renewal agency will be engaging in projects in various localities throughout the State. At the same time it will often be serving other State functions, such as those of State planning agency or public housing agency. Adoption of the simplified three-fourths accounting basis would reduce both paperwork and the need for detailed agency supervision of local expenditures. It would considerably benefit both the local agency and the Urban Renewal Administration.

The new section would also make conforming changes in the general urban renewal grant authorization and pooling provisions, and in the provision for a 100-percent Federal urban renewal grant in the case of land to be used for low-rent public housing.

Section 2. Clarification of workable program: This section does not change the substantive law in any way. It merely makes clear that the workable program referred to

in the provision of law amended by this section relates to overall community improvement.

The phrase "workable program" now includes a reference to an official plan of action, as it exists from time to time, for effectively dealing with the problem of urban slums and blight within the community and for the establishment and preservation of a well-planned community with well-organized residential neighborhoods of decent homes and suitable living environment for adequate family life. Because this description is too cumbersome for ready reference, the shorter phrase "workable program" has come into use among technicians in the field. However, it is not sufficiently informative to others, and the proposed change in the law would provide a more self-explanatory nontechnical reference.

Section 3. Amendment to give private holders of obligations of local urban renewal agency assurance of payment without regard to technical and procedural questions: Section 102(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 expressly provides that the Federal Government may make urban renewal loans to local public agencies subject to the condition that, if at any time the local public agency can obtain loan funds from sources other than the Federal Government at interest rates lower than provided in the Federal loan contract, it may do so with the consent of the Housing Administrator without waiving or surrendering any rights to loan funds under the Federal contract. Under this provision, the vast bulk of urban renewal loan funds are in fact borrowed by the local public agencies on the private market. Private lenders are willing to make these loans largely in reliance on the availability of the Federal loan funds when and if needed.

This section of the bill would expressly authorize the Administrator, in connection with such a pledge of the Federal loan contract as security for the local public agency's private borrowings, to agree to pay out to the private holders of the obligations moneys due to them under the pledge arrangement, and this agreement would be incontestable in the hands of the bearer, except for fraud or misrepresentation on his part. In effect, this amendment would permit firmer assurance to the private lenders that the local urban renewal agency's obligations would be paid without regard to technical and procedural questions. Thus, without materially increasing the obligation of the Federal Government, there should be a resulting improvement in the market for urban renewal bonds and some corresponding decrease in interest rate costs, which are shared on a two-thirds–one-third basis by the Federal and local governments.

Section 4. Financing: This section provides for increases in the urban renewal grant authorization to the extent specified from time to time in appropriation acts, but not to exceed $500 million made available on July 1 of each of the years 1961 through 1966, inclusive, plus an additional $100 million which the President may make available upon a determination that such action is in the public interest and after consulting with the Council of Economic Advisers as to the general effect of such increase upon conditions in the building industry and upon the national economy.

Section 5. Priorities in Federal capital grants: This section would provide priorities in Federal capital grants to projects in States which assist their local communities in meeting the expenses of required local costs. Under existing law, the Federal Government can contribute no more than two-thirds of the net project cost, so that the locality must bear one-third of such cost. Increased awareness of the plight of our urban areas has produced growing State interest in the renewal and rehabilitation of metropolitan areas, and a few States have provided for financial assistance to cities to help meet their required one-third share of urban renewal costs. This should be encouraged by the priority required by this section, in the interest of facilitating urban renewal and increasing the effectiveness of Federal expenditures.

Section 6. Increase in urban renewal grant authorization available to States: This section would increase by $50 million the capital grant funds available in a limited amount for States which exceed the 12½-percent limitation on the use in any one State of the capital grant authorization. The purpose of this reserve fund is to provide some flexibility in the percent limit per State. The fund acts as a cushion to avoid hardship on a particular community which may be located in a State which has reached the statutory maximum percentage.

Section 7. Increased urban renewal relocation payments: This amendment would allow a local urban renewal agency to make relocation payments to individuals, families, and businesses without regard to the present dollar limits on such payments, where the local agency agrees to bear one-third of the total cost of such payments. The Federal Government would bear the other two-thirds, the same as it does for other urban renewal project costs.

The amendment in no way affects the provisions of existing law which permit a 100 percent Federal payment if it does not exceed $200 in the case of individuals or families or $3,000 in the case of businesses. A locality could continue to use this authority, for example, if it is prohibited by State law or constitutional provisions from sharing in the cost of relocation payments.

Section 8. Pilot rehabilitation program: This section would amend existing law to enable local public agencies to undertake "pilot" rehabilitation efforts in urban renewal projects by acquiring a few buildings, rehabilitating them at project expense, and then selling them to private owners. The net cost would be shared by the Federal Government and the locality in the same manner as other net project costs.

If adopted, this amendment would expedite rehabilitation in urban renewal areas, particularly rehabilitation of structures for occupancy by low and moderate income families. It is believed that this amendment would stimulate, by example, the type of activity which is needed to make a rehabilitation project successful. Unlike clearance projects which involve new construction by one or a few experienced builders, rehabilitation requires many owners of small properties, who may have had little or no experience in contracting or in construction financing, to improve a wide variety of properties. Pilot rehabilitation activities would be helpful in showing them how to proceed and in demonstrating favorable results. To the extent that this amendment contributes to the success of individual rehabilitation projects, it would also encourage our cities to make wider use of rehabilitation as a means of accomplishing urban renewal. This is extremely important because the extent and variety of urban blight is such that it cannot possibly be dealt with solely through clearance.

It is understood that pilot rehabilitation should be carried out by the local public agency in a manner and at a cost which would be feasible for property owners in the project area.

Section 9. Removal of "predominantly residential" requirement: This section removes the basic "predominantly residential" requirement of the present law (third unnumbered paragraph of section 110(c)) which in effect limits each urban renewal project area to one which is predominantly residential in character to begin with or which will become predominantly residential when improved in accordance with the urban renewal plan. Today, it is widely recognized that the Federal interest in urban renewal is not strictly limited to housing betterment as such. Eligibility for Federal urban renewal aid should not depend on whether an arbitrary percentage of a particular project involves residential use. Rather, increasing emphasis is being placed on improving the entire living environment of the urban population which now probably includes 70 to 75 percent of the Nation.

Under the amendment, open land which is not subject to obsolete platting or to diversity of ownership would continue as a general rule to be subject to the predominantly residential requirement (clauses 1 and 2 of paragraph (a) of this amendment). The Congress originally made the acquisition of open land eligible as an urban renewal activity for the sole purpose of providing relocation housing in connection with related redevelopment activities. However, later exceptions with respect to disaster areas and institutions of higher education are in no way changed by this section except for the deletion of obsolete references having no legal effect (paragraph (b) of this amendment).

The section would also strike from the law a provision of the 1949 act authorizing loans or advances for development of open land into commercial and industrial uses (fourth unnumbered paragraph of section 110(c)). The provision, which limited these loans and advances to 2½ percent of the estimated gross project cost of other title I projects of the locality will not be needed if the basic amendment to section 110(c) is adopted. Under the amendment, loans and advances will be available, without a percentage limitation, to develop for nonresidential use, any open or predominantly open land which substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a community because of obsolete platting, diversity of ownership or otherwise. With respect to open land which does not suffer from such defects, the Federal lending authority is clearly not needed as a practical matter, nor has any interest been shown in this authority during the 5 years since its enactment.

The added reference to "unsuitable topographical conditions" (clause (1) of paragraph (a) of this amendment) merely clarifies and does not change existing law.

Section 10. Urban renewal areas involving colleges or universities: This section would amend in four particulars the provisions enacted in 1959 to grant special benefits for urban renewal projects that are undertaken in connection with urban colleges and universities:

(1) The amendment would make it clear that the locality may obtain noncash grant-in-aid credit with respect to an expenditure for property acquired by the educational institution from a local public agency in those cases where the local public agency does not itself receive an urban renewal capital grant with respect to the property.

(2) The amendment would permit the inclusion of relocation expenditures made by the university in assisting the relocation of any occupants from buildings that are to be demolished or rehabilitated under section 112. The intention of the present law is not clear on this point in that it refers only to tenants rather than occupants.

(3) The amendment would not change existing law but would technically conform the present statute by adding the necessary reference to rehabilitation.

(4) The amendment would authorize expenditures made by a State-established public authority which acquired the property and leased it to the educational institution to be counted as a local grant-in-aid to the same extent as if the expenditures had been made directly by the educational institution.

Section 11. Percentage of urban renewal capital grant authorization for research: This section would authorize the Housing Administrator to undertake and carry out research

and studies in the areas of urban planning, development, and renewal. It would permit the Administrator to carry out these activities himself or to assist others in carrying them out. In addition, it would permit the results of the studies and research to be published for general use.

The authorization for the program would be limited to 1 percent of amounts authorized in this or later acts for urban renewal grants. The funds themselves would be provided through separate appropriations.

The Federal Government and the States and localities will, in the coming years, be spending many billions of dollars for the rehabilitation and improvement of our urban areas. However, there is now no specific authority for the Housing Administrator to undertake planning and studies, through contract or through Housing Agency staff, designed to add to the general understanding of urban decay and dislocation, and of the effectiveness of various patterns of development and redevelopment.

The present urban planning grant program provides funds for States and localities and only for specific local planning. Similarly, in the community renewal program, grants are available to local agencies, and to aid in determining the location and scheduling of local urban renewal projects.

The section 314 program does provide localities with two-thirds capital grants for "demonstration grant" projects to develop general techniques for the prevention and elimination of slums and blight, and the data and conclusions reached in these projects can be of considerable help to other urban renewal agencies. However, even this program is limited to the types of research which can be carried out by local agency staffs and which fit in with the needs of the specific urban renewal projects receiving such grants.

The authority to be provided by this section would, on the other hand, authorize studies which would be beyond the scope of any local agency, such as comparisons of what happens to people relocated from various urban renewal areas throughout the country. Such authority would be very helpful to the Housing Agency in carrying out its programs of assistance to urban areas.

SHELLFISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER AT MILFORD, CONN.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the construction of a Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn.

I ask unanimous consent that an announcement I have made concerning the bill, and the text of the bill, may be printed in the RECORD following these remarks.

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

The bill (S. 606) to provide for the construction of a Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn., was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, is authorized and directed to construct at Milford, Connecticut, a research center for shellfisheries production and for such purpose acquire such real property as may be necessary. Such research center shall consist of research facilities, a pilot hatchery including rearing tanks and ponds, and a training school, and shall be used for the conduct of basic research on the physiology and ecology of commercial shellfish, the development of hatchery methods for cultivation of mollusks, including the development of principles that can be applied to the utilization of artificial and natural salt water ponds for shellfish culture, and to train persons in the most advanced methods of shellfish culture.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed $1,325,000 to carry out this Act.

The announcement presented by Mr. BUSH is as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 26.—U.S. Senator PRESCOTT BUSH reintroduced today his bill to provide for the construction of a $1,325,000 Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn.

Joining in sponsorship of the bill was his Connecticut colleague, Senator THOMAS J. DODD. A companion bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman ROBERT N. GIAIMO, of Connecticut's Third District.

"Marine biologists at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory at Milford, under the able direction of Dr. V. L. Loosanoff, have accomplished an outstanding scientific breakthrough in solving the controlled propagation of shellfish," Senator BUSH said.

"These achievements promise to revolutionize the shellfish industry, and lead to more scientific farming of the seas, producing vast quantities of protein foods.

"To fully exploit these developments, there is need for expanded facilities at the Milford Laboratory so that a pilot clam and oyster seed-producing plant can be put into operation and people can be trained in the necessary techniques."

Senator BUSH said that the State of Connecticut already has donated to the Federal Government land for the new building. His bill would authorize an appropriation of $1,250,000 for the Research Center, and $75,000 for hatchery ponds.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF HIGHWAYS

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to permit the Housing Administrator to pay additional construction costs of a highway in order to avoid disruption of orderly community growth and the creation of slums and blight.

On November 29, 1960, Robert Merriam, then deputy assistant to President Eisenhower, raised this question when he spoke before the American Municipal Association convention in New York:

> Why should it not be possible to utilize urban renewal funds to depress a highway through an urban area in need of renewal even though an elevated highway might serve the transportation need? The law does not allow this today.

The bill I introduce today would give force to this view.

Under my bill, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator could provide, within limitations, financial assistance to communities where orderly redevelopment is threatened by highway construction.

Upon application of a local housing agency, the Administrator may make grants up to two-thirds of the additional construction costs which must be borne by the State and localities affected.

This is a problem accentuated by the enormous expansion in new road construction under the Federal Interstate Highway program, now well underway throughout the United States.

It is, I think, axiomatic that without careful community planning, we cannot eliminate the slum; we cannot decently house our people; we cannot reshape our city core; we cannot recreate rising real estate values which can mean, eventually, lower taxes for homeowners.

A massive investment is required to reach these objectives—$100 billion to wipe out housing and industrial slums throughout the land, according to the American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods.

The Federal Government is helping. It has made capital grants and loans of many hundreds of millions of dollars to communities for their redevelopment and for the elimination of blight and decay. In New Jersey alone, approximately $100 million has been earmarked for specific urban renewal projects. Our State has been one of the Nation's most active in this field.

What I am concerned about is that the Federal Government be wholly consistent in what it seeks to accomplish, and that one arm of the Government not take any step which runs counter to the objectives of another arm.

For the past several years, the Federal Government has required communities to develop workable programs spelling out citywide redevelopment plans. Approval of a workable program for an entire city is necessary before Federal funds can be reserved for any single project.

Consideration ought to be given to expanding the workable program concept to include regional planning. Under this requirement, specific projects would be approved if they fitted into a concept not only in keeping with the needs of the whole community, but with the needs of an entire metropolitan area.

In this fashion, too, the often cutthroat competition between urban planners and highway engineers for open space and parkland might be brought more closely under control. A new metropolitan area workable program could be required to include approved highway plans in the interest of local development needs and not exclusively in the interest of the motorists.

This approach is, I think, for future consideration. Perhaps when Congress is called upon to consider President Kennedy's proposal for a new Department of Urban Affairs there will be an opportunity to search out a solution which will provide better metropolitan area planning than we have been able to produce to date.

In Essex County, N.J., State plans call for a Federal-aid, elevated east-west freeway in one of the most heavily populated sections of the New York metropolitan area. The history of elevated structures through an area such

as this clearly points up the destructive effect on neighborhoods and property values this type of construction breeds.

Yet the area traversed by the proposed highway is already the site of several urban renewal projects, all of which are being financed in considerable part by Federal funds from the Housing Agency. In all, Newark's workable program embraces no fewer than eight redevelopment projects for which nearly $30 million in Federal funds already have been reserved. Funds for two projects in East Orange have been earmarked as well, totaling $2.6 million, and, in Orange, another $1.7 million has been set aside for still another project. And, it is through these population centers that the proposed freeway would be built, adding new problems for the planners should the freeway be elevated.

When the Garden State Parkway in this very area was built to run north-south, the wisdom of depressing the roadway through that particular section was foreseen. The lesson learned, however, may be lost in the shuffle of conflicting objectives with regard to the east-west freeway.

For the Federal Bureau of Public Roads has made it clear that it does not expect to find in its own funds any part of the $13 million in additional funds required to depress the freeway through Newark and the Oranges. The transportation needs are met either way, according to the Bureau; why should it pay more?

Federal funds made available by the Urban Renewal Administration, augmenting Bureau of Public Roads and State and, possibly, local funds, could make it possible to build a depressed freeway through Newark and the Oranges. Is this manner we could meet both traffic requirements and the overall interests of the municipalities through which the roadway would pass.

This highway is vital to the growth and development of the area. It is equally important that its style of construction not destroy the values created by orderly community development. Unquestionably, the problem posed by the character of its design is a problem faced by communities in increasing number throughout America.

This is preventive medicine, Mr. President. This bill simply permits the Housing Administrator to share in the cost of constructing a highway of appropriate design. If he cannot help protect the growth of a community today, he may have to spend many more millions for urban redevelopment tomorrow.

And there are many American communities which will face this tomorrow unless we use commonsense and plan reasonable alternatives today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my bill may be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 608) to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide limited financial assistance with respect to certain communities the orderly redevelopment of which is threatened by projected highway construction, introduced by Mr. CASE of New Jersey, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title I of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Federal-Aid Highways in Localities Having Approved Workable Programs; Construction Grants.

"SEC. 113. (a) The Administrator may, on application of any local public agency authorized to undertake projects in a locality having an approved workable program under section 101(c), which application is approved by the governing body of the locality, contract to make grants to defray not to exceed 66⅔ per centum of the additional construction costs which must be borne by such locality and/or the State in which such locality is situated to cause certain modification to be made in the design of that part of any Federal-aid highway which will pass through such locality, if—

"(1) the Administrator determines that such modifications are necessary in order to prevent the development or spread of slums and urban blight in such locality, or the disruption of the orderly redevelopment of such locality in conformity with its approved workable program; and

"(2) the Secretary of Commerce certifies to the Administrator that such modifications are not acceptable as part of the construction costs of such highway under provisions of the Federal-aid highway laws, but that such modifications are acceptable if the additional cost required thereby is not considered part of the construction costs of such highway for purposes of such laws.

"(b) The Administrator may, with the approval of the President, contract to make grants under this section aggregating not to exceed $———."

SEC. 2. Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by—

(1) inserting after "title," in section 100 the following: "and for construction grants under section 113,";

(2) striking out "title" in the first sentence of section 103(b) and inserting in lieu thereof "section";

(3) striking out "grants contracted for" in the second sentence of section 103(b) and inserting in lieu thereof "grants (including construction grants under section 113) contracted for"; and

(4) adding at the end of section 110 the following new paragraph:

"(1) 'Capital grant' means a grant under section 103 (except subsection (d) thereof) but does not include a construction grant under section 113."

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the establishment of a department of housing and urban affairs, and ask unanimous consent that a section-by-section analysis of the bill, and the text of the bill, may be printed in the RECORD following these remarks.

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

The bill (S. 609) to provide for the establishment of a department of housing and urban affairs, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BUSH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Government Operations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT; OFFICE OF SECRETARY

SECTION 1. (a) There is hereby established an executive department which shall be known as the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Department"). There shall be at the head of the Department a Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for the heads of departments.

(b) The Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Department of such design as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

SEC. 2. (a) There shall be in the Department an Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs, three Assistant Secretaries of Housing and Urban Affairs, and a General Counsel, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Secretary and who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, and General Counsel shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for under secretaries, assistant secretaries, and general counsels, respectively, of the executive departments.

(b) In the absence of the Secretary or when he is unable to perform the duties of his office the Under Secretary shall act as Secretary. In the event of the absence of both the Secretary and the Under Secretary, or in case both are unable to perform the duties of the office of Secretary, an Assistant Secretary to be designated by the Secretary shall act as Secretary; or in the absence of designation by the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary who is senior in office shall act as Secretary.

TRANSFERS TO THE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 3. (a) All functions and powers of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, including the functions and powers of all officers and agencies therein, are hereby transferred to the Secretary, together with its agencies, personnel, offices, property, assets, liabilities, records, and unexpendable balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds, available or to be made available. The function of the President of appointing officers heretofore within the Housing and Home Finance Agency are hereby transferred to the Secretary, except as otherwise provided in section 5 of this Act.

(b) The President shall from time to time exercise such authority with respect to the reorganization of Federal departments and agencies as may be vested in him by law with a view to further transferring to the Department functions and agencies of the Government if he deems such transfers will further the purposes of this Act. The President shall submit to the Congress on or before January 31, 1962, a report setting forth any action which has been taken or is proposed to be taken by him in accordance with the provisions of this section and the reasons therefor.

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall (1) conduct a continuing study of problems peculiar to urban and metropolitan areas, including problems of coordinating Federal programs as they affect such areas, and (2) provide technical assistance to State and local governmental bodies in developing solutions to such problems. Such assistance shall include, whenever the Secretary deems it appropriate, the dissemination to interested bodies of the results of the studies undertaken pursuant to this section.

(b) The Secretary shall from time to time make such recommendations to the Congress, as a result of the studies to be undertaken under this section and after consultation with appropriate representatives of State and local governments, as he shall determine to be appropriate.

(c) As used in this section the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

ABOLITIONS

SEC. 5. The Housing and Home Finance Agency (exclusive of the agencies thereof transferred by section 3 of this Act) and the Offices of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and the Deputy Housing and Home Finance Administrator are hereby abolished. The Secretary shall make such provisions as may be necessary in order to terminate any outstanding affairs of the agencies and offices abolished by this section.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

SEC. 6. The Secretary may establish such advisory committees on urban affairs as he may determine to be desirable and in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. The members of any such committee shall be reimbursed for actual travel and subsistence expenses incurred in attending meetings of the committee.

AMENDMENT

SEC. 7. Section 158 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Eleventh: The Department of Housing and Urban Affairs."

REPORT

SEC. 8. The Secretary shall cause to be prepared, published, and transmitted to the Congress an annual report of the activities and accomplishments of the Department.

INTERIM APPOINTMENTS

SEC. 9. Pending the initial appointment of officers of the Department, the functions of any such officer may be performed temporarily by such officer of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, including its constituent agencies, as the President shall designate.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS AND INCIDENTAL TRANSFERS

SEC. 10. (a) The Secretary may from time to time make such provision as he deems appropriate authorizing the performance of any of his functions by any other official or any employee, agency, or board of the Department, except as provided in section 2 and except functions which the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is expressly prohibited by law from delegating. No change in the organization or functions of the Federal National Mortgage Association in connection with its secondary market operations under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act shall be made under this Act unless the Secretary finds that the change will not adversely affect any rights of owners of outstanding common stock issued under such Charter Act.

(b) To the extent that carrying out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section involves the assignment of major program functions or major groups of program functions to an organizational unit of the Department, now or hereafter existing, the Secretary shall, to the extent he deems practicable, give appropriate advance public notice of the delegation of functions proposed to be made by him and shall afford appropriate opportunity for interested persons or groups to place before the Department their views with respect to such proposed delegations.

(c) The Secretary may from time to time effect, within the Department, such transfers of personnel, records, property, and unexpended balances (available or to be made available) of appropriations, allocations, or other funds of the Secretary as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act or transfers of functions hereunder, but such funds may be used only for the purposes for which they were originally made available.

SAVING PROVISIONS

SEC. 11. (a)(1) Any statute enacted, and any regulation or other action made, prescribed, issued, granted, or performed before the effective date of this Act in respect of or by any office, agency, board, organizational unit, or function affected by this Act shall, except to the extent rescinded, modified, superseded, or made inapplicable by or under authority of law or by the abolition of a function, have the same effect as if this Act had not been enacted; but where any such statute, regulation, or other action has vested the function in the office, agency, board, or other organizational unit from which it is removed by this Act, such function shall, insofar as it is to be exercised after the Act becomes effective, be considered as vested in the Secretary. With respect to any function transferred by or under this Act and exercised hereafter, reference in another Federal statute to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or to any office, officer, agency, board, or other organizational unit therein shall be deemed to mean the Secretary.

(2) As used in paragraph (1) of this subsection the term "regulation or other action" means any regulation, rule, order, policy, determination, directive, authorization, permit, privilege, requirement, designation, or other action.

(b) No suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the Housing and Home Finance Administrator or other officer of the United States, in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, shall abate by reason of the provisions of this Act, but the court may, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after this Act takes effect, showing a necessity for a survival of such suit, action, or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, allow the same to be maintained by or against the successor of such Administrator or officer under this Act.

OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary is authorized to construct, maintain and operate an office building in or near the District of Columbia to serve as the principal office of the Department and not to exceed a total cost of $40,000,000. For such purposes, the Secretary is authorized to act through the Administrator of General Services. As used in this section the term "construction" shall include the preparation of plans and specifications, the acquisition of a site (by purchase, eminent domain, or otherwise), site clearance and improvement and the erection of an office building and related structures and facilities.

(b) The Secretary is hereby authorized to employ, from funds in the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund created by section 202 of the National Housing Act, such sums as may be needed for construction under subsection (a). The Secretary shall deposit such funds in a trust fund to be administered solely for such construction. From receipts and income held by the Secretary under this section after current operating and maintenance expenditures hereunder, the Secretary shall make such periodic payments to the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund as the Secretary determines will be adequate to reimburse the Fund for advances hereunder within a period of thirty years, with interest at 3½ percent per annum on the unpaid balance. All property acquired or constructed under this section shall remain an asset of the trust fund created hereunder until the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund is reimbursed with interest, as herein provided.

(c) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish reasonable charges for use and occupancy of the property or any portion thereof by the Department. Funds available for the expenses of the Department, including the constituents thereof, shall be available for the payment of such charges. The Secretary, with the approval of the Administrator of General Services, shall lease to others such of the land, appurtenances and building space as he shall determine is not currently required for the needs of the Department.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 13. The provisions of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the third calendar month following the month in which this Act is enacted.

The section-by-section analysis presented by Mr. BUSH is as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section 1. Creation of the Department: This section would establish a new executive department of the Federal Government to be known as the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. The head of the Department would be a Secretary appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary would receive compensation at the rate prescribed for the heads of other departments. This section would also provide for an official seal for the Department.

Section 2. Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries: This section would provide for an Under Secretary, three Assistant Secretaries, and a General Counsel of the Department who would be appointed in the same manner as the Secretary and who would perform the duties prescribed by the Secretary. They would be paid at compensations provided for comparable officials in other executive departments. This section would also provide for the performance of the duties of the Secretary in his absence.

Section 3. Transfers of functions to the Department: This section would provide that all functions and powers of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, including its constituents, would be transferred to the Secretary along with all funds, other assets and obligations. The section would also provide that officials in the Agency now appointed by the President would be appointed by the Secretary of the new Department.

The President would be required to transfer to the Department, pursuant to his reorganization powers, any functions of other agencies when he determines that such transfers will further the purposes of this bill. The President would be required to submit by July 1, 1961, a report to the Congress setting forth actions which have been taken or are proposed under this section.

Section 4. Research and technical assistance: This section would require the Secretary to conduct continuing studies of urban and metropolitan problems, including problems of coordinating related Federal programs, and to provide technical assistance

to State and local governmental bodies in developing solutions to such problems.

Section 5. Abolitions: This section is technical and would abolish certain offices in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Section 6. Advisory committees: This section would authorize the Secretary to establish advisory committees on urban affairs.

Section 7. Technical.

Section 8. Report: This section would require the Secretary to submit to the Congress an annual report on the activities and accomplishments of the Department.

Section 9. Interim appointments: This section would authorize the temporary appointment of officers of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to perform functions in the Department pending the initial appointment of officers of the Department.

Section 10. Delegations of functions and incidental transfers: This section would authorize the Secretary to delegate from time to time any of his functions to officers or employees within the Department, except as provided in section 2 and except as to functions which the Housing Administrator is expressly prohibited by law from delegating. No change in the organization of the Federal National Mortgage Association could adversely affect the right of owners of outstanding FNMA stock.

The Secretary would be required, in making any major change in the assignment of program functions, where he deems it practical, to give advance public notice and to afford an opportunity for interested persons to express their views to the Department.

Section 11. Savings provisions: This section is technical and would preserve pending litigation, contracts, etc.

Section 12. Construction of office building for the Department: This section would permit the activities of the new Department to be centered under one roof. The funds necessary for site acquisition and the planning and construction of the building would be made available from the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund. Further, all the funds so utilized would be repaid to the Mortgage Insurance Fund within 30 years at an annual interest rate of 3½ percent.

It is contemplated that the Secretary will act through the Administrator of General Services in matters relating to the location and acquisition of the site, in preparation of plans and the construction and management of the building.

There is a real need for the centralized office facilities proposed by this bill. The present Housing Agency staff is now scattered throughout Washington in 10 widely separated buildings.

Section 13. Effective date: The bill would become effective on the first day of the third calendar month following the month in which it is enacted.

The Office of the Administrator, for example, has personnel in five different buildings and the Federal Housing Administration in three.

In contrast to this present very considerable dispersal of personnel, the programs of the Agency require an unusual degree of coordination, both on the policy level and on the day-to-day operating level. For example, the Agency operations relating to an urban renewal project may involve programs of all five of the constituent agencies as well as the Office of the Administrator. The Administrator himself is charged with evaluating and approving the local plans for community improvement ("workable program") which are the prerequisite to eligibility, and form the framework, for assistance under our urban renewal program and other related Agency programs. The Urban Renewal Administration, one of the constituent units, then contributes to the cost of planning where and when urban renewal projects should be undertaken, and contributes both technical assistance and funds toward actual projects.

The Public Housing Administration, a constituent agency, must provide a priority to otherwise eligible persons and families relocated from project areas. The Federal Housing Administration, another constituent agency, also assists those relocated from project areas, through its section 221 program of insurance of especially favorable mortgages on low-cost homes and low-rent apartments for relocated persons. Through its section 220 program the FHA similarly assists in the rehabilitation of existing dwellings and the construction of new dwellings in the urban renewal areas themselves.

The Federal National Mortgage Association, a third constituent agency, in turn aids the urban renewal project through its special assistance program for the purchase of mortgages insured under the FHA section 220 and section 221 programs.

The Community Facilities Administration, another constituent unit, may also assist the locality, through loans for the advance planning of public works to be constructed in or near the urban renewal area.

One of the purposes of the proposed new Department is to provide closer coordination for these various programs of assistance to the locality. The more that the personnel carrying out these and other Department programs can deal face to face with each other, the less danger there is of their overlooking their common purpose of assistance to urban areas, and the more coordinated and effective will be their programs.

A central building would also be a great help to persons dealing with the Department. A State or local official, a representative of a trade organization, or a private individual who has occasion to confer with Department staff members regarding our operations now may be required to shuttle back and forth between several buildings before he gets all the information he needs.

The direct savings in time and money through a centralized building would undoubtedly be substantial. The travel time of personnel between present buildings is a considerable expense which could be eliminated, and the processing of the many papers now requiring transfer between the buildings could be greatly speeded. However, the increase in the effectiveness of Department programs would be by far the greatest benefit from such a building.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have been trying for the last 20 minutes to introduce a bill for appropriate reference. The Senate passed the bill last year unanimously. I ask unanimous consent that a statement explaining the bill 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 OF SENATOR MAGNUSON

Last November, President Eisenhower issued a series of far-reaching orders designed to curb overseas spending by Government agencies—including a directive to reduce the number of military dependents living abroad by 50 percent. The sole purpose of this action was to help reverse a critical deficit in our international balance of payments and to ward off the continuing drain on U.S. gold reserves. As you probably know, 1960's foreign payments deficit is now expected to reach $3½ billion, for the second year in a row. As a result, our gold reserves have fallen to their lowest level in over 20 years.

I, for one, was shocked to realize that America's financial position had deteriorated to the point that we are forced to disrupt the lives of 200,000 service dependents in order to protect the soundness of the U.S. dollar in international markets. And yet, although the President's measures are scarcely a cause for rejoicing, they have served at least one good purpose. They have finally awakened us to the real seriousness and bitter consequences of continual failure to earn as much as we spend in foreign transactions, and they have dramatized better than anything else the need for positive and imaginative steps to bring our international account back into balance.

You may remember that I discussed the problem of our balance of payments deficit nearly 1 year ago in connection with a bill to establish an office of international travel for the purpose of promoting a greater flow of visitors to the United States. Based upon our own committee's studies, I called the Senate's attention to the fact that spending by American travelers abroad had become an increasingly weighty item in our foreign payments account, whereas foreign tourist expenditures in the United States remained at a relatively low level. I pointed out that the difference between these amounts—the travel dollar deficit—accounted for nearly one-fourth of our entire balance of payments deficit in 1959, and I predicted that unless immediate steps were taken to close this gap, our net annual loss of dollars through foreign tourism might reach as high as one billion dollars. As it turned out, I was speaking too optimistically. Last year, 1960, American tourists flocked abroad in the greatest numbers in history, while travel to our country by foreign visitors showed no significant gain. As a result, last year's travel deficit jumped to $1,150 million and, instead of only one-fourth, it now represents close to one-third of our total payments imbalance. This means that if we were to bring all of our Government dependents home, the saving would still be less than what is being drained off through foreign tourism.

Another fortunate consequence of the gold emergency was to finally focus the attention of the economic analysts and financial experts of our public press upon the tourist problem and its impact upon foreign economic affairs. The trouble is that far too many of them have taken a completely wrong approach by suggesting that the Government should limit travel by Americans abroad. There is no question that this would be the easiest way to cope with the problem, but it would also completely contradict a century or more of American efforts to facilitate and extend the rights of its citizens to travel freely about the world. The way to deal with this problem is by attacking its causes, not its symptoms.

The reason why Americans are going abroad in ever increasing numbers is not difficult to find. U.S. spending on foreign travel has exactly doubled since 1953. Obviously, our population has not doubled in that period, our economy has not expanded by 100 percent; our levels of disposable income have not gone up anywhere near that much; and travel costs are certainly no less than they were 7 years ago. There is only one reason left to explain why this has happened. It has happened because foreign tourist industries and transportation companies under the active leadership and direction of their own governments have been engaged in a massive program of market development and travel promotion in this country. The reason why American travel abroad has doubled since 1953 while travel to the United States has not is almost entirely because, unlike foreign governments, we as a Nation have done nothing to promote our tourist attractions.

The obvious way of dealing with the travel deficit problem is for the United States to marshal all of its resources to encourage and stimulate the residents of nations abroad to visit this country as other countries have so successfully done. The bill which I introduced in the last session of Congress would have provided the basis for such a promotional program by establishing a new Office of International Travel in the Department of Commerce at a high level of responsibility. The Office would be directed "to develop, plan, and carry out a comprehensive program, utilizing all appropriate media of public information and communication, designed to stimulate and encourage travel to the United States by the residents of foreign countries for the purpose of study, culture, recreation, business, and other activities conducive to better international understanding of the people and institutions of the United States."

The bill also provided for the establishment of tourist promotion centers in a few selected countries abroad. The total cost of this program would be less than $5 million annually, or about one-half of what foreign governments now spend in the United States on travel advertising and other promotional activities.

This bill was supported by the entire travel industry, by leading members of the business, agricultural and labor communities, and by the executive branch of the Government. It was passed without opposition by the Senate last June, but died in the House because sufficient time was not available there for its consideration before the end of the session.

The need for this measure was serious in 1960. It is urgent today. I am therefore offering it again today for early and prompt consideration.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce plans to hold hearings on this bill on February 2 and 3.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The bill is sponsored by myself, and Senators PASTORE, MONRONEY, SMATHERS, YARBOROUGH, ENGLE, HARTKE, MCGEE, SCHOEPPEL, BUTLER, COTTON, CASE of New Jersey, SCOTT, THURMOND, FONG, CARROLL, CANNON, BYRD of West Virginia, RANDOLPH, HOLLAND, KEATING, JAVITS—who, incidentally, sponsored the bill with me last year when it passed the Senate unanimously—and several other Senators, who have already indicated their desire to join with us in having the bill passed.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce plans to hold hearings on the bill on February 2 and 3. In the meantime, a message will be sent to Congress which will include the subject we are discussing here, which is one of the main reasons leading up to the gold outflow from the United States. Unfortunately, the bill became stalled in the House at the end of the last session. The Senator from New York has done yeoman work on the matter.

I know of no one in the United States, including the executive department, and including former President Eisenhower and President Kennedy, who does not believe that we should take this kind of action as soon as possible on this program.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to commend very highly the Senator from Washington for taking the leadership in this matter. I merely wish to emphasize that the subject involves not less than a billion dollars a year, which is the deficit we suffer as represented by the difference between what our travelers spend abroad and what foreign travelers spend in the United States. We are the only Nation of any consequence in the world which makes no effort to attract tourism. That is what the Senator from Washington desires to do.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The deficit amounts to almost a billion point two, rather than a billion dollars. This is one of the main causes for the outflow of gold. I hope Senators will join with us again in getting this matter started. We have two or three specific problems we can take care of. One is the problem of people who want to come to this country, to get them into the country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am not speechless. I ask unanimous consent to continue for 1 more minute.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I must object, under the rule. We are trying to enforce the rule.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure the Senator will not deny me the right to continue for 1 more minute.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We are trying to enforce the new rule. I shall have to renew my objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I speak less often than any other Member of this body.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am almost willing to dissolve under that entreaty, but I insist on the rule.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be appropriately referred.

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

The bill (S. 610) to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel within the Department of Commerce and a Travel Advisory Board, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LOAN INSURANCE ON LOANS TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education.

In introducing this legislation I would like to pay special tribute to Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, who as a Senator from Texas, last year submitted a similar bill.

This legislation is modeled after the FHA loan guarantee program. The Federal Government would not provide money for the loan. The moneys would be provided by the educational institutions of our Nation, but repayment of the loans would be guaranteed by the Federal Government. There would, therefore, be no Federal grants involved.

The bill provides:

First. An institution of higher education may loan up to $1,000 a year to a student, repayment of which willl be guaranteed by the Federal Government. In no event may any single student receive more than $5,000 over a period of years to complete his or her education.

Second. The loan funds insured by the Government must be made from the funds of the institution of higher education or from funds held by the institution in a trust or similar capacity.

Third. Repayment of the loan will be made in installments each quarter beginning within 1 year after the student ceases to devote essentially full time to educational work.

Fourth. Full repayment of the principal and interest must be made within 10 years after the date on which the first installment becomes due.

Fifth. Cost of the loan is 5 percent—4¾ percent interest and one-fourth of 1 percent insurance premium.

This bill is actually an investment in one of our greatest resources—the minds of our young men and women. We are investing in their future since they may borrow the money needed for education and repay it after graduation when they begin working and when they are capable of making their payments.

In investing in the future of our youth we are investing in the future of our great country.

The struggle in which we are now involved is an ideological struggle. If we are to win we must have better diplomats, better scientists, better military leaders. We can only win this struggle if we permit the full development of the minds and talents of our citizens. This means our educational opportunities must be expanded. No individual should be denied educational opportunities because of insufficiency of funds.

I believe that this type of legislation is needed as a supplement to the program offered under the National Defense Education Act. It will provide some measure of opportunity to all of our citizens. It would not provide for loans for the entire cost of education since the maximum amount which the Government will insure is $1,000 a year, and not more than a total of $5,000 over a period of years.

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

The bill (S. 611) to provide for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education, introduced by Mr. HARTKE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

GRANT TO CERTAIN OIL AND GAS LESSEES OF PREFERENCE LEASE RIGHT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to grant certain oil and gas lessees a preference lease right upon revocation of Public Land Order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 612) to grant certain oil and gas lessees a preference lease right upon revocation of Public Land Order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BENNETT, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, upon the revocation or expiration of public land order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, which withdrew certain lands within the Cane Creek Anticline area in the State of Utah from oil and gas leasing for the preservation and development of potash deposits, the record title holders of oil and gas leases covering such withdrawn lands who were unable to obtain extensions of such leases in accordance with the provisions of 30 U.S.C. 226 as the result of the withdrawal, and offerors under pending offers to lease for oil and gas, shall be entitled to preference rights to leases of the same lands without competitive bidding upon application therefor made within six months after the revocation of expiration of such public land order, provided that the lands have not been classified as a part of any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field.

SEC. 2. Rentals shall not be charged against the lands affected by the provisions of this Act during the period in which they are withdrawn under such public land order.

SEC. 3. During the period in which the lands affected by this Act are withdrawn under such public land order, the acreage in which leaseholders and offerors shall have preference rights shall not be chargeable against the acreage allowables of such leaseholders and offerors.

IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON EXCESS IMPORTS OF CERTAIN LIVE ANIMALS, MEATS, AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill, prepared for introduction by my colleague, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]. Because of illness, my colleague is not able to be here today.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD; and I also ask that preceding the text of the bill there be printed in the RECORD a statement in explanation of the purposes of the bill. The statement was prepared by my good colleague.

In general, the bill seeks to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products.

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. 613) to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for Mr. CURTIS), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there is hereby imposed a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem upon imports under any specific import classification covering the following articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during any calendar year beginning after December 31, 1960, in excess of the imports under such import classification during the calendar year 1957, such additional duty to apply only to the respective import classification with respect to which imports in any calendar year are in excess of imports during 1957:

(1) Cattle (including calves), sheep (including lambs), and hogs, except for breeding purposes;

(2) Beef, veal, pork, mutton, and lamb, fresh, chilled, or frozen, or prepared, preserved, or canned, except offal and canned corned beef.

SEC. 2. The duties imposed by this Act shall be treated for administrative purposes as duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930.

SEC. 3. This Act shall enter into force as soon as practicable, on a date to be specified by the President in a notice to the Secretary of the Treasury following such negotiations as may be necessary to effect a modification or termination of any international obligations of the United States with which it may conflict, but in any event not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The statement presented by Mr. HRUSKA is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CURTIS

Of the many problems which confront agriculture this is one which daily becomes more acute—the increased importation of livestock, carcasses and meat products. The growth of imports in the last 2 years has caused a very genuine and general alarm in our livestock feeding areas throughout this land.

Throughout this session we will ponder many of the seeming imponderables which burden this Nation's basic industry. Reasonable remedies will not always be easily arrived, but the acute situation caused by meat imports can be quickly remedied.

Today I am introducing a bill, which enacted, will restrict the level of import of meat and meat products to its 1957 volume. These commodities, imported in excess of 1957 levels, will be imposed with a duty of 25 percent ad valorem.

We fail to take cognizance of the disruption caused domestic livestock production by the dropping of a boatload of lamb or beef carcasses in a given metropolitan area—for example, Los Angeles or San Francisco. The impact on price far exceeds the ratio between consumption of the domestic and foreign products.

Diet in these United States is the best and most varied of any nation in the world. The technology of meat production and a great abundance of feed grains permit us to put the highest quality of meat on America's dinner table. Let us join to enact this legislation so important to our meat producing industry.

EQUAL BENEFITS FOR COLD WAR WARRIORS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am overjoyed, as all America is, at the release of the two American fliers, Captains Olmstead and McKone, who have been held so long and so wrongfully by the Soviet Union. But as we react with feelings of relief and gratitude toward the Russians for this gesture which means so very much to all the individuals concerned, we must not altogether forget that the Russians had no right to shoot down and imprison these men to begin with. The Soviet authorities showed an absolute ruthlessness and lack of principle in shooting this plane down over international waters. Furthermore, by keeping these men imprisoned for 6 months and over Christmas under the flimsiest of political subterfuges, the Communists showed only too plainly what complete scorn they have for the basic rights and liberties of human beings.

Let us, then, not forget that, although the ordeal which these two brave men have undergone is over, the danger and hazards that cold war servicemen face, and will continue to face, in guaranteeing the defense of our Nation against Communist aggression are not over. Our men are going to have to continue to meet the Communist challenge on land, sea, and air.

With that point in mind, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill, similar to part of a measure which I introduced last year as my cold war veterans bill, which would entitle men like Olmstead and McKone, and any others who may be hurt as a result of cold war encounters, to the same benefits that are available to men injured in actual time of war. Specifically, my bill would give men who are injured in cold war incidents the right, if it is needed, to vocational rehabilitation, to assistance in purchasing an automobile and to exemption from dual compensation restrictions upon their pensions. This is certainly the least we can do under the circumstances.

Furthermore, I should like to add that, for those families whose husbands and fathers will never return, for the families whose breadwinners are actually killed in cold war incidents, like the other men on that ill-fated RB-47, my original bill provided for educational assistance similar to that received by the families of those killed in actual war. This provision was in fact passed in another bill, in a slightly different form, last session. It will not, of course, console their families for the irreparable loss, but it will assist the widows in paying for the higher education of their orphaned children.

Right now, Mr. President, I repeat, is the time to consider what we can do for these men, and, as I said, I think the least we can do is insure that legislation is enacted along the lines of my bill to make sure that these brave warriors are entitled to the same help, should they need it, that was available to wartime servicemen.

I ask unanimous consent to have this bill printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 620) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide certain benefits for members of the Armed Forces wounded in disturbances other

than a state of war, introduced by Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. SCOTT), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 101 is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"(28) The term 'apparent hostile act' means an encounter, assault, or other act of a warlike nature committed on or after December 7, 1941, outside the United States involving a member of the active military, naval, or air service in his capacity as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States:".

(2) The subtitle in subchapter III of chapter 15 preceding section 541 is amended to read as follows:

"WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, KOREAN CONFLICT, AND VETERANS INJURED BY AN APPARENT HOSTILE ACT".

(3) Section 1502 is amended—

(A) by inserting the following in subsection (a) before the words "which is, or" ", and every veteran who has a service-connected disability resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act,";

(B) by striking out the last sentence of subsection (c)(2) and inserting the following in place thereof;

"(3) Vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded a veteran on account of a service-connected disability resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act nine years following his discharge or release from the period of service in which such injury occurred.

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, where a veteran is prevented from entering, or having entered, from completing vocational rehabilitation training, because of one of the reasons set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), such training may be afforded him during a period of not to exceed four years beyond the period otherwise applicable to him.";

(C) paragraph (3) of subsection (c) is redesignated as "(5)" and amended to read as follows:

"(5) Vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded outside of a State to a veteran on account of service subsequent to World War II if the veteran at the time of his service was not a citizen of the United States."; and

(D) by striking out the words "Korean conflict service" in subsection (d) and inserting the words "service subsequent to World War II" in place thereof.

(4) Section 1701 (a)(1) and (d) are each amended by inserting the words ", or resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act" after the words "Korean conflict".

(5) Section 1901(a) is amended by inserting the words ", or resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act" after the words "Korean conflict".

SEC. 2. Subsection 212(b) of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), is amended by striking out the period after the words "chapter 11 of title 38)" and inserting the following in place thereof: ", or (3) as a result of an injury in line of duty because of an apparent hostile act, as defined in section 101(28) of title 38."

SEC. 3. This Act is effective from December 7, 1941. However, no person is entitled to any accrued benefits under this Act for the period between December 7, 1941, and the date of enactment.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT TO REMOVE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I introduce for reference to the proper committee a bill to give teachers in private schools benefits comparable to those given public school teachers under the National Defense Education Act of 1958. In other words, it would remove the discrimination against private schools which is inherent in the existing act.

Under the provisions of section 205(b) 3 of title II, a student who has obtained a loan can obtain forgiveness of 50 percent of that loan if he or she goes into public school teaching. The obvious reason for this provision in the original act was to encourage students to become schoolteachers. It seems only fair that the same opportunity should be granted to those who go into private schools. I am aware of the fact that the vast majority of our school training is handled in public schools. In fact, of the 1,574,000 elementary and secondary school teachers in America today, 1,366,884 are in public schools and 207,116 in private schools. In other words, 87 percent of our teachers are on the public payrolls.

However, private schools also perform an important public service, and there is no reason why those who are employed in such institutions should not receive the same advantages that the public school teachers do.

Since the Defense Education Act only began in 1958, there are no adequate figures available as yet to show what percent of those receiving loans go into schoolteaching. Most of the loan recipients are still in school. However, of 120,000 loan recipients last year, 52,000 indicated that they intend to become school teachers. When and if they do, they will be eligible for a cancellation of half of their loan payment. I do not have the figures which indicate the percentage who would go into private versus public school teaching, but if we assume that the ratio is the same as the present ratio for those engaged in private and public school teaching, we can guess that approximately 6,800 students receiving loans last year would potentially benefit from my bill, whereas they are now excluded from this section of the act.

In the interest of fairness, I think there is no question but what these changes should be made. These loans are granted to all needy students who can qualify, regardless of whether or not they are going into teaching, and whether they go into public or private teaching. There is no reason why a mathematics student who obtains teaching employment in a privately supported institution should be discriminated against in obtaining his partial loan cancellation when a colleague may have obtained his job in a public school and received such a benefit.

Concerning my amendments to titles V and VI of the National Defense Education Act, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to arrange, through institutions of higher learning, institutes to train teachers in the fields of guidance, counseling, and testing in the case of title V and language development in the case of title VI. Under the provisions of the act, teachers from public schools who attend these institutes may receive up to $75 per week while in attendance, plus $15 per week for each dependent, for the period of his attendance. Again, there is no reason why a public school teacher is in any different circumstance than a private teacher in attending these institutes. It is interesting to note that the number of private school teachers who attend the institutes is very small compared to the public school teachers attending. For example, since the program began, only 140 private school teachers attended the counseling and guidance institutes, while 5,730 public school enrollees attended. This is a ratio of only 2 percent private to public school teachers, whereas, as I indicated earlier, private school teachers make up 13 percent of the total elementary and secondary teaching staff. The reason is obvious. The public school teachers get a stipend and the private school teachers do not.

I think the discrimination contained in the act is obvious, and I hope that Congress will correct this discrimination this year. I have drafted my bill in such a way as to limit it to nonprofit institutions.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 622) to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to authorize for teachers in private nonprofit schools certain benefits under the provisions of title II, V, and VI of such act provided for teachers in public schools, introduced by Mr. BENNETT, 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 by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 205(b)(3), 511, and 611 of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 are amended by inserting before the word "public" the following: "private nonprofit or".

ESTABLISHMENT OF A U.S. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a U.S. Department of Science and to prescribe the functions thereof. This is the same as S. 3180, which I introduced in the 85th Congress, and S. 586, which I introduced in the 86th Congress.

It is still my belief that, as time passes, the indications become clearer and clearer that we shall never go ahead as we should in connection with matters relating to science until we have some overall coordination of our efforts. This bill is an effort to achieve such coordination.

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

The bill (S. 623) to establish a U.S. Department of Science and to prescribe the functions thereof, introduced by Mr.

KEFAUVER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

PUBLICATION OF A UNITED STATES TREATY CODE ANNOTATED

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for publication of a United States Treaty Code Annotated.

Such a reference is not now available, and its publication would be of considerable value not only to the Federal Government, but to political scientists throughout the world. The University of Tennessee will provide the staff for the publication of the work, but the university is unable to assume the full burden of printing. It is hoped that in view of the value of the code to it, the Federal Government will provide for its publication.

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

The bill (S. 625) to provide for publication of a United States Treaty Code Annotated, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference my scholarship proposal, my tuition tax credit proposal, and the student loan insurance bill, and I ask that these bills be held at the desk for 1 week to enable Senators who may wish to do so to join as cosponsors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bills will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

The bills, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

To the Committee on Finance:

S. 634. A bill to provide a 30-percent credit against the Federal individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education.

To the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 635. A bill to establish a program of scholarship aid to students in higher education; and

S. 636. A bill to provide for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement I have prepared relative to the proposed legislation.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

There is a dangerous gap between our needs and our existing available resources in the field of higher education.

We should be investing heavily in education—for we are going to need all the trained brainpower we can muster in the years ahead if we are to meet the challenge of Communist competition. To meet the ideological and technological changes of the space age, we must educate our citizens up to the limit of their capacities. This is the best way we can achieve social progress and fulfillment of our hopes and aspirations as individuals and as a nation.

HIGHER EDUCATION NEEDS

There are no simple solutions to our problems in the field of higher education. Education is expensive.

Our colleges and universities need support from every potential source—from individuals and alumni groups, from private philanthropic organizations and foundations, from labor unions and corporations, and, in the case of State-supported institutions, from State legislatures.

Last June the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee conducted hearings on proposals to widen opportunities for higher education in America.

After the most optimistic predictions and projections have been made, there still exists a dangerous gap between needs and resources.

EDUCATION GAP

Testimony showed college enrollments will double to almost 7 million within the next 10 years—overloading colleges and universities which are already popping at the seams. Faculty salaries must be raised. And the physical plant—classrooms, dormitories, libraries, and laboratories—must be expanded to handle the rising tide of applicants seeking higher education.

Every year thousands of qualified high school graduates ask our colleges and universities for scholarships or other kinds of financial aid—and far too often these talented youngsters are unable to get any kind of financial help.

Every year more than 150,000 young men and women in the top intellectual brackets do not go on to college simply because they and their families cannot afford it. This is a terrible waste of valuable brainpower.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

Therefore, to help young Americans seeking higher education, I offer this youth opportunity program.

First, a college scholarship program with awards ranging from $500 to $1,500, based on merit and need.

Second, tax credit up to $450 a year for college tuition payments.

And third, a student loan insurance program to help young people finance their college education by borrowing up to $1,000 a year.

Furthermore, I intend to work vigorously for effective programs of grants and long-term low-interest loans to help America's colleges and universities build urgently needed residence and academic facilities such as dormitories, classrooms, libraries, and laboratories.

Some of my colleagues will recall that the House Education and Labor Committee approved a national defense education bill in July of 1958 which included 23,000 new college scholarships a year for a 4-year period, and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee included a similar provision in the education bill reported out for Senate action. The Senate did approve a 20,000-a-year scholarship provision in its version of the National Defense Education Act. But unfortunately the House dropped its provision, and the scholarship program was chopped out of the final NDEA by the conference committee.

I cite this legislative background to remind us that there is little novelty about my own scholarship proposal.

SCHOLARSHIP PROPOSAL

Under my proposal, at least 46,000 outstanding young men and women would be able to enter college each year. Any graduate of an accredited public or private high school would be eligible to apply to his State education agency and winners will get a $500 merit scholarship regardless of need. Youngsters without financial resources could get additional assistance, up to a limit of $1,500 a year for 4 years.

My scholarship proposal would also authorize payments up to $500 per student for the colleges which accept scholarships winners to help these institutions meet expansion costs and indirect expenses.

TUITION TAX CREDIT

Under my tuition tax credit bill, any college student or parent of a college student could charge off up to $450 a year or 30 percent of tuition and fees for higher education as a credit against his income tax.

I am convinced that action on this proposal will not only ease the burden of college tuition payments on many family budgets, but will also permit colleges and universities to set their tuition charges at more realistic levels by removing the fear of penalizing talented young people from low and middle income families.

STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE

My third proposal would establish a Federal loan insurance program to protect educational and financial institutions making loans to students who are attending colleges and universities.

In the 86th Congress, Vice President JOHNSON introduced similar legislation, S. 2710. I hope my colleagues will read his testimony on this proposal before the subcommittee hearings last June on "Federal Assistance to Higher Education," and the comments of many distinguished college presidents who are almost unanimous in their approval.

I am submitting the revised version which the Vice President submitted last June after incorporating improvements suggested by the college presidents. I am introducing this legislation because I am convinced that it meets an urgent need—and furthermore it will do so at only a very small cost to the taxpayers.

This double-barreled program would not simply protect colleges against losses on loans to students. It would also protect financial institutions such as insurance companies, endowment funds, and pension and welfare funds, against loss on loans to colleges for student loan purposes.

A student could get up to $1,000 a year in insured loans with an overall maximum of $5,000. The maximum cost to the student would be 5 percent a year which includes one-fourth of 1 percent insurance premium. Repayment would start 1 year after the student leaves school, and could continue over the following 10 years.

When a college needs outside funds for student loans, it could borrow directly from financial institutions by getting insured long-term loans—up to 20 years—at a maximum rate of 4½ percent. If the college charges one-quarter of 1 percent for administration, and the Federal insurance cost is one-fourth of 1 percent, the maximum cost to the student would be 5 percent.

The maximum insurance coverage authorized for loans by colleges to students would be $100 million and the maximum insurance coverage on loans by financial institutions to colleges and universities would also be $100 million.

I think we should bear in mind that a $1,000 loan will not cover all the costs of a year at college or graduate school. At a minimum, the total costs of full-time education reach $1,500 at public colleges and often reach $2,500 at private colleges.

So I think it is clear that college students borrowing money under this program to finance their education will need other resources. They will need help from their

families. They will have to use their own savings. But this loan program can help give them the lift which will make all the difference between entering college or giving up their pursuit of higher education.

This self-financing loan insurance program will not be a drain on the Federal Treasury. The Federal Government's only part would be to insure repayment of loans to colleges or financial institutions by college students.

Just as the Federal guarantees have made a tremendous contribution to housing construction, so Federal guarantees for student loans can stimulate a vast expansion of opportunity for young people seeking higher education in America's colleges and universities.

Some institutions of higher learning already have successful loan programs, but it is clear from the comments of many college presidents that new programs can be started and existing programs can be put on a much firmer basis if they are protected by a Federal student loan insurance program such as I am proposing.

This loan program is not competitive with the loan program of the National Defense Education Act, which should be continued. But the NDEA loan program is limited to "needy" students and it simply does not meet the widespread demand in our colleges and universities for an effective student loan program.

However, to make sure that the NDEA loan program is not cut back or allowed to expire, section 306 of my bill provides that the Federal loan insurance program will be in effect only when appropriations for NDEA are at least 75 percent of the amount authorized, and that the Federal loan insurance program will expire when the NDEA expires.

Enactment of this legislation would vastly increase the supply of funds financing higher education and would do so in a way that will cost the American taxpayer almost nothing. Furthermore, this legislation will encourage the financial institutions of this country to support urgently needed investment in human resources. This is in line with the sound insurance principle which our experience with FHA has proved can be extraordinarily successful.

I am convinced that this loan insurance program can give a tremendous boost to the cause of higher education by helping students from low and middle income families borrow money to finance their college careers. Many of these students are simply unable to pay currently for all the costs of a college education, even when they have scholarship assistance and part-time jobs.

COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION AID

Finally I wish to pledge my support for action to help American colleges and universities build classrooms, libraries, and laboratories. I shall also continue my efforts for a revived and expanded college housing program.

Last year it was my privilege to join the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] in proposing a $125 million revolving loan fund to help these institutions of higher learning construct academic facilities. Our proposal was in line with legislation previously approved by Congress in 1959 but vetoed by the President—legislation to provide long-term low-interest loans for construction of classrooms and other academic facilities.

There is ample testimony about the need for an effective Federal loan program to help institutions of higher education expand both housing and academic facilities.

Indeed, there is growing evidence of need and support for Federal grants to help build academic facilities. I refer my colleagues to the testimony of Dr. John T. Caldwell for the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities in hearings held last March before the Subcommittee on Special Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

We must not only restore and expand the college housing loan program. We must also establish an effective program to help build vitally needed classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, and I look to my colleague from Pennsylvania for leadership in this important field of legislation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that exhibits A, B, and C, which include the text of these bills, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

EXHIBIT A

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM OF SCHOLARSHIP AID TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. HUMPHREY to the bill (S. 8) to authorize an emergency two-year program of Federal financial assistance in school construction to the States)

On page 8, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

"TITLE I"

On page 8, line 18, strike out "That this Act" and insert in lieu thereof "SECTION 1. This title".

On page 19, after line 11, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 12. The term 'this Act' as used in this title means the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960."

At the end of the bill, insert a new title as follows:

"Short title

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Student Aid Act of 1961.'

"Federal control of education prohibited

"SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum or program of instruction of any educational institution or, except as provided in sections 14 and 16, over its administration or personnel.

"Administration

"SEC. 3. (a) This Act shall be administered by the Commissioner of Education, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Commissioner shall, with the approval of the Secretary, make all regulations specifically authorized to be made under this Act and such other regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary to carry out its purposes. The Commissioner is authorized to delegate to any officer or employee of the Office of Education any of his powers and duties under this Act, except the making of regulations.

"(b) In administering the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of any other public or nonprofit agency or institution, in accordance with agreements between the Secretary and the head thereof. Payment for such services and facilities shall be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the head of the agency or institution.

"(c) The Commissioner shall, with the advice and assistance of the National Council, make or cause to have made studies, investigations, and reports of the effectiveness of the student aid program established by this Act, and prescribe objective tests and other measures of ability for the selection of individuals to be awarded certificates of scholarship.

"(d) At the beginning of each regular session of the Congress, the Commissioner shall make through the Secretary a full report to Congress of the administration of this Act, including his recommendations for needed revisions.

"(e) The Secretary shall advise and consult with the heads of executive departments or independent establishments of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of scholarship, fellowship, student-loan, or facilities assistance programs, with a view to the full coordination of all specialized scholarship, fellowship, student-loan, and facilities assistance programs administered by or under all departments and establishments of the Federal Government with the general programs established by this Act.

"(f) When deemed necessary by the Commissioner for the effective administration of this Act, experts or consultants may be employed as provided in section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C., sec. 55a).

"National Council on Student Aid

"SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established a National Council on Student Aid, consisting of the Commissioner, as Chairman, and twelve members appointed without regard to the civil service laws by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. The twelve appointed members shall be so selected that the Council will be broadly representative of the individual, organizational, and professional interests in education, and of the public. Each appointed member of the Council shall hold office for a term of four years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term, and except that, of the members first appointed, three shall hold office for a term of three years, three shall hold office for a term of two years, and three shall hold office for a term of one year, as designated by the Commissioner at the time of appointment. None of such twelve members shall be eligible for reappointment until a year has elapsed since the end of his preceding term.

"(b) The Council shall advise the Commissioner as specifically indicated in this Act and assist and advise him with respect to other matters of basic policy arising in the administration of this Act.

"(c) Persons appointed to the Council shall, while serving on business of the Council, receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not to exceed $50 per day, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

"(d) Whenever the Council considers matter of concern to another agency of the Federal Government, the Secretary may invite the head thereof to designate a representative to be present at such consideration.

"Administrative appropriations authorized

"SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the cost of administering the provisions of this Act, including the administrative expenses of State commissions on Federal scholarships.

"Discrimination proscribed

"SEC. 6. The awarding of certificates of scholarship and the granting of scholarship stipends under this Act shall be without regard to sex, creed, race, color, national origin, or residence.

"Definitions

"SEC. 7. As used in this Act—

"(a) The term 'State' means a State, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

"(b) The term 'institution of higher education' means an educational institution in any State which (1) admits as regular students only persons having a secondary education or its recognized equivalent, (2) is legally authorized within its own State to provide a program of higher education, (3) offers and conducts an educational program extending at least two academic years beyond the high school, and (4) either is nonprofit and tax-supported, or is determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

"(c) The term 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Education.

"(d) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(e) The term 'State commission' means the commission on Federal scholarships established in any State for the purposes of this Act.

"(f) The term 'National Council' means the National Council on Student Aid established in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"Scholarship appropriations authorized

"SEC. 8. For the purpose of providing scholarship stipends for young persons of demonstrated ability and need, to assist them to attend institutions of higher education, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, the sum of $46,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the sum of $92,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the sum of $138,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, the sum of $184,000,000; and for each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of $184,000,000 or such greater sum as the Congress may hereafter authorize to be appropriated.

"Apportionment of funds for scholarship stipends and determination of fields of study

"SEC. 9. (a) The Commissioner shall for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, estimate the total sum from the appropriation, made for such year under the authorization in section 8, which is necessary for continuing to make payments with respect to such year to individuals receiving scholarship stipends for previous years. He shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, apportion such sum among the States on the basis of the aggregate amount paid in the preceding year to scholars from each State, his estimate of changes in the number of such scholars from each State who will be eligible for continuing payments in the year for which such apportionment is made, and such other factors as he may find to be relevant.

"(b) The remaining portion of such appropriation shall be available for such year for grants of new scholarship stipends. One-half of such remaining portion shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the relative numbers of students graduating from high school in such States during the most recent year for which nationwide figures are available through the Office of Education, and one-half shall be apportioned among them on the basis of the relative numbers of their total population between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, inclusive, as determined by the most recent available estimates furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census.

"(c) In time of actual hostilities involving the Armed Forces of the United States, or when found by the President to be necessary in the interest of national defense, the Commissioner shall for each such year designate the percentage, uniform for all States but in no event less than 60 per centum, of the total number of scholarship stipends to be paid to students engaging in fields of study which are determined, in a manner prescribed by the President, to be related to the national defense or to defense-supporting activities.

"Selection of recipients of scholarship certificates and stipends

"SEC. 10. (a) To be eligible to compete in any State for a certificate of scholarship, an individual (1)(A) must hold a certificate of graduation from a school in the State providing secondary education, or (B) must be determined by the State commission for the State in which the individual finished his secondary education (or, in case of an individual who finished his secondary education abroad, by the State commission for the State of which he is a resident), to have attained a level of educational advancement generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of secondary school graduation in the State; (2) must not be eligible for education and training under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, or title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952; (3) must make application for such certificate of scholarship in accordance with such rules as the State commission for such State may establish; and (4) must not have had any Federal scholarship, previously granted under this or any other law, terminated or vacated for any reason (except health) which was inconsistent with continued eligibility to compete for such previous scholarship.

"(b) From among those competing for certificates of scholarship for each fiscal year, the State commission shall, in accordance with the objective tests and other measures of ability prescribed by the Commissioner pursuant to section 3(c), select the individuals who, on the basis of their outstanding ability to do work in higher education, are to be awarded certificates of scholarship for such year. From among those selected for certificates of scholarship (including individuals so selected in prior years), it shall also select the individuals who, on the basis of their financial need and demonstrated ability, are to be granted scholarship stipends from the State's apportionment for new stipends made pursuant to section 9 for such year, determine the amount of stipend payable to each, and, in the case of a scholar whose stipend is to be charged against a percentage quota established pursuant to section 9(c), designate the field of study for which the stipend is to be granted. Such elections and determinations shall be made in accordance with general principles and methods, including objective measures for determining the fact and degree of financial need and the amount of the stipend, prescribed in regulations made by the Commissioner with the advice of the National Council and in accordance with percentage quotas, if any, established pursuant to section 9(c).

"(c) The Commissioner shall award certificates of scholarship, and within the limits of the State's apportionment for new scholarship stipends for a fiscal year and applicable quota (if any) established pursuant to section 9(c) grant scholarship stipends, to individuals certified to him by the State commission of the State as having been selected for a certificate, or for a certificate and stipend, as the case may be, in accordance with the State plan.

"Amount and duration of scholarship stipends

"SEC. 11. (a) The Commissioner, with the advice of the National Council, shall prescribe regulations for determining for each academic year scholarship stipend amounts related to the scholar's financial need (objectively measured pursuant to regulations prescribed under section 10(b)), and for each such year shall fix a maximum stipend amount not in excess of $1,500. The scholarship stipend granted to any scholar under this Act shall, for any academic year of the scholarship stipend's duration (as provided in subsection (b)), be the amount determined (pursuant to regulations of the Commissioner prescribed under section 10(b)) with respect to such scholar for such year by the State commission which selected him and shall be payable in such installments and at such times as the Commissioner shall prescribe.

"(b) The duration of a scholarship stipend granted under this Act shall be a period of time not in excess of four academic years (as defined in regulations of the Commissioner) or, subject to such regulations, such longer period as is normally required to complete the undergraduate curriculum which the recipient is pursuing; but in no event shall the duration extend beyond the completion by the recipient of the work for his first post-secondary school degree. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, a scholarship stipend granted under this Act shall entitle the scholar to payments only while (1) the recipient is in financial need thereof, as determined annually (pursuant to regulations of the Commissioner prescribed under section 10(b)) by the State commission which selected him, (2) the recipient devotes essentially full time to educational work in attendance and in good standing at an institution of higher education (except that failure to be in attendance at an institution during the summer months shall not by itself constitute a violation of this requirement) and, in the case of a stipend charged against a percentage quota established pursuant to section 9(c), does so in the field of study to which his stipend is restricted except as otherwise permitted pursuant to regulation, (3) the recipient is not receiving expenses of tuition or other scholarship or fellowship aid from other Federal sources (other than (A) a monetary allowance under a reserve officers' training program, or (B) compensation for work done for the institution which he is attending or any other work, regardless of the source of the funds from which such compensation is paid), and (4), in the case of a stipend holder considered for a continued payment under a stipend granted for a prior year, the amount of such payment is within the limits of the apportionment for continuing payments made pursuant to section 9(a) to the State from which such stipend holder was selected.

"Place of matriculation

"SEC. 12. (a) An individual granted a scholarship stipend under this Act may attend any institution of higher education which has been determined as such in accordance with section 13 and which admits him, regardless of the State in which such institution is located.

"(b) An individual granted a scholarship stipend under this Act may attend any institution outside of the United States, its Territories, and possessions which admits him, if the Commissioner determines that such institution is substantially comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 7(b).

"Scholarships commissions in the States

"SEC. 13. (a) Any State desiring to participate in the administration of the scholarship program under this Act may do so by establishing a State commission on Federal scholarships broadly representative of educational and public interests in the State and by submitting through such commission

a State plan, authorized under State law, for carrying out the purposes of this Act, which is approved by the Commissioner under this section. Such plan must (1) provide that it shall be administered by such commission; (2) provide for the determination of the institutions in the State which are institutions of higher education as defined in section 7(b); (3) provide for the determination, in accordance with the provisions of section 10, of eligibility to compete for certificates of scholarship, for the selection, in accordance with such provisions, of individuals to be awarded certificates of scholarship, and of individuals to be granted new scholarship stipends out of the State's apportionment, for certification of such individuals to the Commissioner, and for subsequent certification of the fact and degree of the continued financial need of, and the amounts payable to, recipients of scholarships stipends and for charging of stipends against any applicable quota established pursuant to section 9(c); (4) provide that the selection of individuals for certificates of scholarship and scholarship stipends under this title shall be made without regard to sex, creed, color, race, national origin, or residence; (5) provide for the making of such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner shall from time to time reasonably require for the purposes of this Act, and for compliance with such provisions as the Commissioner may from time to time find reasonably necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (6) indicate the official to whom funds for the administrative expenses of the State commission are to be paid.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve any plan which fulfills the condition specified in subsection (a).

"(c) In the case of any State which does not establish a commission and submit and have approved a State plan in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Commissioner shall perform the functions of the State commission in such State until such time as a plan has been submitted by such a commission and is approved under this section.

"(d) In the case of any State plan which has been approved by the Commissioner, if the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State commission administering such plan, finds (1) that the plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of subsection (a), or (2) that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with such provisions, the Commissioner shall notify such State commission that the State will not be regarded as eligible to participate in the program under this Act until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until such time he shall perform the functions of the State commission in that State.

"Payment of scholarship stipends

"SEC. 14. The Commissioner shall from time to time determine the amounts payable to recipients of scholarship stipends under this Act, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts so determined and the name of each individual to whom such amounts are to be paid. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon pay in accordance with such certification by check payable to such individual, transmitted through an official of the institution of higher education which such individual is attending. Such official shall be selected by the institution with the approval of the Commissioner. The official thus selected shall transmit such checks to the payee only upon his determination in each instance, and certification thereof to the Commissioner that the recipient is at the time of such transmittal devoting essentially full time to educational work in attendance and in good standing at the institution, that, in the case of a student whose stipend was charged against a percentage quota determined pursuant to section 9(c), he is pursuing such studies in accordance with his designated field except as otherwise permitted pursuant to regulation, and that, so far as can be ascertained on the basis of the recipient's work at that institution, his scholarship stipend has not, under the provision of the first sentence of section 11(b), terminated. If for any reason such certification cannot be made by any such official with respect to an individual, the official shall return the check or checks involved to the drawer for cancellation.

"Administrative expenses of State commissions

"SEC. 15. The Commissioner shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to the official designated in each State to receive funds for the administration of the State plan such amounts as the Commissioner determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan (including reimbursement to the State for expenses which the Commissioner determines were necessary for the preparation of the State plan approved under this title). The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to such official, at the time or times fixed by the Commissioner, the amounts so certified.

"Payments authorized for compensation to institutions of higher education for educational services

"SEC. 16. The Commissioner shall pay to any institution of higher education providing education to an individual under a scholarship granted under the provisions of sections 8 through 15 such amounts not in excess of $500 per academic year as are determined by the Commissioner to be necessary to reimburse such institution for the estimated costs of services rendered in providing such education to such individual over and above amounts received from or on behalf of such individual for such services. Such amounts shall be determined in accordance with regulations established by the Commission with the advice of the National Council. Costs of services rendered in providing such education shall include instruction, plant operation, administration (including not more than $1.50 a month for administrative costs with respect to such scholarship), and library costs and any other costs reasonably allocable to providing educational services, but shall not include costs of services related to activities not creditable toward the attainment of a degree.

"Appropriations authorized for educational services compensation

"SEC. 17. There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the payments authorized in section 16."

EXHIBIT B

A BILL TO PROVIDE A 30 PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST THE FEDERAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FOR AMOUNTS PAID AS TUITION OR FEES TO CERTAIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Educational Tax Credit Act of 1961".

SEC. 2. (a) Part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to credits against tax) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 39. TUITION AND FEES PAID BY INDIVIDUALS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—There shall be allowed to an individual, as credit against the tax imposed by this subtitle for the taxable year, an amount equal to 30 percent of the aggregate amount paid during the taxable year by such individual to institutions of higher education of such individual or of any other individual at a level above the twelfth grade.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING EDUCATION MUST BE FULL-TIME STUDENT.—Amounts paid for the education of any individual which (but for this paragraph) would be taken into account under subsection (a) shall be taken into account only if such individual is a student (as defined in section 151(e)(4)) for the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins.

"(2) ADJUSTMENT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND CERTAIN ALLOWANCES.—In the case of any individual who for any period receives—

"(A) any scholarship or fellowship grant (within the meaning of section 117(a)(1)) which, under section 117, is not includible in gross income, or

"(B) any education and training allowance under part IV of title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,

any amount paid for tuition or fees for such period which (but for this paragraph) would be taken into account under subsection (a) shall be taken into account only to the extent that the aggregate of such tuition and fees charged such individual for such period exceeds the sum of (i) an amount equal to all the scholarships and fellowship grants described in subparagraph (A) received by such individual for such period, plus (ii) an amount equal to 30 percent of all the allowances described in subparagraph (B) received by such individual for such period.

"(3) MAXIMUM YEARLY CREDIT WITH RESPECT TO EDUCATION OF ANY INDIVIDUAL NOT TO EXCEED $450.—In the case of any taxpayer, the credit allowed by this section for any taxable year, with respect to the education of any individual, shall not exceed $450.

"(4) CREDIT NOT TO CAUSE REFUND OF TAX.—The credit allowed by this section shall not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under sections 33 (relating to foreign tax credit), 34 (relating to credit for dividends received by individuals), 35 (relating to partially tax-exempt interest), and 37 (relating to retirement income).

"(c) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'institution of higher education' means only an educational institution—

"(1) which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are carried on;

"(2) which regularly offers education at a level above the twelfth grade; and

"(3) contributions to or for the use of which are deductible under section 170."

(b) The table of sections for such part IV is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Sec. 39. Tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1961.

EXHIBIT C

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR LOAN INSURANCE ON LOANS TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Johnson of Texas (for himself, Mr. Monroney, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Chavez, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Byrd of West Virginia, Mr. Murray, Mr. Bible, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Frear, Mr. Johnston of South Carolina, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Hart, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McGee, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Green, Mr. Symington, Mr. Hill, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Javits, Mr. Yarborough, Mr. Williams of New Jersey, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Long of Louisiana, Mr. Moss, Mr. Fulbright, and Mr. Hennings) to the bill (S. 2710) to provide for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education)

Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Short title

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Student Loan Insurance Act of 1961'.

"Definitions

"SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

"(a) The term 'State' means a State, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

"(b) The term 'institution of higher education' means an educational institution in any State which (1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate, (2) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education, (3) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a two-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, (4) is a public or other nonprofit institution, and (5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or, if not so accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited.

"(c) The term 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Education.

"(d) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"TITLE I—LOAN INSURANCE FOR STUDENT LOANS

"Authorization

"SEC. 101. For the purpose of facilitating loans to students in institutions of higher education, such institutions shall be insured by the Commissioner against losses on loans made by them to such students in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and the succeeding fiscal year, if made upon the conditions and within the limits specified in this title. The total principal amount of new loans to students covered by insurance under this title in any fiscal year shall not exceed $100,000,000. The Commissioner may, if he finds it necessary to do so in order to assure an equitable distribution of the benefits of this title, assign, within such maximum amount, insurance quotas applicable to eligible institutions of higher education, or to States or areas, and may reassign unused portions of such quotas.

"Limitations on individual loans and on insurance

"SEC. 102. No loan or loans by one or more institutions of higher education in excess of $1,000 in the aggregate to any single student in any fiscal year shall be covered by insurance under this title, nor shall the aggregate insured unpaid principal amount of loans made to any student exceed $5,000 at any time.

"Source of funds

"SEC. 103. Loans made by institutions of higher education in accordance with this Act shall be insurable whether made from the funds of the institution or from funds held by the institution in a trust or similar capacity and available for such loans.

"Eligibility of student borrowers and terms of student loans

"SEC. 104. A loan by an institution of higher education shall be insurable under the provisions of this title only if made to a student in such institution who devotes essentially full time to educational work in attendance at such institution, as determined by such institution, and if evidenced by a note or other written agreement which (1) provides for repayment of the principal amount of such loan in installments each quarter or lesser period beginning (except in the event of default in the payment of interest, or in the payment of the cost of insurance premiums, or other default by the borrower) within one year following the date on which the student ceases to devote essentially full time to educational work in attendance at any institution of higher education, (2) is made without security and without endorsement, except that if the borrower is a minor and such note or other written agreement executed by him would not, under the applicable law, create a binding obligation, either security or endorsement may be required, (3) requires full repayment of the principal with interest within not more than ten years after the date on which the first installment of principal becomes due, (4) provides for interest on such loan at a per annum rate not exceeding 4¾ per centum on the unpaid balance and accrued interest, but payment of interest accruing prior to the date on which the first installment of principal becomes due may be postponed until after such date, (5) entitles the student borrower at his option to accelerate repayment of the whole or any part of such loan, and (6) contains such other terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of this title and with the regulations issued by the Commissioner pursuant to this Act as may be agreed upon by the parties to such loan, including, at their option, a provision requiring the borrower to pay to the institution, in addition to principal and interest, amounts equal to the insurance premiums payable by the institution to the Commissioner with respect to such loan.

"Certificates of insurance—Effective date of insurance—Premiums

"SEC. 105. (a) If, upon application by an institution of higher education, made upon such form, containing such information, and supported by such evidence as the Commissioner may require, and otherwise in conformity with this section, the Commissioner finds that the institution has made a loan to an eligible student which is insurable under the provisions of this title, he shall, upon tender by the institution of the first year's insurance premium payable pursuant to subsection (d), issue to such institution a certificate of insurance covering such loan and setting forth the amount and terms of such insurance.

"(b) Insurance evidenced by a certificate of insurance pursuant to subsection (a) shall become effective upon the date of issuance of such certificate, except that the Commissioner is authorized, in accordance with regulations, to issue commitments with respect to proposed loans submitted by eligible institutions, and in that event, upon compliance with subsection (a) by the institution, the certificate of insurance may be issued effective as of the date when the loan to be covered by such insurance was made. Such insurance shall cease to be effective upon thirty days' default by the institution in the payment of any installment of the premiums payable pursuant to subsection (d).

"(c) An application submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall contain (1) an agreement by the institution of higher education to pay, in accordance with regulations, the premiums fixed by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (d), and (2) an agreement by such institution that if the loan is covered by insurance the institution will submit such reports during the effective period of the loan agreement as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe as necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

"(d) The Commissioner shall, pursuant to regulations, charge for insurance on each loan under this title a premium in an amount not to exceed one-fourth of 1 per centum per annum of the unpaid balance of principal and accrued interest of such loan, payable in advance, at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner. Such regulations may provide that such premium shall not be payable, or if paid shall be refundable, with respect to any period after default in the payment of principal or interest, or after the borrower has died or becomes totally and permanently disabled, if (1) notice of such default or other event has been duly given, and (2) request for payment of the loss insured against has been made or the Commissioner has made such payment on his own motion pursuant to section 106.

"(e) The rights of an institution of higher education arising under insurance evidenced by a certificate of insurance issued under this section may not be assigned or transferred by such institution, except as provided in case of default in section 106.

"(f) The consolidation of the obligations of two or more insured loans obtained by a student borrower in any fiscal year into a single obligation evidenced by a single instrument of indebtedness shall not affect the insurance by the United States. Upon surrender of the original certificates of insurance in such cases, the Commissioner may issue a new certificate of insurance in accordance with this section upon such consolidated obligation.

Procedure on default, death, or disability of student

SEC. 106. (a) Upon default and a reasonable effort toward collection by the institution on any loan covered by insurance pursuant to this title, or upon the death of the student borrower or a finding by the institution that the borrower has become totally and permanently disabled, determined in accordance with regulations established by the Commissioner, before the loan has been repaid in full, and prior to the commencement of suit or other enforcement proceeding upon the loan or upon any security for such loan, the institution shall promptly notify the Commissioner who shall thereupon, if requested by such institution or on his own motion, if the insurance is still in effect, pay to the institution the amount of the loss sustained upon such loan as soon as such amount has been determined.

"(b) Upon payment by the Commissioner of the amount of loss pursuant to subsection (a), the United States shall be subrogated to the rights of the institution upon the insured loan and be entitled to an assignment of the note or other evidence of the insured loan and any security therefor.

"(c) Nothing in this section or in this Act shall be construed to preclude any forbearance for the benefit of the student borrower which may be agreed upon by the parties to the insured loan and approved by the Commissioner, or to preclude for-

bearance by the Commissioner in the enforcement of the insured obligation after payment on such insurance, or to require collection of the amount of any loan by the institution of higher education or by the Commissioner from the estate of a deceased borrower or from a borrower found by the institution to have become permanently and totally disabled.

"(d) Nothing in this section or in this Act shall be construed to excuse the institution of higher education from exercising, in the making and collection of loans under the provisions of this title, the same care and diligence which would reasonably be used in making and collecting loans not insured. If the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the institution, finds that an institution of higher education has substantially failed to exercise such care and diligence, or to make the reports required under section 105(c), or to pay the required insurance premiums, he shall disqualify such institution for further insurance on loans granted pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that such failure has ceased and finds that there is reasonable assurance that the institution will in the future exercise necessary care and diligence or comply with such requirements, as the case may be.

"TITLE II—LOAN INSURANCE ON LOANS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"Authorization

"SEC. 201. For the purpose of assisting institutions of higher education in obtaining funds to make loans insured under title I, the Commissioner, on terms and conditions prescribed by him consistent with the provisions of this title and necessary to protect the interests of the United States, may insure in whole or in part any public or private financing institution, or trustee under a trust or indenture or agreement for the benefit of the holders of any securities issued thereunder, by commitment or otherwise, against loss of principal and interest on any loan to an institution of higher education for the purpose of providing such institution with necessary funds to make loans insured under title I of this Act. The total principal amount of new loans covered by insurance under this title in any fiscal year shall not exceed $100,000,000. The Commissioner may, if he finds it necessary to do so in order to assure an equitable distribution of the benefits of this title, assign, within such maximum amount, insurance quotas applicable to eligible institutions of higher education or to States or areas, and may reassign unused portions of such quotas.

"Limitations

"SEC. 202. No loan shall be covered by insurance under section 201 unless—

"(1) the Commissioner finds that such loan is necessary to enable the institution of higher education to provide student loans to be insured under title I;

"(2) the rate of interest to be paid on the loan is 4½ per centum or less;

"(3) the terms of such loan require repayment in twenty years or less; and

"(4) the Commissioner finds that there is reasonable assurance that the institution of higher education has the ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor.

"Payment on guarantees

"SEC. 203. Payments required to be made as the result of default on any loan insured by the Commissioner under this title shall be made from the revolving insurance fund established under section 301.

"TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

"Revolving insurance fund

"SEC. 301. (a) Premiums under title I and all other moneys derived by the Commissioner in the course of operations under this Act shall be deposited in a revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States. All moneys in the revolving fund shall upon requisition by the Commissioner, be available until expended, (1) for the payment of losses in connection with insurance undertaken pursuant to this Act, and (2) for any fiscal year, in the amount provided for by an appropriation Act, for defraying the expenses of administration incurred under this Act.

"(b) For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the revolving fund provided in this section—

"(1) the sum of $500,000 for the initial establishment of the revolving fund; and

"(2) such further sums, if any, as may become necessary for the adequacy of the revolving fund.

"(c) The Commissioner shall, from the revolving fund, pay annually into the Treasury, as miscellaneous receipts, interest on any sums appropriated to the revolving fund pursuant to subsection (b) which have not been repaid into the Treasury as provided in subsection (d). The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the interest rate annually in advance, such rate to be calculated to reimburse the Treasury for its costs in connection with such appropriated funds, taking into consideration the current average interest rate which the Treasury pays upon its marketable obligation.

"(d) Until all advances made to the revolving fund by appropriation pursuant to subsection (b) (1) and (2) have been repaid through credits as provided in this subsection, the Commissioner shall, at least annually, determine any balance in the revolving fund in excess of an amount determined by him to be necessary for the requirements of the fund, and for reasonable reserves to maintain the solvency of the fund, and such balance shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and the amount thereof be credited against such advances.

"(e) The Commissioner may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest and reinvest such portions of the revolving fund as he may determine to be in excess of current needs in any interest-bearing securities of the United States or in any securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, and the income therefrom shall constitute a part of the revolving fund.

"Legal powers and responsibilities

"SEC. 302. (a) With respect to matters arising by reason of this Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Commissioner may—

"(1) sue on behalf of the United States and be sued in his official capacity in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal;

"(2) subject to the specific limitations in this Act, consent to the modification, with respect to rate of interest, time of payment of principal and interest or any portion thereof, or security, of the provisions of any note, contract, mortgage, or other instrument evidencing or securing a loan which has been insured under this Act;

"(3) enforce, pay, or compromise, any claim on, or arising because of, any such insurance; and

"(4) enforce, pay compromise, waive, or release any right, title, claim, lien, or demand, however acquired, including any equity or any right of redemption.

"(b) The Commissioner shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this Act—

"(1) prepare annually and submit a budget program as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act; and

"(2) maintain an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act, except that the financial transactions of the Commissioner, including the settlement of insurance claims, and transactions related thereto and vouchers approved by the Commissioner in connection with such financial transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all accounting and other officers of the Government.

"Treatment of certain trusts, foundations, and other organizations as institutions of higher education

"SEC. 303. The Commissioner may by regulation provide for the treatment of any nonprofit trust, foundations, or other similar organizations, controlled by an institution of higher education or the officials thereof, as part of the institution of higher education for the purposes of this Act, if he determines that such treatment would promote such purposes. Such regulations may establish such requirements for the purpose of this section as may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

"Administration

"SEC. 304. (a) This Act shall be administered by the Commissioner, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary. The Commissioner shall, with the approval of the Secretary, make all regulations specifically authorized to be made under this Act and such other regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary to carry out its purposes. The Commissioner is authorized to delegate to any officer or employee of the Office of Education any of his powers and duties under this Act, except the making of regulations.

"(b) In administering the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of any other public or nonprofit agency or institution, in accordance with agreements between the Secretary and the head thereof. Payment for such services and facilities shall be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the head of the agency or institution.

"(c) At the beginning of each regular session of the Congress, the Commissioner shall make through the Secretary a full report to Congress of the administration of this Act, including his recommendations for needed revisions in the Act.

"(d) When deemed necessary by the Commissioner for the effective administration of this Act, experts or consultants may be employed as provided in section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806, 810).

"Federal control of education prohibited

"SEC. 305. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum or program of instruction of any educational institution or, except as provided in sections 105 and 106(d), over its administration or personnel.

"Authority under Act conditional upon amount of appropriation for title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958

"SEC. 306. The authority of the Commissioner to insure any loans in any fiscal year under the provisions of this Act shall be conditional upon the appropriation under the provisions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act for such year of at least 75 per centum of

the amount authorized for such year under the provisions of title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATIVE TO BALANCING OF BUDGET

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a joint resolution on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], and the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]. The resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget.

This is not the first time that I have introduced this resolution. In fact, I first cosponsored legislation of this type in 1954 together with Senator BYRD. We have introduced the proposed constitutional amendment during each ensuing Congress and in later years have been privileged by the addition of Senators COTTON and CURTIS as coauthors.

I honestly believe, Mr. President, that this is one of the most important pieces of legislation which I have ever sponsored. This is particularly true at the present time when runaway inflation and deficit spending have become accepted procedures in several quarters.

The proposal which I send to the desk is easily understood. It restricts Congress from authorizing expenditures in excess of estimated receipts during any fiscal year. It should be noted that an exception is made during times of grave national emergency. The resolution also allows for a systematic reduction of the public debt in accordance with the recommendations of the President as contained in his annual budget message to Congress.

I feel it is unnecessary for me to cite facts and figures justifying the introduction of this legislation. We all fully realize the staggering proportions of this Nation's public debt and the terrific annual drain on the taxpayer's dollar caused by the interest on this indebtedness. I refrain from the use of figures and percentages because I feel that budget balancing is not merely a matter of bookkeeping.

In my estimation the future of this country may well rest with our capacity for keeping our fiscal house in order. The integrity of this Nation's currency and our ability to maintain the confidence—not only of Americans but of peoples everywhere—in this country's economy is vital.

I firmly believe that, if we are to meet the deadly threats to our future survival, we must give proper attention to the economic health of this Nation. This legislation will go a long way toward reinstating fiscal sanity in the operation of government and I commend it to my colleagues as essential legislation which demands immediate and favorable consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 38) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget, was received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COMMISSION ON ETHICS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in 1958 the 85th Congress put its official approval on a code of ethics for Government service. This was a constructive forward step in an extremely difficult field. The problems of ethics in Government are increasing every year. This is not so much because the ethical standards of Government officials are any lower today than they have been in the past. Indeed one could argue that they are higher than they have ever been. The growing problems, rather, come from the growing complexity of our national life and the expanding activity of Government in these complex areas. It is because every day Government officials make decisions that mean millions of dollars to private individuals and companies that the application of high ethical standards has become so difficult.

I was delighted to note the President Monday appointed a group of three outstanding professors of law to conduct "a thorough examination of present ethical standards and regulations." I greet with enthusiastic support this vigorous attack on the problem by the new administration. Its members may wish to consider the proposal which I am introducing today.

The code of ethics for Government service has raised a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. It is, however, a set of 10 rigid principles and it is clear that the most honest and intelligent of public servants must often find it difficult to interpret the code for some of the intricate and delicate situations in which they become involved. Some of the departments and agencies have gone one step further by implementing the code with a somewhat more comprehensive set of rules which apply more pertinently to their day-to-day problems. Many of these are very good but of course they are necessarily not of Government-wide application and their enforcement and implementation are not always effective. Still we have made progress which should not be lightly regarded.

At the time the code of ethics was adopted the departments were asked about the idea of establishing a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to supervise the implementation of the code. The feeling at that time seemed to be that it might be a better idea to let the code have a period in which to gain acceptance and permeate through the Government. There seems little doubt that it has had a beneficial effect and it has provided a standard toward which the Government has been growing these past few years.

But the departments felt that at a later time a Commission on Ethics might be a logical next step. It seems to me that the time has arrived to take that step. And here I want to pay tribute to Congressman CHARLES BENNETT of Florida, who has done so much in this field and who has such a profound understanding of the difficulties as well as the challenges of moving into this field with legislation. He worked long and hard and successfully for the adoption of the code of ethics. He is now introducing on the House side a companion bill to the one I have for introduction today which would establish a Commission on Ethics. He has contributed serious thought and creative ideas to the proposal.

This bipartisan Commission on Ethics would be a nine-member quasi-judicial body made up of three appointed by the President, two of whom would be private citizens, and one from the executive branch; three appointed by the President of the Senate, one Senator and two private citizens; and three by the Speaker of the House, one Representative and two private citizens. No compensation would be paid for these posts beyond a per diem expense for the private members.

The Commission would be empowered to issue advisory opinions interpreting the code of ethics upon receipt by it of an inquiry from any source, if it determines that such inquiry presents a problem or problems of sufficient public interest and importance to merit consideration and decision by the Commission.

The Commission could recommend modification or improvements in the code of ethics and in the laws. It could also investigate complaints of unethical conduct by Federal officers or employees if it determines that there was a probability that the code of ethics had been violated, and that such investigation would be of sufficient public interest to be warranted and then render a decision as to whether there had been a violation. If the Commission determines that there is a violation of the law, it would certify all facts to the Attorney General.

If the Commission determines that the principles of the code of ethics have been violated, first, by an officer or employee of an agency of the Federal Government it shall so advise the head of such agency; second, by a Member of the House of Representatives or an officer or employee thereof it shall so advise the Speaker of the House; third, by a U.S. Senator or an officer or employee of the Senate it shall so advise the President of the Senate; fourth, by an officer or employee of the judicial branch of the Federal Government it shall so advise a judge of the court concerned; fifth, by a person who may be impeached it shall so advise the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each person advised of a violation of the principles of the code of ethics under this subsection may take such disciplinary action with respect to the officer or employee guilty of such violation as such person may deem appropriate and as is permitted by law.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that this is a workable, practical, down-to-earth proposal to introduce some adaptability in this area of ethics. A commission of this kind would be in a position to impartially place the facts in some of these complex and delicate situations beside the general principles of the code and advise on how the latter should be applied.

It would build up a body of experience and precedent which would be extremely helpful to Government officials who are trying to maintain high standards. It would give the public confidence that a select group of citizens from public and private life was continually concerning itself with these ethical problems and rendering disinterested decisions. It could not help but raise the prestige and status of Goverment service.

While in the past congressional investigations have looked into specific malpractices, the Commission would have the advantages of continuing interest and of dispassionate and nonpartisan handling. This Commission can bring dignity, purpose, and real progress to the field of ethics in modern government.

Mr. President, I send the joint resolution to establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to the desk and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 39) to establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to interpret the application of the code of ethics for Government service, to recommend modifications and improvements therein, as well as in criminal or other statutes relating to ethics, to investigate complaints of unethical conduct in Government service, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. PROXMIRE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

UNIVERSITY OF FREE CUBA

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a Senate concurrent resolution which is today being jointly introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman FASCELL, of Florida. The purpose of these concurrent resolutions is to put into action steps designed expeditiously to provide a University of Free Cuba and ultimately to establish a "University of the Americas" to help broaden and strengthen the mutal understanding and the mutual opportunities of all citizens and countries in the Western Hemisphere.

I ask, Mr. President, that this resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD and that it lie on the desk until 2 o'clock, Tuesday, January 31, so that any other Senators who might want to join in this concurrent resolution may have an opportunity to do so. They are hereby invited to become cosponsors should they so desire.

Mr. President, this concurrent resolution is in harmony with previous steps taken by our Government to utilize the tools of education and the weapon of truth in creating ties of mutual understanding which promote freedom and prevent tyranny. It is in fact a projection of the good work being accomplished by the Smith-Mundt Act and the Fulbright Act. If the concept of a University of the Americas develops into an actuality as is hoped and expected it will become a great center of good will, culture, and sound public policies as it is anticipated the East-West Institute at Honolulu which it was my pleasure to cosponsor under the guidance of our then majority leader, LYNDON JOHNSON of Texas, will become between the people of Asia and the United States.

When I first saw the proposal for a Free University of Cuba advanced in a newspaper column written by Drew Pearson, I immediately applauded it as a most constructive and worthwhile proposal. I hope this Congress will move promptly to help bring into operation this effective and inexpensive proposal for strengthening the forces of freedom both in Cuba and the entire Western Hemisphere.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) to provide a University of Free Cuba, submitted by Mr. MUNDT, was received and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

Whereas there has long been a bond of friendship between the people of Cuba and the people of the United States dating from the years when the American people did battle for Cuba's freedom; and

Whereas these bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries continue despite the unsuccessful efforts of a current dictatorship to stir up suspicion and hate between them; and

Whereas the great goals of freedom set by the patriot Jose Marti are just as revered today by the Cuban and American people despite the current suppression of those freedoms in Cuba; and

Whereas many thousands of Cubans are now residing in the United States in order to take advantage of the freedoms they once enjoyed at home; and

Whereas among these guests in the United States are many students whose education has been interrupted, and many professors from the once free University of Havana who have fled the tyranny and suppression which has replaced the once sovereign right of the university to teach and maintain the hard-won freedoms of Jose Marti; and

Whereas the citizens of the United States recognize and esteem education at all levels, particularly the university level where international educational exchange programs have been operated for many years with great success; and

Whereas the aforementioned students, even if able to locate employment in order to continue their studies, will still need additional financial assistance to accomplish this: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is requested to exercise his authority under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and the Mutual Security Act of 1954 to establish and operate a program to be known as the "University of Free Cuba," under which assistance in the pursuit of education will be furnished to college students in the United States from Cuba in need of such assistance because of the severance of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, or because they are refugees in the United States from Cuba. The President is requested to enter into such cooperative agreements and arrangements with colleges, universities, and public and private associations as he deems necessary to carry out such program; be it further

Resolved, That, concurrent with the administration and operation of this program, the President is requested to examine the feasibility and desirability of establishing on a permanent basis, a "University of the Americas," under which the facilities of such an institution would be accessible to students and professors of all nations of the Western Hemisphere under a curriculum specially drawn to impart deeper understanding of those legal, social, commercial and political problems common to the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a Senate resolution creating and authorizing a special Senate committee to undertake an extensive study of the effect which foreign trade is having on various domestic matters, including employment and unemployment, full use of our ability to produce, and industrial competition.

The Senate committee would be empowered to make a full and complete study and inquiry concerning:

First. The extent to which unemployment or shifts in employment are caused by an increase in imports resulting from tariff reductions.

Second. The likely extent of future unemployment or shifts in employment arising from increased imports resulting from tariff reductions.

Third. The history and content of plans and programs designed to assist workers and industries in adjusting to new competition arising from trade liberalization.

Fourth. A feasible and practical plan or program of adjustment assistance for the United States so as to give the President additional powers to adjust import injury and to assist domestic industry to find new markets abroad.

Mr. President, outcries against competition from imports are becoming ever louder as imports mount faster than exports. The Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems, of which it was my privilege to be a member, last year completed 27 days of hearings in 24 cities throughout the United States. Everywhere we heard complaints that competition from abroad is injuring American industry and American labor. So extensive has foreign competition apparently become that it is sometimes referred to as the new import competition.

Most of the factual information our subcommittee received and other which is now available, however, is spotty and impressionistic. We know little, specifically, regarding the degree to which imports actually are displacing domestic capital and labor. Most of the testimony that has been presented to congressional committees and to the U.S. Tariff Commission is faulty in this respect. It is not unnatural and certainly it is in keeping with the tariff history of the United States, for those who favor a more liberal trade policy to belittle the harmful effects of import competition and for those who have a protectionist philosophy to magnify them. The protectionist-free debate is typically American. It would be unrealistic to expect the debate suddenly to become completely objective and factual.

The overall statistics, however, are reasonably clear. U.S. merchandise exports have not been increasing rapidly

enough to counterbalance the large payments that the United States has been making since the close of World War II to support its Military Establishment abroad and for foreign grant aid. In recent years these unilateral payments have been averaging between $4 billion and $5 billion a year. Furthermore, there has been a marked increase in U.S. private foreign investment, particularly since 1955.

Because of sustained economic development in Western Europe and Japan, there have been greatly increased imports of competitive products from those areas. In Western Europe the situation has been intensified by the formation of the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association.

American manufacturers are awakening to the fact that they no longer enjoy the international sellers' market that has been theirs since the close of World War II. International selling has become competitive and the sellers' market is being supplanted by a buyers' market.

In consequence, the United States has been accumulating a steadily mounting deficit in its balance of international dollar payments.

As long as U.S. foreign policy calls for the unilateral oversea spending of $4 billion to $5 billion a year for the support of its Military Establishment abroad and for foreign aid, it is imperative that exports expand relative to imports, or, more accurately stated, for international dollar receipts to expand relative to dollar payments.

Increased merchandise imports and the flight of substantial quantities of American capital abroad have combined to squeeze certain producers in the United States. The pressure appears to be particularly oppressive in certain areas of the country where there is already some unemployment.

We all agree that the maintenance of a strong U.S. economy is essential, not only to our own welfare in the short run, but to the entire free world, including ourselves, in the long run. If we can think of no better way of assuring a strong domestic economy than by throttling international trade we shall imperil our own longrun welfare. Foreign trade is the very lifeblood of those countries of the free world whose resources and production are not as varied or abundant as ours. It is imperative that we find a solution that will expand trade, but which, at the same time, will not aggravate unemployment in the United States. I have found no disagreement with this general objective. The difficulties arise when we try to implement it in terms of practical policy and programs.

DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM

Before we can hope to agree on a solution we need to know the dimensions of the problem. How many jobs are at stake? Which industries are vulnerable, and which sections of the country give promise of being injured?

At the present time answers are not available to the following specific questions:

First. How many persons in the United States owe their present employment to imports or exports?

Second. What is the relationship between changes in foreign trade and job opportunities?

Third. How many workers are faced with employment adjustment resulting from the transfer of demand from domestic to foreign sources of supply?

Fourth. What has been the experience of people who have lost jobs because of competitive imports? Have they remained in the same industries? In the same localities? Have they had to leave their community to seek employment elsewhere?

Fifth. What can government, labor, and industry do for persons and industries suffering dislocation from foreign trade? How much of this country's gross national product is shipped overseas?

Sixth. What proportion of U.S. consumption is produced overseas?

Seventh. What proportion of U.S. imports is produced by overseas branches of industries wholly or partly owned by U.S. industries?

About 7 years ago estimates were made of the number of jobs that would be adversely affected if the United States were to suspend all of its tariffs. The estimates were made under the auspices of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on the basis of economic conditions that prevailed in 1951. At the request of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy—the Randall commission—the Bureau of Labor Statistics equated these estimates to their job equivalents and found that the temporary suspension of all tariffs by the United States would result in increased imports having a shortrun displacement effect on not more than 200,000 workers. These were only estimates, however, based on informed guesses by foreign trade experts.

Were these 7-year-old estimates tenable? If not, which areas of the economy are more vulnerable than they were then? Information presently available in Government is not adequate to provide answers to these questions. We need vastly more facts if we are to legislate intelligently on this vital problem.

I am hopeful that the special committee which my resolution establishes will provide this information.

It is timely that this be done now since the Trade Agreements Act is due to come up for consideration in June of 1962. Unless the Senate is adequately informed as to the facts, it may find itself being pressured into taking action that may be inimical to the welfare of the country.

We can ill afford to lock ourselves up in a shell of economic self-containment. The struggle of the free world against the forces of totalitarianism is now primarily in the economic sphere. What we do with respect to international economic policy will not only affect our own level of living, but will demonstrate to the uncommitted areas of the world the relative merits of our system and that of communism.

It is incumbent on the United States that it pursue policies that will have the effect of increasing trade in the non-Communist world. At the same time, it must not diminish its efforts to point the way to the development of economically underdeveloped regions. While doing this it must see to it that its own domestic economy is vigorous and not marred by unemployment. Without a strong U.S. economy the economies of other free countries will be endangered. Intelligent action with respect to foreign-trade policy and employment is an important key to the survival of our way of life on this planet.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 76) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Whereas a sound international trade policy aimed at expanding world trade is essential to the welfare, economic well-being, and national security of the United States; and

Whereas such policy may affect to varying degrees, among other domestic matters, employment and unemployment, utilization of productive facilities and industrial competition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That there is hereby established a special Senate committee to be composed of nine members to be appointed by the President of the Senate, to be known as the Committee on Trade Adjustment Problems. Six members of the committee shall be appointed from the majority party and three members from the minority party.

SEC. 2. The committee shall conduct a full and complete study and inquiry concerning (1) the extent to which unemployment or shifts in employment are caused by an increase in imports resulting from tariff reductions; (2) the likely extent of future unemployment or shifts in employment arising from increased imports resulting from tariff reductions; (3) the history and content of plans and programs designed to assist workers and industries in adjusting to new competition arising from trade liberalization; (4) a feasible and practical plan or program of adjustment assistance for the United States so as to give the President additional powers to adjust import injury. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the Senate no later than June 30, 1962. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee and such committee shall not have power to report by bill or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. The said committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

SEC. 4. A majority of the members of the committee or any subcommittee thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that a lesser number, to be fixed by the committee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of a director of staff and such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duty. The committee is authorized to utilize the services information, facilities, and personnel of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the extent that such services, information, facilities, and personnel, in the opinion of the heads of such departments and agencies, can be furnished free or on a

reimbursable basis without undue interference with the performance of the work and duties of such departments and agencies. The committee is authorized to procure, by contract or otherwise, the services of public or private organizations or institutions.

SEC. 6. The expenses of the committee, in an amount not to exceed $350,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

COLD WAR GI BILL—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] be added to the list of cosponsors of S. 349, the cold war GI bill. Through a clerical error, his name was not included at the original introduction of the bill. I ask that it be added to the next printing of the bill.

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

COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 17, 1961, the names of Senators SYMINGTON, MORTON, CARLSON, SCOTT, and LONG of Hawaii were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 469) to establish a Commission on Country Life, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WILEY on January 17, 1961.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF CULTURE—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Under authority of the Senate of January 23, 1961, the name of Mr. CLARK was added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 535) to provide for a National Academy of Culture, introduced by Mr. CASE of South Dakota on January 23, 1961.

NATIONAL FUELS STUDY—ADDITIONAL TIME FOR CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO LIE ON THE DESK

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 may remain at the desk through Tuesday, January 31.

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

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON THE NOMINATION OF ROBERT C. WEAVER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I wish to announce that hearings will be held on the nomination of Robert C. Weaver, of New York, to be Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

In view of the large number of communications which I, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, have received, both in favor of the nomination and in opposition to it, I wish to give notice that all persons desiring to testify in behalf of the nomination or in opposition to it should notify Mr. Matthew Hale, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, room 5304, Senate Office Building, telephone Capitol 4-3121, extension 3921, as soon as possible, and in any event, before the close of business on Friday, February 3, 1961.

Mr. President, while it is not customary for such notices as this to be given by the Committee on Banking and Currency with respect to nominations, although it is in other committees, I think it is obvious that this nomination is controversial and that such a notice as I have given is entirely fair and proper, both to the proponents and opponents of the nomination, as well as to the nominee himself.

TRIBUTE TO VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I am delighted to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Vice President Nixon.

No man in America has more deservedly earned his country's gratitude and praise. I cannot imagine anyone who has brought greater dignity and distinction to the high office he has held. Each difficult and demanding task undertaken by him these past 8 years was approached as a challenge and discharged with courage, imagination, and zeal.

It is not easy to express in a few words my personal debt of gratitude to Vice President Nixon for his leadership and friendship. In truth I can say that no man has worked harder and with greater earnestness for the principles and programs of his country and his party. Certainly both are the beneficiaries of this service.

Richard Nixon leaves the office of Vice President with the affection and respect of his fellow citizens and coworkers. He can look forward to a career of continued success, knowing that his wise counsel will be sought and his presence honored in all places.

Characteristically he turns to the future with the eagerness of a fresh campaigner to build an even stronger party and to fulfill the goals of our country. We wish him well in this endeavor. His talents, already generously given to these interests, will be in even greater need as we move into a decade of critical decisions.

Nebraska looks forward to the time when he will be among us once again. He is welcome at all times. It will long remember the enthusiastic gatherings occasioned by his presence. We regard and salute Richard Nixon as a great Republican and as one of the Nation's most beloved citizens.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN LITHUANIAN LAWYERS AND LITHUANIAN JURISTS IN CHICAGO

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of January 23, 1961, and the attached resolution adopted by the American Lithuanian Lawyers of Illinois and the Lithuanian Jurists in Chicago, on December 17, 1960, at Chicago, Ill., and transmitted by Chairman Pranas Sulas and Secretary J. Gaudusas, be printed in full at this point in the RECORD, inasmuch as on February 16 the Lithuanian people will celebrate Independence Day, at which time I shall have some remarks to make on the Senate floor. I hope the Members of Congress will give due consideration to the resolution submitted.

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

LITHUANIAN JURISTS' ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
Chicago, Ill., January 23, 1961.

Senator E. DIRKSEN,
Washington, D.C.

HON. SENATOR: We have the honor to transmit to you resolution regarding the plight of Lithuania, adopted by the American Lithuanian Lawyers of Illinois and the Lithuanian Jurists in Chicago, on December 17, 1960, Chicago, Ill.

PRANAS SULAS,
Chairman.
J. GAUDUSAS,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF THE LITHUANIAN JURISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Whereas Lithuania, an ancient nation from prehistoric times and a modern republic, was illegally and forcibly seized by and incorporated into the state of the Soviet Union in 1940; and

Whereas after seizing Lithuania, the Soviet Union agents arrested Lithuania's legal government replacing it with a puppet regime, and introduced a reign of terror in Lithuania; and

Whereas the Soviet Union's regime in Lithuania deprived the Lithuanian people of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, confiscated their properties and business enterprises, converted them into slaves of the Soviet Union, deported approximately 300,000 of them to Siberia, and other parts of Russia; and

Whereas the Soviet Union's acts of aggression against Lithuania and her people are crimes not only against Lithuania and the Lithuanians, but also against the world peace and humanity, as provided in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, of which France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America are signatories: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the convened American Lithuanian Lawyers of Illinois and the Lithuanian Jurists in Chicago, find it necessary on behalf of the Lithuanian people to condemn the rulers of the Soviet Union as aggressors against Lithuania and enemies of peace and humanity; be it further

Resolved, To request the Government of the United States of America and the governments of other countries, through their delegations to the United Nations, to declare the Soviet Union an aggressor and demand the withdrawal of its military forces and various agents from Lithuania, and to liberate the Lithuanian people from the Soviet Union's subjugation; and be it further

Resolved, To mail copies of this resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, to the delegations of all countries to the United Nations, and to the press and other media of public information.

THE PROGRESS AND THE FUTURE OF MEXICO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the January 21 issue of the Missoulian-Sentinel carries a guest editorial written by

Mrs. Robert A. Day. Mrs. Day was born in Mexico, and in 1958 came with her husband to Montana, where both are making significant contributions to the activities of the city of Missoula.

In her editorial, Mrs. Day writes with wisdom and perception of the history of her native country and of the bright future of the great Republic of Mexico. It is a pleasure to include this article in the RECORD, even as it is to have this distinguished Mexican lady a resident of Montana. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

MEXICO MAKES NOTABLE ADVANCES IN WAKE OF 1911 REVOLUTION

On May 25 of this year Mexico will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its revolution. It was on this date that Porfirio Diaz, dictator of Mexico for 27 years, was forced to relinquish his control of the Government and flee to Paris. As he embarked for his exile he made this famous last statement on the events that had taken place: "They have let the lions out of their cages; now to see who will put them back in again."

His words seem to have been justified, since it was he who was responsible for reinstating law and order to the country after many years of extreme instability that followed Mexico's independence from Spain. In fact, it must be admitted that during his dictatorship Mexico enjoyed peace and relative prosperity, even if it was at the cost of affording many privileges to the upper classes and to foreign businessmen.

It is my opinion that a dictatorship at that time was almost a necessity, since it provided a period of transition from the 300-year Spanish domination to the time when it could begin its struggle for a true democratic government.

The fall of Porfirio Diaz' government unleashed a series of violent struggles for power which were to last for a period of 9 years. This was a chaotic period, with one government toppling after another until, finally, Alvaro Obregon was able to gain enough support to remain in the Presidency for a considerable period of time. With his administration Mexico entered what might be called its new era. Although it was not completely peaceful, with many small uprisings still common, it at least paved the way for the period of relative stability that was to come. It wasn't until after the administration of Lazaro Cardenas and the tensions caused by the expropriation of Mexican oil lands, however, did Mexico seem to be safely on the road to real progress and stability. But, now, everything seemed to lead in one direction, progress. Land reforms were implemented, huge plantations and ranches were divided into small plots for individual ownership, schools were built with the effort to reduce illiteracy, means of communication were extended and improved, commerce and industry were encouraged and everything in Mexico began to flourish. None of this came about suddenly, however, for the progress of Mexico was now being built on a firm foundation, that of the conversion of a subjugated lower class into a middle class that was to become proud of its country and the progress it was making.

We Mexicans should be grateful that our revolution came when it did, 50 years before communism had found real direction in Latin America, for now, our country is free and democratic and is confidently making tremendous strides toward progress. We have had our revolution, the rough road is now behind us, and everything that the future holds for Mexico appears to be bright.

EXCHANGE STUDENT FROM AFRICA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the New York Herald Tribune of January 24, 1961, appears an interesting story on an exchange student at St. Mary's College, in South Bend, Ind., where Mrs. Mansfield received her degree some years ago. The story concerns Mary Josephine Kasindi, a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika. It is a charming account of one of our first contacts in this country with an outstanding citizen of this African nation, which is scheduled to become independent in the near future; and I am delighted to call the article to the attention of the Senate. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

COLLEGIATE SNOW FIGHT HELPS TRAIN FUTURE AFRICA LEADER

SOUTH BEND, IND., January 21.—Plop, went the snowball, straight into the face of the honorable member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Another international incident in the making?

Not this time. It happened here on the campus of St. Mary's College. The target was Mary Josephine Kasindi—at the moment without diplomatic immunity in girlish horseplay.

But Miss Kasindi—or Mary Jo, as she is known here—is an unusual student. She's the kind of student American colleges are training today to help shape the nations of tomorrow.

Until shortly before coming to this Roman Catholic girls' school last autumn, she was the youngest member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council—chief lawmaking body of the British protectorate bordering the Indian Ocean in east Africa.

Now she's here to become the second female African citizen of Tanganyika to win a college degree.

PLENTY OF REASONS

"I really don't know why the Governor appointed me to the Council," she murmured in softly accented English. "There's no reason at all I can think of."

The 1,100 St. Mary's students and Sisters of the Holy Cross on the faculty can offer plenty of reasons why the girl was chosen.

"She is delightful to work with," said Sister M. Michaela, dean of freshmen. "Mary Jo has a sharp mind, and she's amazingly mature in her thinking."

Behind the quiet manner and wide grin is a very determined young lady with but one aim—playing a part in the independence of her people.

Remarked Charmaine Hitchcox, 19, of De Kalb, Ill., as a junior and Mary Jo's "big sister" adviser among the students:

"When we talk about world affairs, especially Africa, she has some very strong ideas and she's not bashful about voicing them. Actually, she probably has been more helpful to me than I have to her."

Tanganyika's Legislative Council had 63 members when Mary Jo was appointed, and there were no political parties as such. She was named to the faction supporting the Government, and others belonged to the "opposition" as part of Britain's gradual training program for self-government.

FIRST SIGHT OF SNOW

"I'm so happy to be here," she said while carefully threading her way across ice on a campus street. "But I have to confess I'm still a little afraid of all this snow. I never saw snow before—except on top of Mount Kilimanjaro from a distance."

The 25-year-old African admits she was worried about doing anything which might reflect on her people and endanger the independence they hope is only a year or so away.

Studying in the campus library, she is sometimes reminded that 75 percent of her fellow countrymen can't read at all.

Her mother and seven brothers and sisters still live in a native house of tin roof and sun-dried brick in the southern highland town of Iringa.

Mary Jo was teaching school in Morogoro when a Maryknoll missionary sister helped her obtain a full scholarship here. A Fulbright grant from the U.S. Government paid travel expenses, and she receives an allowance from the bishop of Iringa.

DANIEL J. TAULBEE, INDIAN ARTIST

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Charles M. Russell, the famous western artist, was a colorful character who brought a great deal of fame to the State of Montana. Russell also is the first of a long line of very talented painters to come from my State. These artists recorded on canvas the growth of the West, Montana's scenic grandeur, and, more recently, the contemporary Indian. The latest of these artists to come to my attention is Daniel J. Taulbee.

Dan Taulbee is a 33-year-old Flathead Indian who already has gained a nationwide reputation for his talents in recording in oil and canvas the contemporary Indian. Taulbee's realistic work has been recognized with appropriate awards throughout the country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a feature story entitled "His Severest Critics Are Men He Paints," from the January 15, 1961, issue of the Great Falls Tribune.

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

HIS SEVEREST CRITICS ARE MEN HE PAINTS

(By Clyde Reichelt)

BUTTE.—"I paint the story of a race—my folks."

Daniel J. Taulbee was born on a Flathead Indian Reservation ranch 33 summers ago of parents who knew the plains and hills of Texas and Oklahoma. The blood of the Comanche flows in his veins and it is for the red man that he paints.

"They are the strict realists," the tall Taulbee explained, referring to the fullbloods. "They've been there and if what you paint is not right they call you down hard."

Whether or not he has been called down hard many times Taulbee didn't say, but in all likelihood even the sharp eyes of the old warriors can see little wrong with his pictures.

Taulbee was born with the great desire to draw. As a small boy he drew on "butcher" paper or if there wasn't much of that he'd use the walls.

He went to a grade school on the reservation and to a high school at Polson. He was drawing most of the time when he should have been studying and it was one of his teachers who first acclaimed his talents in a roundabout fashion.

He was caught sketching an Indian head and was told to stay after school to consider putting his time to more accepted endeavors.

"She gave me the devil," Taulbee recalls now, "but I forgot all about staying after school until I got about halfway home."

Then he hurried back. The teacher was waiting for him, picture in hand.

"Can you draw this again?" she asked, referring to the sketch.

"Sure."

"Then, can I have it?"

"Sure."

"That's all." And Taulbee went home, the punishment forgotten.

But general public recognition and national acclaim didn't come until some years following World War II. After his return from the South Pacific, he punched cattle and did general ranchwork around Browning and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation before moving to Butte about 10 years ago.

He sold his first picture about that time and a few years later, about 1954, he had his first art show in Butte. In 1958 he was awarded second prize among 70 entries in a national art show put on by the Burr Galleries in New York City.

In May 1959 he had his first one-man show, an exhibition sponsored by the Junior League of Butte. A year later he had his first one-man show in New York City when the Burr Galleries exhibited 19 oils and 20 water colors. He is a permanent member of the galleries now and has pictures on exhibit at all times.

Taulbee has also shown in Bay City, Tex., which is a suburb of Houston; Tulsa, Okla.; and Columbus, Ohio. He has had a private showing in Chicago and will have his work in Crest Gallery, New Hope, Pa.

Taulbee declares a lot of his success is due to just plain luck and to the help and advice given him by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Chase, Butte. He met them at a meeting of the Montana Institute of Arts and since then they've been like parents, giving him encouragement, advising him where to exhibit his paintings and what books to read.

He has read many volumes on painting and has also completed a 2-year correspondence course from Famous Artists, a school whose teachers include such notables as Norman Rockwell and John Clymer. He studies constantly to improve his technique but the knowledge of his subjects has been gained through experience.

"I've seen Indians travel by travois. I've seen a lot of things most people haven't seen," he declared. He's been all over Montana, from one Indian reservation to the other, observing the ways of the Indians and talking with the old fullbloods about the history and long-ago customs of their tribes.

Taulbee never paints a strictly scenic picture and only a few of his pictures depict general western and wild life. His works are of Indians and each must show a bit of history or have a purpose.

"It's history, it's the people, that's what counts," is his simple explanation for painting.

To him painting is also a vice—he cannot escape a driving inner urge that makes him study the bone structure of every face he passes and the play of shadow about the nose and mouth.

The labor of putting all his studying and thinking on canvas begins at his home about 6 p.m. and continues until midnight or after.

But Taulbee never rushes through a painting.

"I don't want to put a clock on myself," he said, "I don't want to be conscious of time. One good picture is worth 20 'not good' ones."

The truth of this philosophy has been proven and with it came the fulfillment of a pledge made to an old medicine man many years ago.

"I promised him I'd put his people in New York City," Taulbee said.

And he has.

BROTHER VAN—FRONTIER MINISTER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Montana's relatively short but exciting history is full of memorable events, and abounds with colorful personalities. Perhaps one of the most famous is Brother Van, the Frontier Minister.

Rev. William Westley Van Orsdel, better known as Brother Van, has been the subject of many articles and books. This frontier personality came to the territory of Montana as a Methodist minister and soon became one of the State's most inspiring citizens.

Another fine article about Brother Van has been written by H. McDonald Clark, and appeared in the January 15, 1961, issue of the Great Falls Tribune. Mr. President, I recommend this article to all of my colleagues, and ask that it be printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the RECORD.

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

BROTHER VAN: FRONTIER MINISTER
(By H. McDonald Clark)

One of the most inspirational figures in Montana history, Rev. William Westley Van Orsdel, better known as Brother Van, continues to be the subject of many articles and books; one book is now at the publishers that a Montana writer was commissioned to write by the Montana Conferences of the Methodist Church. The book will adhere closely to Brother Van's actual deeds and experiences.

So colorful was Brother Van as a frontier personality that many legends have sprung up about him that in some cases exceed the truth, and it is a moot question whether the individual should circulate accounts of the legends or stick to the true facts. Mrs. Lillie May Nash, of Missoula, whom most biographers of Brother Van contact in preparing any material about him, quotes her father on the matter.

"Dad always felt that Brother Van's life was so colorful in itself that it needed no dressing up," explains Mrs. Nash, who knew Brother Van personally when she was growing up. Her father was also a Methodist minister, known as the cowboy preacher of Montana. He was Rev. Augustus W. Hammer, who for years prior to joining the ministry was a cowboy on the open range. He was better known to his cowboy associates as Gus Hammer.

Brother Van and Reverend Hammer were great friends. And friends to them were the cowboys, for the two ministers spoke the language of the range, and understood the cowboy makeup. One of Reverend Hammer's sermons was so greatly received that he was asked to give it over and over again. Its subject was the cowboy of the West, and it was titled "The Passing of the Cowboy."

It was Brother Van, who received this abbreviated name early upon arrival into the territory that was to become Montana, who was the presiding elder, or district superintendent, as the position is now designated, of the area which Reverend Hammer also helped to service. This gave Lillie May an opportunity to see Brother Van frequently. She has many of his letters, postcards, and notes to her family written by him, as well as pictures of him that she cherishes. When Mrs. Dan Brummit was preparing her book on Brother Van, she stayed at Lillie's home while collecting the material.

"Stella's book was published the year of Brother Van's death," recalls Lillie. "He read and approved the copy. Perhaps that accounts for one of the reasons her book to date is my favorite about Brother Van."

Lillie May, and her brother Henry Hammer, were baptized by Brother Van. Upon his death in the year 1919, Lillie and her sister, Pearl, were attending the Methodist school in Helena, and the two sisters, then about 11 and 12 years of age, were in the choir that sang at Brother Van's funeral.

"I remember well the hymn we sang, for it was a great favorite of Brother Van's," says Lillie. "It was, 'There's No Night There.' Another great favorite of his was 'The Tears of the Sower and the Songs of the Reaper,' and so too was 'Harvest Time.'"

When asked if it is legend that Brother Van had a beautiful baritone voice, Mrs. Nash is quick to declare the veracity of any statement attributing a fine voice to him. "Everyone who ever heard him sing appreciated Brother Van's voice," said Mrs. Nash. "He could put fine expression into his singing."

Lillie recalls Brother Van's favorite expression. "It's glorious," he would say, whether the sun was shining, or it was 20° below zero. "It was always 'glorious' with Brother Van," declares Mrs. Nash. "He always saw the bright side of life. He never seemed to know what it was to be down in the mouth. He was a true optimist. He had such great faith that he sincerely believed the words of the hymn, 'God Will Take Care of You.'"

Brother Van had mannerisms and tastes that made him more human and lovable to those who were well acquainted with him. For instance, his favorite dish at night before retirement was cold potatoes with a little salt on them. "That dish probably wouldn't appeal to anyone else, but it was just what Brother Van craved, and mother enjoyed fixing it for him," remembers Lillie. "Also, when he stayed at our house, he always insisted on helping mother by wiping the dishes. He said every man should wipe the dishes, for it says so in the Bible."

At the look of disbelief from her husband, John Nash, who was present during the interview, Lillie produced the family Bible. "Brother Van would quote what it says in the Bible: 'As a man wipeth a dish and turneth it upside down.' Now we'll see if we can find it."

Lillie found the lines she was seeking in Kings, chapter 21, and she read them aloud: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down." Nash, who is a professional smokejumper, still appeared unconvinced at the quotation. At this point, he entered the conversation to recall his own experience concerning Brother Van. Brother Van, with his brother, Fletcher, came to visit at the ranch of John's grandfather, Albert Stoutenburg, near Utica, and Brother Van held young John on his lap. John remembers the odd way Brother Van had of brushing his hair from the back up over his head.

Mrs. Nash is preparing material for an article on her father, who outlived Brother Van some 21 years. When Brother Van died, the Reverend Hammer wrote an article in commemoration of him that is very moving. It was published in the Area Centenary Messenger, January 15, 1920. Of Brother Van, Reverend Hammer penned: "This man had no schoolhouses—the freighters' or cowboys' camp, the cabin or the ranch home, the Indian tepee, the barroom, or the street made him a pulpit. And whatever might be the congregations, he always gave them his best in words and song.

"He saw the watering places of the buffalo and the antelope become the campground of the cowboy and the sheepherder. These oftentimes gave way to ranches and towns. He saw wide places in the trails become cities. He saw the buffalo and antelope give way to the cattle and sheep; these in turn give way to the farmer; saw the great prairies turned into golden wheatfields. And to meet these changes there were no trails but he made them and showed us how to follow them."

Of Brother Van, H. M. Flint had this to say: "He was indeed 20 years a bishop of all outdoors."

The Nashes state that one of the most controversial points about Brother Van's life is whether he actually held his first services in a saloon or at the courthouse after embarking from the steamboat *Far West* at Fort Benton on a Sunday morning in 1872.

"From a study of Brother Van's own writings, it is possible to deduce that he held his first service in a saloon," says Lillie. "Brother Van, in autobiographical accounts given to other writers, related that it was pouring rain the morning he stepped off the steamboat. He told of going to the courthouse, only to find that rain was coming through some of its weathermade openings, for the building was only an adobe structure.

"He related that he was informed another man of God, a Father Van, who was Rev. Van Gorp, a Catholic priest, was about to hold a service in a saloon. Brother Van located him, and it was not quite 10 o'clock, and after they visited a few minutes, Father Van told Brother Van that he would arrange for him to hold an afternoon service at the saloon, commencing at 3 o'clock. This Father Gorp did. 'It proved to be most successful,' said Brother Van. Thus we have Brother Van's own account of the matter, although he never stated specifically the name of the saloon, and we have never learned its true name."

In the book, "Brother Van," written by Alson Jesse Smith, Author Smith gives the saloon the name of the Four Deuces. Since time may never disclose the name of the establishment, some contend that name as good as any. Author Smith does not pretend that his book on Brother Van is absolutely authentic, for in the foreword he confesses he has taken liberties in imagining what might have happened to his hero, Brother Van. It makes for interesting reading, however, although Mrs. Nash confesses she thinks her father might have felt some things were a bit too far stretched for credibility.

Among the contrasts existing in some stories and Brother Van's own accounts is the picture presented by some authors of Brother Van singing in the saloon to an audience composed not only of bullwackers, trappers, traders, cowboys, soldiers, all of whom were doubtlessly present, but also dancing girls. This Brother Van's accounts eliminate, for he said there was only one woman present, a very respectable and sincere Christian, Mrs. George Baker. But it could very possibly be true, as Author Smith presents it, that Brother Van won his audience over instantaneously with such hymns as "Diamond in the Rough." Smith gives an able description of the "diamonds in the rough" present at that first service of Brother Van's in a Fort Benton saloon.

Historians recall that the quickest trip ever made by steamboat on the Missouri from Sioux City to Fort Benton was made that trip by the *Far West* which brought Brother Van to Montana. In his personal account of the trip, Reverend Van Orsdel told that the *Nellie Peck* had left Sioux City 3 days ahead of them, but still the *Far West* reached port an hour ahead of it.

"It had been a race all of the way, and the better time of the *Far West* gave the passengers a time of great rejoicing," he said. Only 1 night had the boat tied up the entire trip. Yet Brother Van enjoyed relating how half a day was spent waiting for a band of buffalo to cross before them in the river.

Like his great friend, Charles M. Russell, the cowboy artist, Brother Van had felt the call of the West from boyhood. He had been offered work in the church amid civilized environments, but even attractive salaries and association with marvelous personages in the service of God could not induce him to stay.

He wrote: "But here this time I had a mighty vision, not only of God's power and man's need, but away out on the frontier, and even up to the summit of the Rockies, I could see the miners, stage drivers, freighters, cowboys, and here and there among them copper-colored natives, holding up their hands and beckoning; I could see the tears fall, and their whole being reached out for the religion of their childhood at their old home, in the old country church far, far away, and the native of the plains rising in his ignorance of the religion of love and peace. To me these were Macedonian cries, and with the all-propelling word 'go' locked up like fire in my bones, I felt like Paul, 'Woe be unto me if I go not,' and thus hearkened to the appeal made by the Holy Spirit."

To back up his determination to spend his life in the West, Brother Van had the advice of Chaplain McCabe: "Go away out West and you will realize what Paul meant when he said that he rejoiced when he did not build upon any other man's foundation. You will find but few foundations out there."

When Brother Van was 68 years old, a formal celebration was held at old Fort Benton on his birthday, and although his friend of long standing, Russell, could not be present to pay him tribute, he wrote him a letter that is a collector's item.

It recalled the first time the two met at Babcock's ranch in Pigeye Basin in the Upper Judith. Jake Hoover and Kid Russell were there, having come from the South Fork with pack animals loaded with deer and elk meat which they had sold to ranchers. Russell recalled in that letter the words of old Bab to him concerning Brother Van:

" 'Boy,' says he, 'I don't savvy many psalm singers, but Brother Van deals square.' " Russell continued: "and when we all sat down to our elk meat, beans, coffee, and dried apples, under the rays of a bacon grease light, those men who knew little law, and one of them I knew wore notches on his gun, men who had not prayed since they knelt at their mother's knees, bowed their heads while you, Brother Van, gave thanks, and when you finished, someone said, 'Amen.' I am not sure, but I think it was the man who had been a road agent."

When the Methodist missionaries held their first Rocky Mountain conference, Brother Van saw a dream realized. Through the years, he grew more dear to the hearts of Montanans. When he died at the age of 69 in 1919, his was the largest funeral Montana had witnessed.

In Lillie Nash's scrapbook, she has a verse by Helen Fitzgerald Sanders that Lillie feels is a deserving epitaph for Brother Van. It reads:

"Pillow his head on a lap of cool earth
Where but yesterday he trod,
And there on his couch beneath the blue sky,
We'll leave him alone with his God."

Brother Van sleeps in beautiful Forestvale Cemetery out of Helena in the Prickly Pear Valley. A large boulder marks his resting place. The stone monument is similar to the one on the grave of his friend, Russell.

DEDICATION OF HOOVER DIKE AT LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLA.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, on Thursday, January 12, 1961, I was in Clewiston, Fla., along with two of my Florida colleagues, Congressmen PAUL ROGERS and WILLIAM CRAMER, where we participated in the dedication ceremonies attendant to the naming of the dike around Lake Okeechobee in honor of former President Herbert Hoover. Acting for our whole Florida delegation, I introduced last year, as an amendment to the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill, the legislation which gave President Hoover's name to this dike, as had been requested not only by the Governor and the cabinet, but also by all county and local governing bodies in the area surrounding the great lake, the State chamber of commerce, and numerous other civic bodies.

Following the devastating floods which accompanied the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes, and claimed about 2,500 lives in the Lake Okeechobee areas, Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce and later as President, supplied great leadership and invaluable assistance to our congressional delegation, and to our State officials. Our then Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, in introducing President Hoover, recounted eloquently and gratefully the facts about President Hoover's coming to Florida at that time and helping to put through, in a time of severe economic depression, the Federal appropriation which made possible the great dike which protects the lives and properties of our Florida citizens dwelling in that area. A crowd of several thousand was present. Gov. Farris Bryant, our State cabinet, Chief Justice Elwyn Thomas, of our supreme court, and numerous other State, legislative, county, local, and civic officials were there. President Henry Coleman, of the State chamber of commerce, presided, and Executive Vice President Harold Colee presented to Mr. Hoover a beautiful miniature replica of the imposing marker and plaque which was unveiled on top of the dike by Lt. Gen. E. C. Itschner, Chief of the U.S. Army Engineers, who delivered an eloquent dedicatory address as a representative of the Secretary of the Army. President Hoover spoke briefly and humorously, but impressively, and received an enthusiastic response and greeting, which clearly manifested the gratitude and affection which the people of Florida feel for him.

Mr. President, to make a permanent record of this unforgettable and historic occasion, for myself and my distinguished colleague [Mr. SMATHERS], I ask unanimous consent to have the speech of President Hoover included in full in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

ADDRESS BY HERBERT HOOVER AT THE DEDICATION OF HOOVER DIKE, LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLA., JANUARY 12, 1961

Mr. Chairman, Senator HOLLAND, Governor Bryant, and the great leaders of a great State assembled here, and my fellow Americans in this distinguished audience.

Never in my long life have I received such a gracious reception as I have on this occasion.

Before I deal with the matters before us, I may tell you that many persons have requested that I use this occasion to explain the remedies to our national dangers of which there is an oversupply.

There are many reasons for my not doing that chore.

I was not elected to that job last November. Moreover, we are here engaged with Lake Okeechobee.

But I can make three observations:

First. I am sure that the American people earnestly wish for the success of the new administration. It is faced with one of the greatest challenges of our whole history.

Second. Our country has met and solved equally great crises in the past 185 years.

Third. This Nation, founded in strength, will not decline or fall if we continue to remedy our slump in morals with its trail of crime and corruption.

While these matters haunt our minds, we can take some courage from the scene here before our eyes as to the alertness of our national mind in coping with dangers, although a comparatively minor one. This huge dike, more than 85 miles long, is proof of this alertness.

This dike has cured the bad habit of tropical hurricanes of using this lake as a weapon of destruction. It has prevented great suffering and loss of life. It has increased the productivity of our country, and in its spare time, part of its surface provides a fine highway.

No one could be more surprised than I was when in a most gracious address in the last short session of the Congress, Senator HOLLAND introduced a bill proposing that the Okeechobee dike should bear my name. He was supported by Senator Smathers, the entire Florida delegation, former Governor Carlton, the chambers of commerce of Florida, Mr. Henry Coleman, Mr. Loy Anderson, Mr. Harold Colee, and many other civic leaders and voluntary associations of Florida. The bill passed unanimously.

Possibly it was the only unanimous act of that session.

It is a generous tribute—and even greater since it was initiated by men of the opposite political party.

Even if it be undeserved, I may tell you that such compliments are good for the aged.

In his address, Senator HOLLAND overstated my part in these works. I will therefore shortly restate my relations to this job to demonstrate that this was not a one-man job but a cooperative undertaking by many men.

My acquaintance with the lake began in 1926 when I was Secretary of Commerce. One of my jobs was to look into disasters and take part in their remedies.

I visited the ruins of the holocaust of 1926. The hurricane of that year had driven the water from the lake and dumped it in the wrong place. Many people were drowned, many were injured, and a host of homes and farms were destroyed. On that inspection trip I had the guidance of your chief justice, Elwyn Thomas. His sympathies and understanding of human suffering, as he has shown over the years, were no less 35 years ago.

In those days we gave these wicked manifestations no endearing names of gentle women such as "Edna," "Carol," "Hazel," "Connie," and others. And incidentally, as to that practice, I propose to you a reform. Why should not the Weather Bureau select the names of historically violent women?

After that visit of 1926, I joined with the Army Engineers in urging more and better dikes. But before the studies and plans of the engineers could be completed, the even worse hurricane of 1928 seized the lake with even greater destruction of lives and homes. Only then did the whole Nation realize that it was imperative to do something about it.

As President, it became my privilege to propose to the Congress, in cooperation with the Florida leaders, the authorizations and appropriations to correct this particular wickedness of tropical storms.

Since this great dike was built, five evil hurricanes have tried their best at destruction around this lake, but they have been foiled in every attack.

Our Nation has been amply compensated by the ending of this loss of human lives and homes.

The American people have contributed huge sums to this and other public works. And so far as I know, there has never been a substantial complaint over the tax burden to build this and other great structures, which add to the safety of our citizens and the increase in national productivity.

THE REAL FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

This lake has an interest besides its potential for good or evil.

Every Florida school child knows that about 450 years ago Ponce de Leon came to Florida in search of the waters of the Fountain of Youth. In his journeys he missed Lake Okeechobee by only about 40 miles.

Ponce de Leon's advisers were ill informed or he would have come here. I can tell you that he could have found a veritable fountain of youth in this lake.

There are fish in it and hereabouts. And fishing is the eternal fountain of youth. For your assurance of this fact, I will mention that there is said to be a tablet of 2000 B.C. which says: "The gods do not subtract from the allotted span of men's lives the hours spent in fishing."

And as further proof that fishing is the fountain of youth, I may also cite that many Presidents of the United States have sought this fountain of youth.

And fishing reduces the ego in Presidents and former Presidents, for all men are equal before fishes.

I may confess to you that, as a Californian, I have come to Florida during 23 winters seeking this fountain of youth.

But enough on the real fountain of youth. We have other serious matters before us.

This job is not wholly completed. By extension of this dike, this lake can be brought to yield still greater productivity. The Army Engineers recommended it. I commend it for consideration by Congress.

I am grateful for the high honor which Senator HOLLAND initiated, for the support of the Florida delegation, and to the Congress as a whole for naming this the Herbert Hoover Dike.

I have grave doubts if I deserve this distinction. My service in these matters has been a joint one with the Florida leaders and the Army Engineers who brought these great measures to fruition.

You have erected here on the top of this dike a fitting historical marker showing the names of the great men of Florida who brought this project into being and to those Army engineers, whose magnificent abilities designed and built this dike.

I wish the blessings of the Almighty on the further work you have before you.

And do not let the world forget that the fountains of youth are abundant in Florida.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. SMATHERS. First I should like to thank my colleague for associating me with the remarks he has made. It was not my happy privilege to be with him on the occasion of the dedication. However, I have heard a good many wonderful things said about Mr. Hoover's speech. I want him to know that I felt honored, along with the other people of my State, to have him in our State. He visits there often. He is there now. I am sure many of us wish we could be there right now. We are always glad to have such a distinguished visitor in our State.

I thank my distinguished colleague.

NBC WHITE PAPER "SIT-IN" DESCRIBES SOCIAL ACTION IN SOUTH

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, last year we witnessed a new phenomenon in America. Starting in January, and continuing through the year, a wave of Gandhi-like passive resistance demonstrations swept across the South, aimed at breaking racial bars in public eating places. These were the sit-ins, a new development in the long record of American social action. So new, in fact, was the sit-in that it put a new word into the American vocabulary.

To some, the sit-ins were an outrageous trammeling on tradition-hallowed rights of private association, a cause of fear verging on terror, no less real for seeming, to many, unnecessary. To others they were a dramatic symbol of hope and emancipation, a key which could unlock the doors to social and economic equality.

One of the things which television can do best is explain. Faced with something new in the American experience, like the sit-in, television can place it in a context, reveal its subtleties, describe the methods of operation, and share the humor and intimacies of those actually taking part. All this and more was accomplished with distinction in the National Broadcasting Co. white paper "Sit-In" which was presented on December 20, 1960.

In this program the sit-ins came alive. Using a combination of live interviews and newsreel footage, it presented a documentary account of what actually occurred in Nashville and other southern cities before, during, and after the event, when the Negro young people took their places at the segregated lunch counters and asked to be served.

During the program the distinguished narrator, Chet Huntley, comments:

> One may disagree with the sit-in tactic as a means of achieving the human aspirations of the Negro, and some may disagree with the aspirations themselves. But perhaps the most important thing to realize is not only that they exist, but that Negro leaders of the immediate future are demanding that they be satisfied, and they are impatient with the slow pace of traditional change. The sit-ins are the dramatic spearhead of a changing mood and behind it is the Negro's growing awareness of their economic power, the ultimate weapon in achieving without violence what they feel is right. What we are witnessing is a new kind of militancy, and with it a new kind of soldier.

This thoughful comment indicates the kind of perceptiveness, skill, and insight with which the entire program was presented. The executive producer was Irving Gitlein, and the program was produced and written by Al Wasserman and Robert Young. The sponsor was the Timex Co. To preserve this program as an important historical record, and to bring it to the attention of a wider audience, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

SIT-IN

JOHN LEWIS (Negro student). It was January the 13th that we had the very first sit-in in Nashville, and I took my seat at the counter. I asked the waitress for a hamburger and a coke.

WAITRESS. I'm sorry, our management does not allow us to serve niggers in here.

OLD NEGRO PREACHER. My brothers, I'm glad; I'm glad to have the opportunity to tell people today that they are sleeping in a dangerous time.

Rise, rise, rise! I'm here in the midst of all these strange things today. I feel so glad that I'm got the opportunity to tell—tell mens to run; run, run, run! Run, run! Mens and women that hasn't made a start to go before, to pull up and do something for your race, to go before. Wake up! Wake up! Go and make a start and see if God will catch a holt of you.

ANNOUNCER. This series is presented as a public service by Timex, the world's largest manufacturer of watches. More people buy Timex than any other watch in the world.

Mr. HUNTLEY. In 1954, the historic Supreme Court decision on public school desegregation presented that area of the United States traditionally known as the South with its first regionwide crisis in race relations of the 20th century. Six years later, in 1960, the South is again faced with a crisis in race relations of perhaps even greater significance, the sit-in movement. It comes at a time of sweeping social and political changes among the colored peoples of the world, and in our own country, it has challenged certain fundamental concepts of law, affecting the conduct of national politics, and is shaking regional traditions of the South in an entirely new way.

In this NBC white paper, we shall examine the phenomenon of the sit-in, focusing on the one city where it had its clearest and most significant expression, Nashville, Tenn.

In Nashville, on April 19, 1960, 4,000 Negroes marched angrily on city hall to bring to a climax 2 months of tension and violence that had involved a once peaceful city. This is the story of those 2 months.

MAYOR BEN WEST. I am Ben West, and this is my city. For the past 10 years, I have been its mayor. I have watched it grow from an overgrown country town into a great metropolitan complex.

While Nashville is a city, yet the ways of its people are smalltownish. Here we know each other, speak to each other. The morning greeting is commonplace. The people are not country yokels. They are well educated, and they are cosmopolites, too.

Here we have many pleasant surroundings. The beautiful State capital, which was designed by the architect William Stricklen; the many, many old buildings that have such historic value to us. Out in Centennial Park you will see the Parthenon. This Parthenon is the only exact replica of the Parthenon on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece, and we are very proud of that.

Nashville has been called "the Athens of the South." We think we have earned this fine title with our rich background of culture.

KELLY MILLER SMITH (Negro minister). Nashville is considered to be the Athens of the South, and I suppose this is true in several ways. The old Athens, the ancient Athens, was a place of both shame and glory, and I think this is true of our Athens of the South here.

There are certainly the aspects of glory in the city of Nashville, its progress, its culture, its educational institutions, and things of this sort.

It is to the glory of Nashville that Negroes are to be found on some levels in our city government. We have city councilmen; we have two Negro city councilmen. We have a Negro on the transit board. We have a Negro who serves on our school board; but it is to the shame of Nashville that when you go down to the city hall, not only do you see segregation signs on the restrooms, but you see the signs of segregation in other places. Stores where you can come in as a customer, but if you come in as an employee, it's only in a very menial capacity. You will serve as a porter, or something of that sort, or as a customer for certain goods; that's goods other than food.

There were virtually no places downtown where Negro citizens could get a cup of coffee, a hamburger, or a meal. Therefore, we felt that something has to be done about this kind of situation. It isn't a matter of choice. It isn't an order that comes from somebody else. It's an order that comes from within, which says you must move against this, if you are to really be able to live with yourself.

Mr. HUNTLEY. The impulse that led to the sit-in movement had been growing for some time, and it was the Negro college students in Nashville, and in other cities, who would bring it into action.

The background of these students was a religious one, and in addition many of them had been inspired by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi as applied by the Reverend Martin Luther King. A few of the students had prepared to put theory into practice by attending workshops in which they rehearsed for the ordeal they would have to undergo when they began sitting in at white lunch counters.

ANGELINE BUTLER (Negro student). When an idea is something I have never heard of, I like to explore it and see what it really is. I went to this workshop, and on this particular night they were having some rolemaking, and in some of the scenes, you almost cried, because they would have someone playing the part of——

VOICE. Niggah.

VOICE. Niggah.

(General confusion of voices.)

ANGELINE BUTLER. These sort of comments. They touched to your soul, and they make you realize that it is all the more important that you do something about it.

February 13 was our first sit-in in Nashville. On the sit-in, we had about 130 kids. I think on this day many of us didn't realize just how important our movement would grow to be.

Mr. HUNTLEY. The targets of the Nashville students were the luncheon counters of the city's two department stores and four variety stores, and for the first time the community was confronted with Negroes in places where they had never been.

JOHN LEWIS (Negro student). When you go to a counter, you do not request that the person sitting next to you get up and leave. You merely come in and sit down beside him, as any human being would do. You cause no violence. You have no angry words. You're friendly and it sort of helps to project the idea that here sits beside me another human being.

BERNARD LAFAYETTE (Negro student). Altogether there was a moving fear within me that I was sitting there demanding a God-given right, and my soul became satisfied that I was right in what I was doing. At the same time, there was something deep down within me moving me that I could no longer be satisfied or go along with an evil system, that I had to be maladjusted to it. In spite of all of this, I had to keep loving the people who denied me service, who stared at me.

Mr. HUNTLEY. During the early weeks of February 1960, the demonstrations that came to be called the sit-in movement exploded across the South. Within a period of 2 months, the movement had spread to 65 cities involving every Southern State with the exception of Mississippi.

The new tactic came as a surprise creating bewilderment and confusion in the white communities, and even among the Negroes themselves.

Mr. LAFAYETTE. This letter I got from my mother sort of disturbs me, and hurts me in a way. She said, "Dear Son, I was glad to hear from you, and sorry too, because I didn't sleep all night, praying and crying, and thanking God he had been so good to you. What are you fighting for? You don't have a family. Yet you remember what happened in school. It's the white people. What about the people of your race? What are they giving you? Remember, don't hurt yourself. Remember your adviser asked the white people to help you, and they did. So you don't want to fight the people who are trying to help you. Remember God will straighten out everything, if you just wait your turn.

"You don't have to eat with the white people, and you live all these years just praying, trusting God. You're not learning your lesson at school. God is nobody to play with. You're just making disturbance."

See, she didn't even give a complimentary close or anything. I was really upset, man. Gosh—I know she cares for me, I mean. I know she loves me, but—man, she just don't understand. She don't understand. You see what I mean?

JOAN RAMSEY (white housewife). I think that people who strive to gain social acceptance, although they are called nonviolent or passive, resistant, they are the most violent. I also think that it is in violation to my civil rights, if somebody can say "You must serve me." If a man owns an eating establishment, if he can't choose whom he pleases to serve or not to serve, that can affect me and you, and anyone else.

WILLIAM BURTON (white lawyer). I would say that they should examine the white person very closely first to see whether or not they are going about it in the right way. Now, if I am a businessman and people that I do not want in my business insist on either coming in or boycotting, which is their perfect right to do, then certainly it is not going to make me love them.

CECIL SIMS (white leader). Breaking bread is essentially a family custom, almost a sacrament. Now when you claim that you have been denied equal rights in participating in something that is regarded as a family custom or sacrament, and insist on being recognized, you're getting into dangerous ground, and ground that can be misconstrued, and in which you can be wrong.

Now the people in the South have always fed people who came and knocked at the back door and asked for something to eat, but they have always reserved the right to eat only with invited guests.

HELEN CLARK (white housewife). I have thought for a long time that Negroes should be allowed to sit at the counters where we are served downtown. This is just a part of many things that I think they should be allowed to do. I have felt that it really was not fair for them to be served in stores as customers and not be allowed certain services, denied certain services, within those same stores.

MACK HARTLEY (white teenager). It's just like one snake would like a snake of his own kind better than he would another one maybe, something like that. I mean a lion might like another lion better than he would a bear. That's just like white people and Negroes, I mean. White people just naturally are goin' to like white people better than they do Negroes.

BOBBY ARNOLD (white teenager). It's just not the things we're used to down here. They come in and they sit down, and we're not used to sitting down beside them. I wasn't raised with them. I never have lived with them, and I'm not goin' to start now.

Mr. HUNTLEY. During the week after the sit-ins began, opposition in the white communities of the South solidified, and the first signs of violence occurred. Those few whites who sympathized publicly with the sit-ins soon found themselves to be prime targets. One of these was a young divinity student in Nashville, Wilson Yates.

WILSON YATES. While I was downtown with a friend around Memorial Square, I had actually gone back to put a nickel in the meter. My car happened to be parked by Memorial Square where the picketing was going on.

Suddenly we moved into a different world. There were the crowds shouting "Niggers go home," and then there were the Negro students who were carrying posters asking for equal opportunity; and being thrown into a situation with a crisis, I had to act, and I had no other choice than to respond as I did.

So I walked over and I asked the Negroes if it would help or harm if I carried a poster. They said it would help. Right before I went over, some white boys had entered the ring carrying derogatory posters like "Go home, coon," and "Send the bunnies home."

And I entered the ring, and I started walking around. I was with a friend. One of the white boys walked over to this friend. He said something to him.

VIRGIL GLENN (white teenager). I told him when he come down on the white side I'm jes goin' to hit him one time.

Mr. YATES. Here I was in the raw, walking around a square carrying a poster which said "Equal Rights for All," and the crowd on each side yelling "Get rid of the nigger lover," "Tell the nigger lover to go home," and they were referring to me.

The boy came toward me. He cursed me out.

Mr. GLENN. Yeah, cus he was white, taking up for the nigger. I jes—I—it really got me over there, when them two white boys started carrying them signs for the niggers over there.

Mr. YATES. And then the momentum began to build, began to build from the crowd, and they said "Hit the nigger lover," "Hit the nigger lover," and then there is a strange, long, lonely feeling, where you're waiting for something to happen, and you don't know what's going to happen, but somehow down deep, you're ready for it. And he walked up behind me——

Mr. GLENN. I reached and grabbed that Yates boy to jest see how hard I could hit him.

Mr. YATES. He hit me in the back of the neck. I lurched forward, but I didn't fall. I regained my balance, and then in the midst of it, with the shouting and the jeering, and the crowd of people, I suddenly felt this tremendous humiliation. Suddenly I had crossed into another race. I had moved into a different world. I was a Negro feeling all of the rejection and humiliation he must have to go through every time he's rejected.

Miss BUTLER. On the morning of the 27th, this was to be our first real violent day. It was the first time when we could really test our own convictions, as far as nonviolent means were concerned.

Five ministers said to us "If you go downtown today, you're going to be arrested. Please don't go downtown, because we're not prepared. We should have the community behind us."

PAUL LEPRAY. He was one of the few white students who were with us. They always pick on the white students, because they hate to see white sympathizers.

Mr. ARNOLD. I saw a bunch of colored sitting on the stools. They looked like a bunch of idiots waitin' for people to try to throw them off. They looked like they were just trying to egg on a fight.

Miss BUTLER. None of us looked back, but yet we could see everything that was going on in the long mirror, and it seems that what had happened is that all of us wanted to be hit. This is an experience that we needed to keep our movement going, to keep ourselves going, and to convince ourselves that we really were nonviolent.

POLICE CHIEF (Nashville). On February 27, it was on Saturday afternoon, I was cruising down Fifth Avenue in front of McLellan's, a man came out and said that they were a fight on the inside. There had been a disturbance, but they was a bunch of colored boys and girls on the stools in the counters, and the management asked that they leave, and I instructed him to ask them to leave, and they did not leave. I went in and asked each and every one of them separately to leave. They didn't leave. So I instructed the men to place them under arrest.

We placed them under arrest——

JOHN ROUSE. The policemen, they gave me an alternative. They said "Son, you can sit here on the stool and act a fool, or you can get up and go home." I made my choice. I decided that I would keep my seat. And they told me I was under arrest, and then they took me away.

POLICE CHIEF. When we cleared the stools, why, some more colored boys and girls and white boys and girls got on the seats. When we told them that they were under arrest and they have to leave, why, they got up. But as far as having anything personal against them, anything against them because they were either black or white, we arrested in this crowd several white boys and girls.

It was just a case where we had to clean this man's store out, and we did it.

C. D. WARREN. I am C. D. Warren, turnkey of City Jail. I have never seen anything like when we brought these kids in.

Mr. HUNTLEY. On February 27, 80 Nashville students were arrested out of over 300 who were participating in the sit-ins that day, the first of a series of wholesale arrests throughout the South.

VOICE. Man, what's my mother goin' to say when she hears this.

Mr. HUNTLEY. The mother of two students who were in jail.

Mrs. WATERS. For a while there was plenty of anxiety on my part, but I always did think of what Matthew, Jr., told me—when he called from the jail—"Be cool, mother," and that was very trying, and yet it was amusing, too, his telling me to be cool at this point.

So even now, when I think of it, I get quite a bit of fun out of it, just hearing him say it. I can't say it as he said it, but he said "Be cool, mother" and I tried to be cool. I felt, though, that there would be safety for them, because I felt that our faith in God would help to bring them through this safely.

Mr. HUNTLEY. The experience of being in jail together was a bond that unites the students even today.

STUDENT. We didn't have to sing because Harry, you know, he has a big mouth. We heard him singing "Day-O" all night long.

STUDENT. Like Belafonte?

STUDENT. Yeah, Harry Belafonte.

STUDENT. Just holler "Day-O" for us.

STUDENT. I had a date the night we were in jail with my girl. I had a date——

STUDENT. I know just how lonesome you feel.

STUDENT. You're real fortunate. My girl wouldn't even come to see me.

GIRL STUDENT. You've got me here.

HARRY. I got involved in it. I was just walking down the street and the fellows told me, "Come on, man, we're going to get a couple of hamburgers." I said "OK." So we walked down and we walked in this place, and we set down. Immediately a crowd gathers around. I wondered what they were looking at. All I wanted was a hamburger, you know.

STUDENT. What about coffee?

HARRY. I wanted coffee, too, to wash the hamburger down. She come up and she said, "Sorry, we don't serve you." But I said, "I'm hungry." The next thing I know someone was tapping on my back with—what do you call those things?

GIRL STUDENT. Night stick.

HARRY. A night stick—and he said, "Let's go." So I said, "All right, maybe we'll go into another cafeteria."

GIRL STUDENT. That reminds me of a cartoon I saw the other day. It had a lunch counter, and the waitress was behind it, and they had a Negro sitting on one of the counter stools, and the caption under it read "The customer is always white."

STUDENT. That reminds me of another joke. You know what happened when this guy went into a segregated counter to eat? The waitress came up to him and said "I'm sorry, sir, but we don't serve Negroes." So he jumps back horrified and shocked, you know. He said "You don't serve Negroes? That don't bother me, because I don't eat 'em."

Mr. HUNTLEY. We will continue with this NBC white paper after a message from Timex.

Until the arrest of the 80 students the sit-ins in Nashville had involved only a relatively small segment of the city's 100,000 Negroes. But now, on February 29, as the trial of the students began, the entire Negro population would soon find itself involved.

JUDGE JOHN I. HARRIS. I am John I. Harris. I was sitting as special judge in the city court during the sit-in demonstration here in Nashville in the early part of this year.

There was a hot spot for me, as there was much pressure coming from both sides. The courtroom was full—newspapermen, photographers, lawyers, and colored people and white people, and it was very hard to sit there and listen to all these pressure groups and listen to the lawyers, and the defense lawyers and the prosecuting attorney, and the policemen, all the defendants.

There was a pretty hot spot. There came a time when a man had to make up his own mind what the law was, and if that law had been violated.

Now there have been some false accusations from the colored lawyers that I had prejudged the case or had made up my mind before I went on the bench. There is no truth or foundation for none of these accusations. I take it as an intimidation from the lawyers that it might help them in their case. The prosecutors put on their proof, the defendants put on their proof. They wasn't rushed. They had all the time they needed. In the final analysis, I had to make a decision. I made that decision. I found the defendants guilty because they had violated the law, and they should be punished.

Mr. HUNTLEY. Judge Harris fined each of the students $50. A few days later, most of the fines were paid in order to appeal the decision, an appeal which is still unresolved. But at the time of the sentencing, as the students were confronted with the choice of paying a $50 fine or spending over a month in jail, each of them chose jail.

Their attitude reflected the words of Rev. Martin Luther King, who, in a speech made in Nashville at the time said "We will meet the capacity to inflict suffering with the capacity to endure suffering. We will say 'Do what you will to us, but we will wear you down.' "

Following the student trials, as unrest continued in the city, the mayor appointed a biracial citizens committee. One member was Lawyer George Barrett.

GEORGE BARRETT (white lawyer). What concerned the mayor's committee and the Negroes about the trials and arrest was what it was doing to the community. You could

begin to feel the impact of this sort of thing. Really, it was hard to convince lots of white people that the Negroes were really serious. The first attitude was "Well, it's spring," and "panty raids," and "students will be students"—"these kids, instead of running to the girls' dormitories are down here sitting in at Kress', or Woolworth's, or Harvey's, or King Sloan."

This was the first reaction, I think, of a large number of white people. I think some of the Negroes were apprehensive about the method. What really crystallized it and unified the Negroes was the way the police handled it, the mass arrests, the subsequent trials, the convictions, the sort of growing feeling among the Negroes that they were really being pushed for something that, after all, they could go in these stores and be waited on at any of the other counters.

Then the white people began to feel maybe there was something a little bit more to it. But then one of the leading merchants told me at the mayor's committee—we were talking, and I said "So-and-so, do you remember what happened in Montgomery when 40,000 Negroes walked across the county for 18 months, merely over segregated bus seating?" I said "Don't you think that can happen in this city, and do you realize what it would do?" And he sort of sat back and he said "Well, I really don't think the Negroes of Nashville would do anything like that to us."

Dr. VIVYAN HENDERSON (Negro economist). Student sit-ins in Nashville certainly did arouse this community. I think not only were the people of the Negro community bewildered—that is, the total community bewildered—but this question of what can I do in this situation certainly preyed on the minds of people. And, of course, one of the things that did come of it was the discovery, so to speak, of their effective economic purchasing power, and that they could use this to support the students.

It is really seldom that an economist has an opportunity to put his research to work in programs involving social action, but the student sit-in movement really gave me the opportunity to put theory into practice.

For many years, the Negro was a low-income recipient, and he didn't have a great deal to offer the business houses, and he was taken for granted as a customer. But since the war, and particularly in 1960, there has been a tremendous change in the income status of the Negro, and as a result, he does have money now that is worth competing for.

The Negroes have not been aware, to any large extent, of their economic power, particularly at the local level. At the national level, why, there has been a lot of awareness about the so-called $17 billion Negro market, which in 1960 now is well over $21 billion per year in purchasing power, and they are aware of it in the aggregate sense.

But at the local level, the awareness really did not exist, and it took the sit-ins to bring this awareness around, when we really began the pronouncements as to what the Negroes actually spend in this national community.

From the Nashville inner city, that is from the central city itself, the buying power of Negroes runs close to $60 million per year. But I think the important thing here is that downtown in the target area, that Negroes spend about $10 million a year, and it was this particular area that gave us a target that really enabled us to have an effective economic withdrawal.

I will never forget on the first night that we had a mass meeting that I sat in the pulpit in my own moment of anxiety, and perhaps anger, at the developments that any Negro who went downtown and traded at the stores where these kids had been mistreated as they had was really nothing else but a darned fool, and there was really no excuse for anyone supporting discrimination after the course of events that had taken place in Nashville during those 3 days.

Frankly, I think that this kind of stimulation actually went a long ways toward motivating the Negroes to respond to this economic withdrawal. They actually got angry, in other words. They found this weapon and they were willing to use it, and they wanted to whip the merchants with the best weapon they had at their disposal under those conditions, and really that weapon happened to have been the economic withdrawal.

Mr. HUNTLEY. According to local mythology, the economic boycott began with a group of four women who were playing bridge.

WOMAN. We saw the students being herded into the patrol cars, and I was just so moved that I went to the telephone immediately and began calling 50 people, asking them to call 10 more, encouraging people not to trade downtown.

WOMAN. Well, you know, I called at random. I would just get the telephone book each day and just pick out 10 names. That was my duty. I was going to do that. Sometimes I would get white people. So I talked to one white lady. I said "Have you heard the word?" She said "No, I'm white. But my husband says anything that keeps me from downtown is good, and join it."

WOMAN. Look, I had such a hard time about my stockings. You know I like very sheer hose. I like them a certain shade. Do you know I was wearing hose that were almost white? They were terrible. I really had a time.

So I decided that we have a lot of wants which are manufactured for us by the advertisers. So I decided that I was going to wear hose with runs in them. As far as clothes and that kind of thing, you know I really have lost interest in dressing.

WOMAN. You have got a closet full of junk. Don't we all have? And you know, my baby needed a winter coat, and I would have gone downtown, and I guess I would have paid at least $20 for a coat, because to get a nice coat, that would last 2 years it would cost at least $20 and maybe $25. I said, "Well, this child has to have a coat." I went to the Good Will. I found the best coat. It was marvelous; for $2, I got the best coat. Heck, I'm proud of it really. Why, heck, I've been going back there ever since.

WOMAN. Because it really—it boils down to your having a lot of false pride—food and a place to stay. You know it was good, though, from this point of view. There were many whites who actually didn't know what we had been going through all these years.

WOMAN. They hadn't thought about it.

WOMAN. They hadn't given it a thought.

WOMAN. And to me if the sit-ins did nothing else than to focus the attention on it——

WOMAN. I'm saying frankly, from here on out, every meeting that is fighting for them, I'm for it. I'm going to work with it. All of us should really be ashamed of ourselves. Maybe we spend too much time playing bridge.

CUSTOMER. Not as lord and slave, see—the day of Uncle Tom. Uncle Tom is dead. He just hasn't been buried, but he's dead now.

BARBER. Do you think that this sort of thing would be an effective weapon in the future for Negroes obtaining their rights?

MAYLIN GRIFFITH (customer). It's always effective, as long as they expect to stand together. That's something we haven't felt before. We always feel that we are alone in this thing, that any time anything happens, it happens to me alone. Once we get to feeling it happens to all of us, and it happens to us at the same time, it would be a different thing.

DR. DOOLEY (customer). To give you an idea of the spirit of the people, I was in a group who, within a period of a half hour subscribed to a tremendous amount of money, eight people, and never would I have thought that that could happen. That was a good indication of the spirit of the people.

I thought the economic boycott would last until everybody was completely broke.

Mr. GRIFFITH. When we think of our students as being the very best we have to offer, in fact it is our future, our students are—and when our students are treated as the very worst elements of our society, then that makes us—all of us—become more aware; there's the moral implications of it, the economic implications of it. We have always heard that money speaks, but we felt sure that money does speak. So we felt we had so little that it made such a small voice, it wasn't any point in doing anything about it, because we'd be classed as crazy.

But when the whole community rallies behind something, as they rallied behind the students, then it made a tremendous impact. The Negroes stayed away from downtown, and they stayed away from downtown from the fact that they wouldn't support segregation. That was the sole issue.

BARBER. It wasn't very much trouble for me, because we had a daughter in jail, and we could pretty easily get it over to her. We were pretty ragged around Easter, but we held out all right.

Mr. GRIFFITH. They's a wonderful thing about Easter, though. You know we always buy a lot of new clothes for Easter. You've just got to have this, and you've just got to have that. It seems we all took a great pride in not buying things for Easter.

Dr. DOOLEY. Well, I never had it so good pocketbook-wise. They didn't go downtown at all. They didn't buy anything. We paid out all the bills, every account, and during that time bought nothing, and personally I wouldn't mind it happening again, something like that, anyway, on that score.

MONROE CARELL (white businessman). The Negro has a terrific purchasing power. Their standard of living and their earning power has been increased tremendously, I would say, in the last 10 or 15 years. And they have a large amount of money to be spent now, and they spend it very, very fluently. So the merchants, of course, was feeling the pinch, because they was definitely not coming downtown to spend that money.

The uptown streets were absolutely forsaken of any Negroes. I made it a point to go around to the different stores up and down Church Street. All in all, it was reaching some rather staggering and serious proportions.

BERNARD SCHWEID (white businessman). The boycott pretty well killed business downtown. I would say it was roughly 95 percent effective, as far as the Negro citizens staying away from the downtown area completely.

For us it was pretty unfortunate. The violence that had preceded the boycott kept the white people out of town, and then none of the Negroes were coming to town, and I sort of felt like the only customers we had left were the green people, and there aren't too many of them. So our business suffered, as I am sure did everybody else's. We just didn't have any traffic for about a month there. It was pretty rough.

GEORGE BARRETT. What was really disturbing about it, I think, was that you could see the potential of the city for the first time destroying itself. You could see long years of good relations built up between Negroes and whites being destroyed by the struggle going on, by the attitude of the Negroes, and they felt they were right; by the adamant attitude of the merchant, in that they would not move, because they were afraid of the consequences of such a change on their white customers, and the fact that they didn't feel that they should

lead such a change in the community. What was really frightening about the whole thing, I think, was that you could really see the city destroying itself in two armed camps, so to speak, one Negro, and one white, and the end of any real progress over a long period of years.

Mr. CARELL. I talked to some people, and they were very fearful that it could get to very serious proportions here, because, as I told you, I mentioned that it is an emotional issue, and the rougher element—they're just looking for something to where they get into the melee at all times. It's just a certain element that prevails in every city. They're looking for just some good opportunity to become involved.

RUFUS JAMISEN (Negro student). On March 2, I was on my job in the arcade—beauty salon—all of a sudden there was a commotion outside down below——

VIRGIL GLENN. We had slingshots up 'ar, with staples in them shooting niggers up 'ar—you can see out on the street up 'ar. This colored boy in the arcade window up 'ar—you can see out on the street up 'ar.

Mr. JAMISEN. Then they said, "Let's get the coons. Let's get the coons! Bring the coon down!"

Why? I asked myself why? What have I done? Why is this to me? It was a feeling that never could be expressed by anyone 'lessen they was—unless it happened to them.

Mr. HUNTLEY. Early in the morning of April 19 the violence in Nashville reached its climax with the dynamiting of a Negro home. This was the residence of Alexander Luby, a city councilman and leading Negro attorney.

DIANE NASH (Negro student). He was Attorney Luby. He was our lawyer. He came to our defense when we were arrested that day, when we really needed something and somebody had tried to kill him. We felt we had to confront the mayor with this thing.

At first we didn't know quite what to do, but the idea of the massive walk—it seemed to emerge from everybody's mind really, and it was a spontaneous sort of thing, and we walked.

We held our heads high, because we were right, and we knew we were walking for something right. We were really striding toward freedom. It was a wonderful feeling. It was magnificent. We felt unity. We felt power. We felt strength. And it is not very often that a human being is exposed to such a raw feeling of goodness. I don't think any of us will ever forget it.

Here was a situation in which two forces were meeting head on, and there had to be a showdown. He had to say something.

Mayor WEST. Well, I felt like that here were a group of youngsters that were outraged because their leader's home had been dynamited, and I felt outraged along with them. And to that extent, we had a community feeling between us that made me have a feeling that really we were after the same thing, and that I was as outraged as they were by this horrible thing, and that the great majority of the thinking white people were outraged by such a thing. We just couldn't let a thing like that happen.

And so we had this discussion down here in front of the city hall, and I was glad to discuss it with them.

Miss NASH. Well, this was the very first time that I personally had ever felt the mayor's presence as a human being, because up until this moment, he had always been a name on a sign that I had seen, but now I felt a real concern for him. I could sympathize with his situation, because he was really on a spot. Here were 5,000 people who were really angry at him, in a sense, because we felt that he should have done something that he hadn't done, and we were telling him so. And I'm sure he must have felt rather alone at that moment.

Mayor WEST. I'd been asked "Were you afraid?" These children were emotionally upset, and I recognized that they were and tried to treat them with all due respect and courtesy, and let them know that I was willing to meet with them there, or any other way. But the mere fact that there were thousands of them didn't intimidate me in the least, and I tried to tell them factually and straightforward as I could that all the laws were going to be enforced, and that if they violated the law, they were going to be arrested, too.

But I did recognize that they were really upset about it, and I felt that they were justifiably upset about this horrible thing that had happened.

Miss NASH. We needed him to say "integrate the counters," or to tell Nashville to do what Nashville knows it should have done a long time ago, like about 95 years ago after the Civil War.

So I asked the mayor "First of all, Mayor West, do you feel that it is wrong to discriminate against a person solely on the basis of his race or color?"

Mayor WEST. And so they asked me some pretty soul-searching questions, and one that was addressed to me as a man, and I tried as best I could to answer it frankly and honestly, that I could not agree that it was morally right for someone to sell them merchandise and refuse them service, and I had to answer it just exactly that way.

Miss NASH. And we were really very relieved. I think we were very pleased and very happy with our mayor at that moment, and we all applauded, and here was a situation that turned out right.

Mayor WEST. Of course, I received considerable criticism for it, but had I to answer it again, I would answer it in the same way again, because it was a moral question, and was one that a man has to answer and not a politician.

Mr. HUNTLEY. The confrontation at city hall marked the turning point in Nashville. Soon afterward, a committee of merchants and student representatives met and worked out a plan for desegregating the six lunch counters that had been the targets of the sit-ins. The economic boycott was withdrawn, and Nashville became the first major city in the South to permit whites and Negroes to eat together in public places.

The Nashville settlement was studied closely by other communities. By midsummer a total of 27 cities had opened their lunch counters to all customers. There have been no disorders as a result, and none of the merchants affected has reported any loss in business.

But the chain reaction started by the sit-ins is far from complete.

Dr. VIVYAN HENDERSON. I think that the economic withdrawal certainly is going to contribute toward the development of some kind of realism on the part of the southern community in this sense; that I think now they are quite aware of the fact and perhaps for the first time in many communities, such as Nashville, of the tremendous influence that the Negro buying power has on the success and failure of their businesses. I think that the general shock treatment that was given and the general trend will be in the direction of recognition of this economic power, and this in itself will contribute to better racial progress in many areas of our community life.

Mrs. JOHN RAMSEY, JR. I think there has been a feeling since Little Rock, since the Supreme Court decision, that as much as we regret it, that integration is here and will come to pass, and I would like to be able to do as much as I can in a lawful way to prevent its coming, or to even impede its coming, but I just recognize the sit-ins as just one more step, I think.

HELEN CLARK. It's hard when one has been living all his life in the South. It's hard to feel that these are just people, because we haven't many opportunities to associate with Negroes. It's hard to break down the barriers of feeling that years and centuries, and decades have built up. But again, I just didn't feel much of anything, and I was just really glad. I felt like shaking the hands of these Negroes who were sitting down at the counter.

CECIL SIMS. I think that if I were called in to advise the Negro race on the basis of what is their best interest for the next century, I would say "Consolidate your gain in the field of education and become the type of people who would be invited to dinner, rather than breaking down the door to eat a piece of pie on a stool next door to a white person."

KELLY MILLER SMITH. The things that happened here in Nashville the past several months helped to mature the students. I heard some of them speak of how they sat at a lunch counter and suddenly grew up, because things began to take on meaning for them.

Their lives began to take on a note of seriousness, and suddenly they began to get some grasp of the meaning of life itself. They began to get some feel of the fact that a person ought to have a cause for which he can give himself, and a cause which will outlast his own living.

Mr. HUNTLEY. In the winter and early spring of 1960, the efforts of Nashville's Negro college students had led to the integration of lunch counters at six department and variety stores. But they were still excluded from eating at the city's downtown drugstores and restaurants, train depot and bus terminal. And on November 2, only a few weeks ago, they began to march downtown again to launch a new round of sit-ins that are still going on.

The sit-ins in Nashville today are by no means unique. Each day news reports reflect their presence throughout the South. From a legal point of view, it is still undetermined whether the sit-ins violate the private property rights of the store owners, and a Supreme Court test is expected.

One may disagree with the sit-in tactic as a means of achieving the human aspirations of the Negro, and some will disagree with the aspirations themselves. But perhaps the most important thing is to realize not only that they exist, but that Negro leaders of the immediate future are demanding that they be satisfied, and they are impatient with the slow pace of traditional change.

The sit-in is the dramatic spearhead of a changing mood and behind it is the Negro's growing awareness of their economic power, the ultimate weapon in achieving without violence what they feel is their right.

What we are witnessing is a new kind of militancy, and with it a new kind of soldier.

PRODUCTION OF TYPEWRITERS BY REMINGTON RAND DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORP. AT ELMIRA, N.Y.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD certain introductory remarks and an article with reference to the decision of the Remington Rand Division of Sperry Rand Corp. to continue the production of typewriters at Elmira, N.Y., and not to transfer that production to Europe.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEATING—TYPEWRITER PLANT TO REMAIN IN ELMIRA, N.Y.

I am delighted with the decision of the Remington Rand Division of Sperry Corp.

to continue production of standard typewriters at its Elmira, N.Y., plant, and not to transfer production from New York State to Europe, as was previously considered.

This decision will mean a great deal to the people of Elmira and New York State. Several hundred residents of this area will keep their jobs and their families will thus avoid the great hardship and unhappiness that comes with the unemployment of a family's main breadwinner.

In a letter to the employees at the Elmira Remington Rand plant dated today, President Dause L. Bibby points out that this decision was based on such factors as our Nation's international balance of payments position, the gold outflow, the present State of our domestic economy, and the welfare of the Elmira community.

President Bibby's announcement has wide implications. The problem of low-wage produced imports undermining selected American markets grows more serious every year.

The January 1961 Industrial Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor contains a most thought-provoking article about the Elmira situation entitled "International Trade Poses Threat to Southern Tier City in New York," written by Mr. Jim O'Hara, a reporter for the Elmira Star-Gazette. The article points out that a combination of restrictive oversea trade barriers and lower wages in areas producing typewriters and related office equipment has resulted in great hardship to many Elmira workers and their families.

Something must be done to deal more effectively with this broad problem. It is no longer limited to a few isolated American industries.

While I definitely do not favor drastic protective measures, I feel that some sensible middle ground position can and should be developed. Last year I introduced a bill to provide more effective avenues of relief, through the Secretary of Labor, for industries injured by low-wage produced imports. I intend to reintroduce this bill very shortly.

This is no time to moan and wring our hands. Some realistic and practical steps must be taken. Some hard decisions must be made.

I join with the people of Elmira in today feeling relief for their community. But, Mr. President, what are we to do about tomorrow?

ELMIRA'S ECONOMY FACES TWO-PRONGED PROBLEM—INTERNATIONAL TRADE POSES THREAT TO SOUTHERN TIER CITY IN NEW YORK

(By Jim O'Hara)

The ever-growing specter of foreign competition has cast a dark shadow in recent months over a southern tier community in New York State which boasts of the largest typewriter manufacturing plant in the world.

A decision by the Remington Rand Division of the Sperry Rand Corp. to transfer part of its typewriter work to plants in Europe has planted a seed of uncertainty in a labor market which already is listed as chronically depressed.

The community is Elmira, N.Y., a city of more than 45,000 nestled in the Chemung Valley not far from the Pennsylvania border.

The problem is how to find work for the men and women already furloughed by a variety of local industries and the workers who will lose their jobs because of the worldwide trade situation.

In mid-October, the unemployment rate in the Elmira area was 4.7 percent. The month before that, the Federal Government listed the city as one of the areas in New York State which needs help.

In a few months the layoffs caused by a transfer of some typewriter work to Europe will make it worse—unless someone provides a quick solution.

There are two avenues of escape. One is the possibility that Rand will find new products to fill its spacious plant at Elmira and thereby ease the shock of the cutback.

The other is a long-range outlook that community groups working at top speed will be able to lure new industry to the area and provide employment.

Responding to an appeal from the county government, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has promised to do all he can to help. He said the New York State Department of Public Works will be urged to earmark additional work in this locale to provide stimulus to a lagging economy.

Union leaders are trying to help the situation by discouraging the purchase of foreign-made products in a Buy America campaign.

Even after the anticipated layoffs, Rand will be the biggest single employer in Elmira. But the community recalls that 10 years ago it employed more than 6,000 persons in its sprawling 31-acre installation on Elmira's southside.

Today the work-force level is about 4,300 and by early this year, by company estimates, it will be down to between 3,400 and 3,500 because of the typewriter situation.

This prediction for 1961 must be qualified with two big "ifs."

The first is the hope that new products can be channeled here by Rand executives to fill the gap.

The second is an expectation that electric typewriter production—which remains in Elmira—will soar to meet demands of an expanding market.

If new products become a reality on the assembly line, and if the electric typewriter sales soar, many of the community's problems will be solved.

If not—it's hard to tell what kind of an economic situation 1961 will bring.

In all fairness to Rand, it must be pointed out that several other industries in Elmira and Chemung County are operating somewhat below "normal" levels. Their recessions have played a role in the general economic decline of the trading area.

But, because Rand is the largest single employer and appears to serve as the guide to economic well-being, the spotlight has been directed on developments in the office equipment industry.

The company's decision to move portable and standard typewriter manufacturing to Europe has, to say the least, been a disturbing influence on the community.

A brief historical sketch is in order to set the stage for developments in recent months.

First of all, in 1935 the citizens of Elmira found themselves with an idle monster—a potential productive giant left motionless by the demise of the Willys Morrow automobile company.

Through a community organization called Elmira Industries, Inc., the citizens raised and pledged more than $300,000 to buy the facility and offered it without charge to Remington Rand.

The offer was accepted and Elmira became the center of Rand's typewriter operations. For years the Elmira plant has produced every Rand typewriter and adding machine manufactured in the United States.

Through good times and bad, the Rand organization remained the bulwark of the trading area and provided work for men and women living in a 70- to 80-mile range.

In 1942 the Federal Government erected a massive addition to the Rand plant and earmarked it for manufacture of the famed Norden bombsight.

When this World War II mission was completed, Rand purchased the Government-built facility and found itself with a total of 1,300,000 square feet of space to make all types of office equipment.

Down through the years, the Rand plant has had its ups and downs, principally based on the changing demands of the market.

A year ago George Bullen, who was then plant manager, reviewed the impact of foreign competition on the Elmira operation. He said competition practically had eliminated exports and now was starting to cut into the domestic field.

Low labor rates in foreign lands and the absence of a duty in the United States on the imports of typewriters were cited as discouraging factors.

The unions claimed that Rand and other U.S. manufacturers were responsible partly because they were sending machines into this country from their plants abroad.

Bullen said last February that production of standard typewriters in Elmira was 60 percent less than in 1950—and he blamed the foreign market situation for that heavy loss.

Rand, he said, simply could not afford to make a machine here and send it abroad for sale. By the time the company paid labor costs and dealt with tariff restrictions across the sea—the price of the product was prohibitive, he said.

So the company gradually built up a network of plants in Europe, Asia, Central and South America. The management reasoned that the only way to sell a Rand typewriter abroad was to make it abroad.

Obviously, this dealt a serious blow to the economy at home and in this case it hit Elmira. By the start of 1960 there was no such thing as a finished product coming off the assembly line in Elmira for sale abroad.

The management cited figures to back up its case. Hourly wages in Elmira, they said, are four times higher than in Holland. On top of that, our neighbors in Europe had thrown up tariff barriers that sometimes bordered on the ridiculous—but they kept American-made office equipment out of the competitive market.

A classic example of how to discourage American imports was found in Argentina, where Rand put up a plant in Buenos Aires which concentrated on the assembly of parts made in the United States.

Argentina, however, didn't look kindly on this arrangement and imposed a new tariff restriction which went something like this:

A duty on imports was imposed at the rate of an amount 25 times the billing price of merchandise. Therefore, if Elmira produced $10,000 worth of type—to be assembled into machines at Argentina—the duty would amount to $250,000.

Just for the record—Elmira no longer puts up type for shipment to Argentina. It's done in Argentina, to the benefit of workers in that country.

While the foreign situation was recognized by the management and unions for some time, not much was said publicly until the spring of 1959, when the two parties negotiated a wage reopener on a 5-year contract.

The majority of Rand employees are affiliated with lodge 826 of the International Association of Machinists Union.

On this occasion in 1959 the union requested a 20-cent hourly wage increase. The company not only rejected that proposal but stated it couldn't even afford a cent. During the heat of negotiations, the union membership held a mass meeting at which a strike was authorized to gain some economic benefit. Within hours, the management delivered an ultimatum—that the company would transfer all of its typewriter work to Europe if the workers left their jobs for the picket lines.

The union came back with claims that the company was just using the strike threat for an excuse. Its leaders claimed that—strike or no strike—the typewriter work was bound for other lands and they weren't about to be used as the whipping boys.

It all ended on a note of outward harmony—without a strike—as the company approved a union suggestion to grant 5- to 10-cent hourly wage increases in May of 1959 and May of 1960 instead of September of both years, as was provided in the original contracts.

But the dispute provided a sounding board for a subject which was to gain ever-growing importance in Elmira—the bugaboo of foreign competition and world markets.

A company vice president, Bernard F. Anderson of New York City, told the local press and the workers the hard facts of life.

The manufacturing costs of a standard typewriter in Elmira, he said, were $21 more than for an identical machine manufactured in Scotland, France, and Italy. The portable set was listed as being $18 higher in this country.

So it appeared that the American worker in the office-equipment industry was and is the victim of a two-pronged foe. On one hand, his product isn't being exported because the manufacturing costs are too high to make it attractive on the foreign market.

On the other hand, he is being cut out of work by lower cost foreign-made machines coming into America duty free and underselling domestic models.

The worker is complaining bitterly, however, that Rand and other manufacturers are importing machines from their plants overseas to compete on this soil with European products.

This foreign-competition situation was sharply brought into focus last May when the Federal Tariff Commission was asked to recommend a change in the duty-free status of imported typewriters.

The Royal McBee Corp. and Smith-Corona Marchant, of Syracuse, petitioned for the imposition of a 30-percent tariff on imports, with a minimum of $10. Remington Rand remained neutral in the case.

After several hearings, the Commission declined to recommend any change in the duty-free status. It said machines were not being imported in such quantities as to threaten serious injury to domestic manufacturers.

A highlight of the hearings in Washington was the appearance of Lester Elliott, of Elmira, shop committee chairman of the IAM union at Rand.

He accused the company of "importing typewriters from Europe and taking jobs away from us." Elliott claimed that increased imports will result in efforts by the management to "lower wages and our economic standards."

At the same time, Kenneth F. Sparrow, business editor of the Syracuse Herald-American, came up with some interesting figures on typewriter trends.

He said exports from the United States dropped from 224,200 in 1949 to 50,000 units last year. Imports, he added, rose from 36,000 units a decade ago to 454,000 in 1959.

The irony of the sudden flip-flop in the export and import trend was brought out at the Federal hearings. The Commission was told that many of the European companies now posing a threat to the American worker undoubtedly got a start through the U.S. foreign aid program.

So the ills of the typewriter industry even crept into the field of world diplomacy. It was apparent that on one hand the United States has encouraged development of industry by its allies. But, now the well-fed hand is reaching into the grab bag and is taking rations away from the American worker.

Earlier this year, the IAM made a pitch for a community discussion of the typewriter problem. Its officers invited top officials of the Sperry Rand Corp. and the Rand Division to sit down with representatives of Government, business, industry, the news media and the union to assess the future of the Elmira plant.

They cited deterioration of morale, concern over job security and the need for concrete information on the outlook.

Top management rejected the proposal on the grounds that nothing "constructive or productive" would result.

Dause L. Bibby, now president of the Rand Division, said the exploration of "mere possibilities" before final decisions were made would create unrest and uncertainty in the community.

Bibby said the company was studying the domestic and foreign market conditions and pledged that local management would keep the union informed of developments.

Next came the bombshell in mid-August. The union announced it had been called into a meeting by the management.

The report from that session—given out by the union—was that all portable and standard typewriter production was being transferred from Elmira to plants in Europe.

In other words, the backbone of the operation was being transplanted across the ocean as a casualty of the battle of the dollar being waged among the Western allies.

Union officials estimated this would result in a loss of 1,500 jobs by early 1961. The gloom was thicker than London fog. And the puzzling factor was a reluctance by the company to admit anything—not even a statement confirming that the meeting was held.

The union lost little time mustering support in its fight to save the jobs of its members. IAM leaders in Elmira went to the New York State AFL–CIO convention and the grand lodge meeting of the IAM with pleas for a coordinated effort by labor to fight the foreign menace.

The State AFL–CIO group and the State Council of Machinists approved eight-point resolutions calling on Congress to investigate "the motives behind companies that have become international runaways."

The resolutions blasted companies which have established plants overseas and now import products into the United States, to the detriment of the American workingman.

The IAM grand lodge didn't take such a strong stand but did call for a meeting of the local unions within the organization which are affected by the international trade situation. The meeting was designed to map a course of action by the IAM organization.

As a result of the furor, a proposed code of minimum international labor standards was discussed at a series of meetings in September at Switzerland.

At that time a Federal Labor Department official made this significant comment:

"It's easy to make the oversea wages a whipping boy, but labor costs are just a fraction of the problem. The cost of materials, power and transportation, plus tariff and interest rates, must be considered. Foreign interest rates are much higher than ours, for instance."

The complexity of the problem—how to promote international trade as a weapon in the cold war without wreaking domestic havoc—is obvious, it was stated at the time.

The situation has reached the point where Senator JACOB JAVITS of New York has expressed concern that agitation could reach the point where stringent legislation could be imposed to curb foreign imports.

Meanwhile, the I.A.M. local in Elmira moved ahead on another front. It incorporated with the State of New York an organization dedicated to "Buy American-Made—Protect American Jobs."

Composed of representatives of the union and persons selected from the community, its announced aim is to discourage the purchase of items produced overseas.

During this furor, Remington Rand gave strong indications that it does not plan to leave Elmira by pointing to a program of replacing its main powerplant—a project which will run into several hundred thousand dollars.

Then, on September 21, Bibby, the president of the Rand Division, came to town to speak to members of the Elmira Kiwanis Club on the future of Rand in that city.

For the first time since the union announcement in August, he confirmed reports that the manufacture of portable and standard typewriters would be moved to Europe.

But he set the employment loss at about 860 and not the 1,500 claimed by the union.

Bibby was emphatic in a statement that Rand has no plans to close the Elmira operation and said the company will spend $40 million to operate here in 1961, half of it in payrolls.

He also pledged that "we will try to use the plant at full capacity" and claimed "that is not an idle statement." The company president held out hopes that some of the new products being developed can be assigned to Elmira to take up the slack.

He made it clear that with the transfer of nonelectric typewriter work to Europe, the company hopes to expand its electric typewriter output in Elmira.

In addition to finding it difficult in selling domestic machines overseas, Bibby said sales of nonelectric typewriters in this country are dwindling rapidly.

"If we sell typewriters in this country, in my opinion it will be mainly electrics," was his observation.

Bibby pinpointed the growth of foreign manufacturers in this analysis:

He said that the United States produced 68.5 percent of the 1,200,000 typewriters produced throughout the world in 1949. Today, the world output has gone up to nearly 3,500,000 but the U.S. production has fallen to 37 percent of that total.

Actually, more machines are made here today than in 1949 but the loss has come in the percentage pickup by foreign manufacturers in the last decade, Bibby said.

He pointed to the intense desire of Europeans to recover from World War II and the efficient manner in which they have organized their industrial program.

Perhaps, he commented, Americans "are not in training or condition as they used to be." With that he left Elmirans with some food for thought.

The community may suffer economically because of a situation which has worldwide implications.

It's easy to blame low labor costs in Europe. It's easy to say a tariff will solve the problem.

But perhaps, as Bibby also pointed out, the worker on the assembly line and the executive in the front office have been caught off guard by an alert offense.

And once that offense cuts through your line and gains a foothold, it may be tough to gain back the lost ground.

Mr. JAVITS subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to join my colleague from New York [Mr. KEATING] in commending the Remington Rand Corp.

Mr. President, the decision by Remington Rand to keep in operation its Elmira typewriter plant, rather than to transfer its operations abroad, as had been previously announced, is an excellent example of American business operating in the public interest. I am deeply pleased to see it happen in our own State, where it will be of direct benefit to hundreds of workers at the plant, and to the entire Elmira community.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the company's statement of its plans may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

RELEASE FROM REMINGTON RAND DIVISION, SPERRY RAND CORP., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Remington Rand Division of Sperry Rand Corp. today informed the employees of its Elmira, N.Y., plant that production of standard (nonelectric) typewriters will not be transferred from Elmira to the company's European plants, as had been announced last September.

In a letter to employees, Dause L. Bibby, president of Remington Rand Division, said the company decided to continue making standard typewriters in the United States because of two recent developments, as follows:

"Since September, the business recession in the United States has taken on more serious implications," Mr. Bibby told employees. "While we are confident that general recovery is imminent, we want to do nothing that would in any way aggravate the situation, particularly as it might affect the welfare of our employees and the Elmira community.

"Also, there has been growing national concern during the past few weeks over the gold situation and the unfavorable U.S. balance of payments * * *. This company has no desire to contribute even in a small way to these problems by shifting production of standard typewriters from this country to Europe. Moreover, with the new awareness of this country's problems it is already apparent that the U.S. market will increasingly show a distinct preference for American-made products."

Remington Rand is the world's largest producer of standard typewriters. The Elmira plant makes both standard machines and electric typewriters. Standard machines are also produced at several of Remington Rand's 28 manufacturing plants in 18 foreign countries.

A spokesman for Remington Rand stated today that the move to keep production of standard typewriters in Elmira means continued employment of 15 to 20 percent of the work force—or about 700 employees—who have been directly involved in production of standard typewriters there.

Remington Rand's original decision to transfer standard typewriter production from Elmira to Europe was taken, Mr. Bibby said, because of "several factors that have kept the company from earning a profit on standard typewriters produced in this country."

He identified these factors as follows:

"1. American plants producing typewriters for sale abroad are increasingly handicapped by competition from lower priced machines manufactured abroad at lower production costs. Moreover, typewriters manufactured abroad at low cost and sold here have an advantage over domestically produced machines, since there is no U.S. tariff on imported typewriters.

"2. Demand for standard typewriters in the United States is dwindling. The major market for these machines now is abroad, and is steadily expanding. Sales of standard typewriters in foreign countries have more than doubled in 10 years, while they have dropped 38 percent in the United States, where electric typewriters are in growing demand."

Mr. Bibby said the company hoped that the savings it had planned to make by the move to Europe "can be offset through improved efficiency of management and manufacture and by stepping up our sales activity."

BACKGROUND FACTS

Typewriter production and sales

The position of the United States in world production of typewriters is steadily declining. In 1949 this country manufactured 68½ percent of the approximately 1,200,000 typewriters produced in the world. By 1959 world output had increased to nearly 3,500,000 machines, but the United States made only 37 percent.

Within the United States, demand has been steadily shifting from standard typewriters to electric. Sales of standard machines fell from 550,000 in 1950 to about 350,000 in 1959, a drop of 38 percent. On the other hand, sales of electric typewriters in the United States rose from 50,000 in 1950 to about 250,000 in 1959, an increase of 284 percent.

Remington Rand, a division of Sperry Rand Corp., makes all of its electric typewriters at Elmira as well as all of its American-manufactured standard typewriters.

Outside the United States, the demand for standard typewriters has steadily increased. Sales in foreign countries have more than doubled in the past 10 years.

The Elmira plant

Remington Rand has operated the Elmira plant since 1936. The company was invited to locate there by Elmira Industries, a group of prominent local citizens.

More than 2,400 of the Elmira employees have been with the company for 10 years or more, including over 600 who have worked for the company for 20 years or more.

The plant, occupying more than 1,200,000 square feet of space, produces adding and calculating machines, electric, standard, and portable typewriters and other office equipment.

The plant manager is Rollo Asmussen. The general manager of the Remington Rand Office Machines Division, of which the Elmira plant is a part, is R. D. Brown, who is a vice president. The division headquarters are in New York, at 315 Park Avenue South.

Remington Rand plants abroad

Remington Rand Division has been operating manufacturing plants outside the United States for some 27 years.

The first foreign plants were established in 1934—one in Frankfurt, Germany, and one in Calcutta, India.

Today the division has 28 plants in 18 foreign countries; 10 of these plants produce typewriters.

REMINGTON RAND DIVISION,
SPERRY RAND CORP.,
New York, N.Y., January 26, 1961.

To All Employees at Our Eastern Plant:

In September we announced in Elmira our intention to transfer this year the production of standard (nonelectric) typewriters from Elmira to some of our plants in Europe—closer to the growing market for these machines. We have now decided not to carry through this plan.

We were led to the September decision by several factors that have kept the company from earning a profit on standard machines produced in this country:

1. American plants producing typewriters for sale abroad are increasingly handicapped by competition from lower priced machines manufactured abroad at lower production costs. Moreover, typewriters manufactured abroad at low cost and sold here have an advantage over domestically produced machines, since there is no U.S. tariff on imported typewriters.

2. Demand for standard typewriters in the United States is dwindling. The major market for these machines now is abroad, and is steadily expanding. Sales of standard typewriters in foreign countries have more than doubled in 10 years, while they have dropped 38 percent in the United States, where electric typewriters are in growing demand.

We concluded therefore that to manufacture our standard machines in our existing plants in Europe rather than at the Elmira plant would enable us to cut costs and thus compete more successfully—both in the European market and in the American market—against foreign-produced typewriters.

Since September, when this decision was first announced, the business recession in the United States has taken on more serious implications. In November, for example, nine major cities were added to the Federal Government's growing list of economically distressed areas. While we are confident that general recovery is imminent, we want to do nothing that would in any way aggravate the situation, particularly as it might affect the welfare of our employees and the Elmira community. After all, this company has been operating in Elmira for more than 24 years. We are proud to be part of the community. We are involved in the prosperity and well-being of this area. Indeed, we are continuing our search for new products to be produced at the Elmira plant.

Also, there has been growing national concern during the past few weeks over the gold situation and the unfavorable U.S. balance of payments. On November 17 President Eisenhower publicly emphasized the gravity of the situation.

This company has no desire to contribute even in a small way to these problems by shifting production of standard typewriters from this country to Europe—even though this would be the prudent thing to do if manufacturing costs were the only consideration. Moreover, with the new awareness of this country's problems it is already apparent that the U.S. market will increasingly show a distinct preference for American-made products.

Because of these recent developments the decision has been made to keep production of standard typewriters in Elmira.

We have had all along the understanding and cooperation of all Remington Rand employees in Elmira—and indeed the whole community—in this matter. Therefore we want to get this news to you immediately.

We are hopeful that the savings we had planned to make through the program announced in September can be offset through improved efficiency of management and manufacture and by stepping up our sales activity. This will require full cooperation from our plant employees and the city of Elmira. We know we can count on all of you to do your best to this end.

Sincerely,

DAUSE L. BIBBY,
President.

WISCONSIN COUPLE CELEBRATES GOLDEN WEDDING FACED WITH OVERWHELMING MEDICAL BILLS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, we in the 87th Congress will, I believe, finally face up to the responsibility we have to the senior citizens of our Nation.

Trapped in the vise of low fixed income and the rising costs of medical care at the time of life when illness is most frequent, these people who gave so much to our Nation during their productive years naturally turn to us. We can no longer ignore their plight.

Last year I rose day after day on the floor of the Senate to bring to the attention of my colleagues the sincere, distressed letters of the older citizens of Wisconsin—letters that tell the story of this problem far better than any statistics.

These letters continue to pour into my office. I wish to present another typical spelling out the tremendous problem faced by one elderly Wisconsin

couple. I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

CLEVELAND, WIS., *January 17, 1961.*

DEAR MR. AND MRS. BILL PROXMIRE: Mrs. Reiser and I thank you so much for the best wishes for a Golden Wedding anniversary last September 27. We also wish you a happy 1961.

We are sorry to say that we are in poor shape. I am 76 and my wife is 70 years of age. She had a heart attack about 8 years ago. She has to take two kinds of heart pills a day, she also is a diabetic. She has to take 80 units of insulin a day and 3 diabetic pills a day, and I have to take 3 kinds of pills a day for a nervous condition. Some of the pills cost us 11 cents apiece.

We get $156 social security together a month but that don't reach for the doctor bills and pills. We could use about $50 a month more to pay all our expenses and then we have to be very careful to make it reach. We only have a few dollars left.

We still owe over $100 for doctor bills from 1960. We would like to know if you could be of any service to us in our case. We would appreciate it very much. Neither I or Mrs. Reiser can do any work, we even can't work our garden any more.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR REISER.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, recently the Nation was shocked when on a Chicago broadcast former President Truman, in answer to a question as to why he fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur, replied that the general considered dropping the atomic bomb during the Korean war.

General MacArthur needs no defense. His contribution to the country as a soldier-statesman and patriot will remain forever enshrined in America's history, and the general will be remembered long after his detractors are gone and forgotten.

So that the story may be made a matter of record, I shall ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD General MacArthur's statement, made in answer to Mr. Truman's charges, together with a letter from one of General MacArthur's close followers, Gen. Julius Klein. General Klein sent this letter to Irving Kupsinet, the director and moderator of the Chicago TV program on which Mr. Truman appeared as a guest.

After General MacArthur was fired by former President Truman, General Klein also was fired and relieved as commanding general of Illinois by the then Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson, for defending Douglas MacArthur. The unit which he commanded was liquidated and General Klein was then put on the inactive list as punishment for speaking out against the shameful treatment given General MacArthur.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the full story of this controversy, which includes General MacArthur's reply to the Truman charge, as it appeared in the Chicago Tribune on December 23, 1960.

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

MACARTHUR GIVES LIE TO TRUMAN—DENIES HE URGED ATOM WAR IN KOREA

NEW YORK, December 22.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur tonight called completely false a statement attributed to former President Truman that he had advocated use of the atom bomb in the Korean war.

The general also said that the atom bomb was not needed to win the war against Japan in World War II. Truman ordered the A-bomb unleashed against Japan—the first use of nuclear weapons against an enemy in military history.

Truman has said repeatedly that he ordered the atomic bomb used against Japan to save the lives of thousands of Americans who would have been lost in an invasion of Japan.

BLAMES TRUMAN DECISION

MacArthur put the blame for this country's failure to win the Korean war on the decision in Washington to make Communist supply bases in China, as well as bridges across the Yalu River, a privileged sanctuary for Red forces.

This failure, he said, has had fatal consequences in the military rise of Communist China.

Truman was quoted in a recent television appearance in Chicago as saying that MacArthur wanted to use the A-bomb against both Red China and eastern Russia during the Korean war.

Truman removed MacArthur as commander in chief in the Far East in 1951, as his forces neared the Yalu River.

(The Associated Press quoted the TV program moderator as saying he asked Truman whether he had been under pressure to unleash the atomic bomb during the Korean conflict. The moderator said Truman replied: "Yes; MacArthur wanted to do just that. He wanted to bomb China and eastern Russia and everything else."

(On his relieving MacArthur from his post, Truman was quoted as saying, "I recalled him for disobedience of orders. He was in private contact with the Republican minority leader in the House of Representatives, JOE MARTIN, of Massachusetts, and had been warned that the Commander in Chief was still the Commander in Chief. MacArthur was just another general as far as I was concerned.")

"Any statement such as that attributed to Mr. Truman—that I advocated the use of atomic bombs in the Korean war—is completely false," MacArthur said in a statement issued here by an aid.

"The records are available and will show that atom bombing in the Korean war was never discussed either by my headquarters or in any communication to or from Washington."

MacArthur said he was continuing the controversial dispute over the handling of the Korean war with "deep reluctance."

"I do so only to prevent a complete prevarication of history designed to cover up Mr. Truman's past failures," he said.

WANTED TO END WAR

"The allegation that I contemplated or even considered action against Siberia or areas not directly within the field of operations is equally fantastic," MacArthur said. "My plan was to end the war, not to expand it.

"Victory was actually within our grasp and at less cost in blood and effort than was later expended in the protracted bloody stalemate along the 38th parallel. We did not need the atom bomb here any more than we did in the war against Japan."

MacArthur said it was equally untrue that he had disobeyed any orders—which Truman said was the reason that he removed him as commander in chief.

"The members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, my immediate superiors in the conduct of the Korean war, testified under oath at the congressional hearings that there was no insubordination or disobedience of orders on my part," MacArthur said.

DISASTER FOR WORLD

He said that the failure of the United States to win the Korean war was a major disaster for the free world.

"It is the most basic principle of statecraft that a great nation which voluntarily enters upon war and does not see it through to victory must ultimately suffer all the consequences of defeat," MacArthur said.

"These fatal consequences are now increasingly being felt in the military rise of Red China. It even now threatens all of continental Asia and bids fair to tip the balance of international power."

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that General Klein's letter to the TV moderator, Irving Kupsinet, protesting Mr. Truman's remarks, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

DECEMBER 23, 1960.

Mr. IRVING KUPSINET,
Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR KUP: When I saw you a few days ago I expressed my chagrin and shock that Mr. Truman was permitted to make these unwarranted charges against America's most beloved soldier-statesman, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, without being challenged by you or others present. I told you then that this false accusation must be answered. I stated that if General MacArthur would have been permitted to conclude the war to the final victorious end there would have been no cold war and the entire Far East would look different today.

That Mr. Truman waited so long to come on your program and explode his own atomic fairy tale bomb is unforgivable. At the time when he dismissed General MacArthur he stated his reasons, but it was not this fairy tale. Everybody knew that it was the Pentagon and State Department that motivated this action and that Downing Street had a hand in it. If Truman's charges were true he surely would have used them a long time ago. What makes me so sad is that again you permitted a one-sided presentation of historical facts. I watched you often when a Republican said something not to your liking that you immediately challenged him. I wish you would have asked Mr. Truman why he dismissed Secretary Louis Johnson, who was a MacArthur supporter, and why he dismissed Attorney General Howard McGrath. Both men were more responsible for Truman's reelection than anyone else as they were the only party leaders who believed that Truman would be reelected in 1948. You remember that I was liquidated by Stevenson at the same time when MacArthur was fired by Truman. Therefore, I know the facts from A to Z, and I can tell you that I have a right to speak in the name of millions of GI's and those who cannot be with us any more, when I express our resentment not only to what former President Truman said, but that you remained silent.

I have too much respect for the high office of the president and my former commander and chief in really using Mr. Truman's language, but I agree with today's Chicago Tribune's headline "MacArthur Gives Lie to Truman."

All I can say in this Christmas spirit is, may the good Lord forgive Mr. Truman and may he protect the great General MacArthur,

and may the good Lord bless us with a man of equal stature in times to come to remedy what the Nation under the leadership of Truman lost as far as the Far East is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS KLEIN.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, further judgment on the Truman-MacArthur controversy is briefly but pointedly expressed in an editorial which appeared in the Chicago Daily News on December 27, 1960. I also ask unanimous consent to insert this piece in the RECORD.

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

MAC AND TRUMAN

Former President Truman and General MacArthur are again embroiled in controversy. This time it is over Mr. Truman's assertion that General MacArthur wanted to use atomic bombs in the Korean war. The general says it isn't so.

Mr. Truman dismisses the controversy in this way: "I have no documentation. I've had my say and the general has had his, and you can believe anything you want to." What Mr. Truman originally said was that MacArthur "wanted to bomb China and Russia and everything else."

There aren't many guides for judging an argument of this kind, but we think future historians acquainted with the MacArthur style would be justified in doubting that the general ever said to Mr. Truman, "Let's bomb China and Russia and everything else."

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, to round out this entire picture there is still another interesting article on General MacArthur and the Korean war which appeared in the Chicago Tribune on September 10, 1960. This is the report by the two Tribune staff writers, Wayne Thomis and Percy Wood. Had General MacArthur been permitted to conclude the Korean war victoriously, as this article sets forth, the world today would look far different. I ask unanimous consent also to insert this story in the RECORD.

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

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 10, 1960]

INCHON STORY: HOW STRATEGY TURNED TIDE OF KOREAN WAR—TRIBUNE MEN DESCRIBE FEAT OF MACARTHUR—A DECADE LATER, IT IS MILITARY CLASSIC

(By Wayne Thomis and Percy Wood)

Future wars, if fought full scale, will employ catastrophic weapons and new techniques, military people say. It may be, then, that the last great amphibious landing—a massive strategic operation developed during World War II—occurred at Inchon, Korea, on September 15, 1950—10 years ago next Thursday—under command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

This account of that battle, which turned the early tide of war in America's favor, is a collaboration by two Chicago Tribune reporters who covered it, one on Navy air strikes, the other aboard MacArthur's command ship in Inchon Harbor.

MASTERPIECE OF STRATEGY

The landing accomplished just what the general predicted it would: It split North Korean Communist forces and made possible the quick capture of the best airport in South Korea, Kimpo, and the adjoining capital of Seoul.

Most supplies for the Red divisions in the south had funneled through Seoul's rail yards; the victories thus denied support to troops which were giving a desperate time to the makeshift U.S. 8th Army of Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker.

Walker held [only to die a few weeks later in a road accident] and the spectacular landing enabled American forces to drive the Communists back across the 38th parallel they had violated June 25.

The North Korean Army, one U.S. officer wrote, "suddenly dissolved like a wet cube of sugar."

COULD HAVE BEEN DECISIVE

This did not win the war, which was to continue to a stalemate in 1953 after 33,629 Americans had been killed and 103,284 wounded, but it remains a classic military feat and MacArthur's detractors have been unable to dim its luster. And it would have decided the conflict in his favor had not Chinese "volunteers" intervened.

Not that MacArthur's plan to force the enemy from the south by a large amphibious landing on the coast of the Yellow Sea won easy acceptance among the brass hats in the Pentagon. When he conceived it early in July—and it was wholly his idea—even some of his senior lieutenants in the Far East command were quite cool and comment from Washington was derogatory.

OBSTACLES FORMIDABLE

The coolest reception came from Navy and Marine officers, whose services would have to make the landing, but opposition rumbled also in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the overall military command, for these reasons:

The physical obstacles were formidable. The tide at Inchon averages 29 feet with a peak of 36 feet and twice daily it changes the harbor from a landscape of islands to a noisome stretch of mud flats. A heavily fortified island, Wolmi-do, guarded the city, connected with it by a 700-yard concrete causeway.

The channel from the Yellow Sea is narrow, shallow and tortuous, making ship handling difficult enough in daylight, dangerous at night. And it had to be a daylight landing since the first high tide on September 15 would occur at 6:30 a.m., so that was the hour to take Wolmi-do.

DURING TYPHOON SEASON

The next tide was at 5:30 p.m. when the marines, for the first time, would be forced to land directly in the heart of a city—Inchon—provided Wolmi-do had been taken that morning.

Moreover, it was the typhoon season and, as it turned out, part of the invasion fleet did bang around the Yellow Sea on the tail of one of those terrific storms—this one named Kezia and the 11th of the season—for several days. Poor sailors aboard were acutely miserable.

The late Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, then Chief of Naval Operations, said that nature itself was the most powerful ally of the Communists in Inchon.

GREAT LOGISTIC PROBLEMS

Logistic problems were frightening in view of the shortness of time. Some of the marines to make the landing had to come from the Mediterranean. The necessary ships were scattered here and there. Where would the Navy find qualified skippers for the landing craft? The invasion would be staged from Japan with its coterie of Red spies. Would Red Chinese and Soviet Russian air fleets, within easy range of Inchon, intervene?

MacArthur stood firm against all opposition. His troops in the 30-mile Pusan perimeter were heavily engaged by stronger forces—143,000 to 120,000—and many of the Americans among them had been on soft occupation duty in Japan. They were not trained combat soldiers but were in bloody combat now and might well be driven from the peninsula. Pressure on them had to be lifted and their role reversed.

A CALCULATED RISK

MacArthur continued to work on the high brass, meeting all arguments, and finally swung them over. He said he felt the landing could be made with small losses. He pointed to the prestige which would accompany the recapture of Seoul. He stressed the necessity of possessing Kimpo Airport for his air units. He was convinced the Communists would think that a landing at Inchon was such a cockeyed, risky military venture that he would never undertake it.

Finally, the necessary orders were given. It took a year to plan the invasion of Normandy in 1944; the landing at Inchon was made just 3 weeks after its final approval.

This in the face of bad security. These writers heard the date, September 15, mentioned while covering action in the Pusan perimeter days beforehand. It was common talk that an amphibious operation was planned.

A veritable armada was required. As finally assembled, the fleet numbered 261 vessels, 194 of them American. This country also leased 32 Japanese ships and the remainder was composed as follows: Republic of Korea, 15; Great Britain, 12; Canada, 3; Australia, 2; New Zealand, 2; France, 1.

The fleet put to sea. Some ships had sailed from the U.S. west coast; others from Japan and Pusan. Aboard were the 1st Marine Division [Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, commanding] and the X Army Corps [Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond]. Reports were that Inchon Harbor was being mined; typhoon Kezia had swept Japan and was slamming around in the Yellow Sea.

WOOD ABOARD "MOUNT M'KINLEY"

The *Mount McKinley*, a communications vessel designated MacArthur's command ship, sailed from Kobe, Japan, with seven reporters aboard (Percy Wood of the Chicago Tribune among them).

Now the Navy and Marine air arms began to function. The Tribune's Wayne Thomis, a Navy flier during World War II, boarded the carrier *Philippine Sea* at Sasebo.

The *Mount McKinley* also docked at Sasebo to take aboard MacArthur and his staff. The landing was 3 days distant.

Bombing of the island, Wolmi-do, started. It is a spot of land with two prongs and an eminence 370 feet high called Radio Hill. Although heavily fortified and with deep caves, Wolmi-do was garrisoned, as it turned out, by only a few more than 300 men—North Korean Marines and the 2d Battalion, 918th Coast Artillery Regiment.

CRUISERS OPEN FIRE

They had had a rather easy time of it those first months of the war, with only occasional air raids and not very heavy ones at that—until American pilots began plastering their half-square mile sanctuary in earnest.

The first raid lasted 6 hours and the island shook. A day of respite, then another pasting, augmented by fire from four cruisers and six destroyers. The latter steamed to 800 yards off shore before opening up. The softening was well in progress.

September 14 brought only more of the same and Wolmi-do looked a shambles on the eve of D-day. But the shaken garrison was resupplied that night via the causeway to Inchon. Guns and ammunition were brought over and oddly enough the artillery commander failed to position some of the new pieces.

SHELLS FROM "MIGHTY MO"

Not that it would have made much difference next morning for then the most concentrated bombing of all thundered down on the small stronghold.

Probably because of the extremely short programing time, the MacArthur plan called only for Navy and Marine air support at Inchon, the Air Force being committed to assist on several of the east coast feints carried out as part of the main show.

One of these diversionary tactics was the shelling of Samchok by the U.S.S. *Missouri*—the Mighty Mo on whose deck the Japanese surrender took place in 1945.

The preinvasion air tactics involved not only softening Wolmi-do and parts of Inchon—save for installations to be useful in the landing—but also fighter sweeps over enemy airfields, harbors, and railroad yards from coast to coast and from the Manchurian border to below Seoul.

MANIFOLD PURPOSES

The purposes were manifold: To observe any possible troop or war material movements toward Seoul which might indicate enemy awareness of the coming thrust; to knock out, on the ground if possible, any air buildup near the target area; and to watch for civilian evacuations that might also signal anticipatory planning by enemy ground commanders.

Thomis sat aboard the *Philippine Sea* with Rear Adm. E. C. (Eddie) Ewen, tactical air commander for the invasion, as returning pilots gave slangy but careful reports on what they had seen and done. The sum of them was that the enemy seemed unaware that something big was coming.

A perceptive commander might have learned pretty much what was in MacArthur's mind by the fact that the bombing of Inchon did not touch the tidal basin locks, nor the mole and causeway, for these were to aid the marines when they came ashore.

ENEMY SPREAD THIN

Espionage and intelligence sources indicated that there were fewer than 10,000 enemy troops in the entire Inchon area, which augured well for the superior striking force—if the tides could be beaten and no new typhoon wandered by. Kezia had subsided, after shaking up the carrier *Boxer*.

Came D-day morning and the bombardment of Wolmi-do was resumed on the grand scale by ships that now crowded the harbor, and from the air.

(Wood was with MacArthur and staff on the bridge of the *Mount McKinley* as the ship quivered from the shock of explosions. A lone enemy plane showed up and dropped a bomb which damaged a crane on the stern of a British cruiser anchored nearby.)

(The early air strike was at 5:45 a.m. and Thomis flew in an attack bomber which had a mission to proceed 20 miles inland to see if highways carried any traffic indicating that either withdrawal from or reinforcement of Inchon was in progress. The roads were almost empty.)

Simultaneous with the air strike, the U.S. cruisers *Toledo* and *Rochester* opened up on Wolmi-do and the British cruisers *Kenya* and *Jamaica* joined their guns.

DESTROYERS MOVE CLOSE

Destroyers went in close again, hurling steel, and Marine and Navy fighters struck both the island and Inchon. This pandemonium continued until 6:15 and now the marines in landing craft began the short journey to shore. It seemed impossible that there could be any life left on the island.

The 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, had been picked to make the assault and its 289 men were jammed into the landing craft. Some were professionals from World War II and before; others had been blooded in the Pusan perimeter; a few were green as grass, fresh from the States.

FIRST RATE COMMANDER

The 5th Regiment had a first-rate commander—Lt. Col. Raymond W. Murray, a big, tough Californian who was to add to his combat decorations in Korea. Correspondents had watched Murray around Pusan and admired him. He looked after his men and he knew how to fight.

(Murray recently wrote Wood, following his promotion to brigadier general, that his 5th Marines was "the greatest regiment in our Nation's history" and should war unfortunately strike again, he would want "to get the same gang together and we'd take on anybody." Marine gas? Sure, but the kind of talk those people love, and the kind that makes the corps great.)

The 3d Battalion, under Lt. Col. Robert D. Taplett, crouched in its boats as rocket ships fired thousands of missiles on the denuded, smoking island and this went on for 15 minutes.

TANKS LURCH ASHORE

At 6:33 a.m., the landing craft beached and H and G Companies tumbled ashore. Some headed for Radio Hill; others drove toward the causeway leading to Inchon. Marine fighter planes came in low and sprayed the ground with machineguns 50 yards ahead of the plunging troops.

Opposition fire rang out and a few men fell, but 13 minutes after the landing 10 tanks lurched ashore and roared off in support. By 6:50, the Stars and Stripes flew from Radio Hill and H Company had reached the causeway.

When he saw the flag on the hill, MacArthur rose from his chair on the command ship's bridge.

"That's it," he said crisply. "Let's get a cup of coffee."

In effect it was "it" although the island was not secured for another hour, resistance by the remains of the garrison being of a fanatic nature.

Capt. Robert A. McMullen's I Company, which came ashore at 6:59, ran into an example of it. Hand grenades began falling on the company and through the smoke McMullen saw a platoon of North Koreans rising intermittently from foxholes, heaving their grenades, then dropping back into concealment. The company's interpreter crawled toward them, shouting that they didn't have a chance and called on them to surrender.

More grenades met this advice so McMullen signaled a bulldozer tank which clattered to the pockets and buried the grenade throwers with its big blade.

THIRTY IN CAVE SURRENDER

Another tank fired two rounds into a cave where excited voices were heard. This flushed 30 men who reeled out with hands held high.

By 7:45 a.m., Lieutenant Colonel Taplett had virtual control of Wolmi-do and messaged the *Mount McKinley*: "Captured 45 prisoners. Meeting light resistance." By 8 o'clock the island was in American hands.

Success of the 90-minute action was exultantly announced over the command ship's loudspeaker and MacArthur radioed Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble aboard the *Rochester*: "The Navy and Marines have never shone more brightly than this morning."

Casualties during this initial move to take Inchon were light, as MacArthur had predicted. The Navy lost one man and eight were wounded. The Marines sustained 17 wounded; none dead.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SIX ENEMY PRISONERS

The enemy lost 108 counted dead plus those entombed in their caves. Prisoners taken totaled 136.

Three more marines were wounded later in the morning in taking a lighthouse station called Sowolmi-do, connected with the main island by a second causeway, this one 750 yards long. Another band of fanatics chose to shoot it out there and 19 were killed, 19 others surrendered and 8 hid out until nightfall when they were seen escaping to the mainland.

Thus the way to Inchon was opened.

Wolmi-do was the key and the Marines were happy that it was taken with so few casualties but they were not cheerful at the prospect they faced that evening—landing directly in the heart of a city.

TWO BEACHES CHOSEN

This was to be a first such assault by the corps, with obvious perils. Major General Smith would have preferred to have sent his men ashore south of Inchon but because of mudflats beneath a 15-foot seawall there, the area wouldn't support a full-scale landing. So two beaches, Red and Blue, had been chosen bordering on the city.

The 5th Regiment, less those elements holding Wolmi-do, was ticketed for Red beach, a waterfront area of the city of 300,000, while the 1st Regiment was assigned to Blue, in an industrial section. The beaches were 3 miles apart.

The 1st hadn't been in action that morning but it was ready, under a legendary Marine hero—Col. Lewis "Chesty" Puller, holder of four Navy Crosses and destined to win a fifth in Korea. He is a strutting bantam with a barrel chest and a resounding, parade-ground voice who recently retired as a lieutenant general, covered with honors.

FIVE HUNDRED LANDING CRAFT

As the marines waited in their ships, the phenomenal Inchon Harbor tide slid back from the morning high of 36 feet and Wolmi-do was surrounded by mudflats. In subsequent days the invaders were to get used to the incongruous sight of giant LST's and other craft stranded on these flats for hours at a time, sitting ducks for any enemy planes that might be about.

The marines waited but the Navy kept busy during the afternoon, its air strikes continuing to blast Inchon as four cruisers and six destroyers also poured shells into the city.

This was a big show, compared with the Wolmi-do action, and as the sun started down more than 500 landing craft of various sizes and designations gathered around the transports to take the marines to the beaches.

"Almost before anyone wanted it, it was H-hour" Thomis reported from the carrier *Philippine Sea*.

As the invasion craft started for the beaches, to arrive at 5:30 p.m., rocket ships poured missiles into the landing areas, as they had done at Wolmi-do 11 hours earlier. About 6,000 rockets were fired in the next 20 minutes and Marine guns on Wolmi-do also cut loose.

The high tide returned and was cramming water into the harbor but when the first boats hit Red beach they found the seawall there was 4 feet higher than the landing craft ramps. The marines had ladders, however, and scrambled up them after thoughtfully heaving grenades over the wall to clear the way—if it needed clearing.

A few shots did greet these platoons as they moved to cover without casualties. Worse luck attended the landing at another sector of Red where several men were shot down by fire from a bunker.

One objective was Cemetery Hill and this was captured in about 10 minutes with no losses on the hill, an entire Communist mortar company surrendering without a fight. But in the first half hour, the Red beach invaders lost 8 killed and 28 wounded.

VICTORY BY MIDNIGHT

Observatory Hill, another objective, was 200 feet high, and there was resistance on it. The marines lost a few more men but they finally gained the summit and by midnight the mission of the 5th Regiment on Red beach had been, in large measure, accomplished.

An overcast hampered the landings on Blue beach by the 1st Regiment, and there were other troubles there. Some of the metal ladders for scaling the seaway buckled under the weight of clambering men which delayed troop debarkation. Tractors bogged down in the mud.

A machinegun fired from a tower took a few casualties but it was silenced and the troops dashed through a maze of smoky streets and buildings afire.

TIME FOR BIG RISK

There was confusion offshore and some of the landing craft were misdirected but not as much disorder as Colonel Puller had anticipated in view of the necessity of landing the regiment without any sort of rehearsal, as he wrote later.

At this point, a big risk had to be taken. The troops already ashore had to be reinforced and supplies and ammunition landed so it had been decided to ground 8 LST's on Red beach, each carrying troops, 50 tons of water, 30 tons of rations, 15 tons of water, and 5 tons of fuel. The vessels would be easy targets for the North Koreans, crowded as they would be, no matter how poor shots the enemy gunners were.

IGNORE SNIPER FIRE

But it had to be done and the LST's, fighting currents, finally were grounded. Several of them were immediately fired upon, one sailor was killed and others wounded. But 450 vehicles came off the big "cigar boxes" and the unloading of stores continued through the night since other vessels were to take their places next morning.

The beach was jammed with supplies and the unloaders worked under floodlights, ignoring fire from snipers which went on until dawn.

Meanwhile, the troops had accomplished the objectives of the initial assault; capture of the city was assured. Casualties for the day were remarkably low—perhaps even lower than MacArthur had anticipated when he told the Joint Chiefs of Staff that he felt the difficult landing could be made with small losses.

Killed in action were 21 men, 1 was missing, and 174 wounded. Another 14 were injured but not in battle.

Speedily, in succeeding days, the Americans proceeded to do what MacArthur predicted they would once ashore at Inchon: They split the North Korean Communist forces and captured Kimpo, the airport of Seoul, and the capital itself. MacArthur, the strategist, was once again proven right.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, we are indeed proud that the city of Norfolk, Va., will house the MacArthur Shrine—a lasting tribute to the general. I predict that visitors from all over the United States will make pilgrimages to the MacArthur Shrine as they now do to the Washington and Lincoln memorials. Gen. Douglas MacArthur will rank with these two great Americans in the history of our Nation.

USE OF SURPLUS FOOD FOR THE NEEDY

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it is noteworthy that President John F. Kennedy's first Executive order has the effect of doubling the amount of surplus foods made available to undernourished and poverty-stricken men, women, and children in our Nation's areas of chronic unemployment and distress.

This humane act is an excellent beginning to his administration and presages future action to help our millions of needy, undernourished, ill-clad, and poorly housed Americans.

Mr. President, every day of the year American taxpayers are paying over $1½ million rent—or over $1,000 a minute—to store our surplus food products even as they spoil. Last year it was $612 million; this year $700 million.

Rats are the principal beneficiaries, while human beings both at home and abroad go hungry. At the present time we have over $7 billion of food in storage throughout the Nation. For the first time in history a nation is faced with the problem of how to dispose of its food while millions throughout the world are starving and millions here at home are subsisting on substandard diets.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans living in economically depressed areas are existing on "mollygrub"—the term given to the monthly food ration from Federal surplus commodities. In reality, it stands for a life little better than slow starvation.

At present, these surplus food commodities are being distributed in 1,100 economically hard-hit counties throughout the Nation. In my home State of Ohio there are thousands of unemployed in Cleveland, Lorain, Youngstown, and other industrial areas who want work but for whom work is not available. The same is true of the other States, especially Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Massachusetts. In our neighboring State of West Virginia over 300,000 people are on this shameful dole which amounted to 5 cents a day per person until President Kennedy took action.

It is a great moral wrong that so many worthy and industrious men and women in our country are jobless. There can be no excuse for involuntary unemployment in this land of plenty.

President Kennedy has rightly said that our food surpluses should be regarded as an asset rather than a liability. They belong on the tables of hungry unemployed Americans rather than in warehouses as food for rats.

The President has taken an admirable and forthright step toward alleviating this nagging problem. Should this problem become more serious and should legislation be required to enable the President to distribute more of our surplus foods to our needy citizens, I would strongly support any bills designed to accomplish that end.

In theory the past program cost taxpayers 5 cents a day per person and President Kennedy's Executive order will double that amount. However, in practice the American taxpayers are actually saving money. By distributing this food they no longer have to pay the fantastic storage charges which now amount to over $1,000 a minute. So, in reality, taxpayers' dollars are being saved while, at the same time, the lives of millions of Americans are being bettered.

At long last something is being done to help those millions of Americans who have been neglected for the past 8 years. I join with millions of my countrymen in applauding this timely and sorely needed action.

DRUG PRODUCTION—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, among the many important problems to which this Congress will direct its attention are those concerning the quality and availability of medical care in this country. Not many months ago some problems of medical care were brought forcefully—indeed, very forcefully—before the public by the investigation of the prescription drug industry conducted by my esteemed colleague, the Senator from Tennessee. As a Pennsylvanian, I had a particular interest in this investigation. Pennsylvania is one of the great centers of the drug industry. In fact, my home city alone, Philadelphia, produces 20 percent of the Nation's prescription drugs. Philadelphia's drug firms pay an annual national payroll of about $90 million and employ some 8,000 people who live in or near Philadelphia. Last year they spent $35 million on research. From their research laboratories have come several significant contributions to medical science. Philadelphia's awareness of the services performed by the drug industry was recently evidenced when Mayor Richardson Dilworth proclaimed the week of January 22 as Drug Progress Week, a week which coincides with the centennial celebration of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

I feel certain that during this week many Philadelphians will pause and reflect on the role pharmaceutical research has played in bringing about the astounding amount of medical progress achieved in this century or, for that matter, in the last few decades. I would like to talk briefly about what that progress means to Philadelphia and the Nation, and then I would like to point out that in some of its actions—though they may have been motivated by its concern for the common good—the Federal Government has taken steps which might well have detrimental effects on our Nation's health and economy.

In proclaiming Drug Progress Week, Philadelphia showed its grateful awareness of the contribution pharmaceutical research has made not only to Philadelphians, but to all Americans. I think all Americans should be aware of it. We have become so accustomed to the so-called miracle drugs that we forget just how miraculous today's treatments would once have seemed. Far example, according to the Philadelphia Board of Health, in 1934, 5,301 Philadelphia children got whooping cough—58 died. Twenty-five years later, in 1959, 369 got whooping cough—none died. In 1934, 206 Philadelphians got diphtheria—22 died. In 1959, 10 got diphtheria—none died. The board has compiled just as impressive statistics for other infectious diseases which, thanks to drugs, are now relatively innocuous, but which not long ago killed a great many of our city's citizens. As a matter of fact, if today's death rate were the same as 1934's death rate, 45,000 Philadelphians who are now alive would be dead.

Philadelphia's health story is only one of many similar stories. It could be re-

peated in just about every city, every town, every community in this country. Millions of Americans who are now leading productive lives would be dead or crippled if it were not for drugs, many of which were unavailable as few as 10 or 15 years ago. The emptying of TB sanitoriums; the decline in the population of our mental hospitals; the alleviation of crippling diseases such as arthritis; the successful treatment of pneumonia, scarlet fever, syphilis, meningitis, and other virulent diseases—all this represents a scientific achievement just as remarkable as, and perhaps even more important than, man's breakthrough into space. Amazingly enough, medical science has advanced more rapidly in the last two decades than in the preceding two centuries.

I do not want to imply, of course, that drug progress is alone responsible for all our progress in medicine. Medical progress is the result of the close cooperation of many scientists of many different skills.

Neither, however, am I unaware of the fact that American medicine could not have progressed as rapidly and as magnificently as it has were it not for the lifesaving achievements of pharmaceutical research. And I am pleased that in proclaiming Drug Progress Week, the city of Philadelphia has paid tribute to its outstanding pharmaceutical companies whose laboratories have contributed so significantly to this progress. Among other contributions, Philadelphia companies have been leaders in the research and development of drugs to treat cardiovascular disease, cancer, arthritis, and mental illness—today's most challenging medical problems. From laboratory and clinical research conducted by Philadelphia companies have come drugs to treat heart failure; drugs to treat certain types of cancer; the first potent drug to treat crippling arthritis; and the first drug to provide a specific treatment for mental illness. This is only a partial list of contributions made by pharmaceutical research conducted by six firms located in one city. It lists, then, only a fraction of the contributions made to our Nation's health by the extensive research efforts of the many firms located throughout our country.

I think one could safely say that the pharmaceutical industry has not exactly been free of criticism lately. But I think it only fair to point out that—whatever its faults—few of even its most severe critics would deny that through its research and development activities it has made a singular contribution to our Nation's health. I am concerned, then, as I think all Americans should be concerned, when the Government acts in a way that threatens to hamper the productivity of this research. I am even more concerned, however, when this Government activity signals a threat to all American industrial research, when it adversely affects our economy, and when it appears to violate individual rights guaranteed by law. Unfortunately, though perhaps guided by the best intentions, the Military Medical Supply Agency and the Veterans' Administration have acted in a way that can cause all these undesirable results. I refer to these agencies having sent millions of the taxpayers' dollars overseas to purchase cheap, pirated versions of powerful drugs discovered by U.S. companies and presumably protected by U.S. patents.

Recently, this practice was deservedly denounced by American labor when the Oil, Chemical, Atomic Workers International Union passed a resolution strongly condemning it. Not all Americans, however, are as alert to the dangers inherent in this Government boycott of American companies. Because it has not gotten the publicity it deserved, most people are either unaware of it or, if aware, fail to recognize the threat it may pose to the Nation's physical and fiscal well-being.

From December 1959 to the summer of 1960 the U.S. Government spent nearly $2 million importing drugs from abroad. Included in these imports were over 57,000 bottles of a pirated Italian version of the potent antibiotic, tetracycline—a drug discovered and patented by an American firm. This purchase was made by the Military Medical Supply Agency which later, in behalf of the VA, bought many thousands of bottles of a Danish version of the tranquilizer, meprobamate—another American discovery patented in this country.

The MMSA defended its buying abroad on the grounds that by buying the cheap foreign drugs it could help drive down what it considered too high American prices. It justified its disregard of American patent rights by claiming that what it was doing was perfectly legal because the American firms had a right to sue the Government afterward.

I am disturbed by the kind of reasoning behind this practice, for I see in it not only a potential threat to all American industry, but also an immediate threat to our economy. At a time when we have an imbalance of payments amounting to some $4 billion, it seems rather shortsighted for a Government agency to substantially increase it. I understand that foreign drug purchases to date amount to about $3½ million. I do not think it very probable that American companies who pay a multimillion-dollar bill for the discovery and development of an original invention can ever meet the price charged by companies who are free to pirate the fruits of their research.

For example, thanks to a 1939 decree handed down by Benito Mussolini, Italy recognizes no patents on drug products.

Italian companies are thus spared from paying the money which in most countries of the free world would go to the inventor. Then, too, the average Italian worker gets only one-fifth the salary received by his American counterpart. So it is safe to assume that the Italian firm's labor costs were lower—5 times lower. Even so, there are good reasons to believe that the extremely low prices—about $6 to $8 a bottle—our Government paid for Italian tetracycline were somewhat suspiciously low. The same firm charged the Italian Government from about $16 to $19 a bottle—very close to the about $17 a bottle an American firm asked of the United States. The MMSA, then, may well be encouraging the dumping of foreign goods, a practice which Congress has passed clear-cut resolutions against.

There are other reasons which would suggest that although the foreign drugs bought by the MMSA were cheap, they were far from being a bargain. But to me the most important and disturbing things about this practice is that the willful disregard of patent rights the Government countenanced in these purchases can, if continued and extended, throw a formidable roadblock in the path of all scientific progress—not merely drug progress alone. I would strongly suggest that the Government agencies involved seriously reconsider their buying abroad policies.

When the Government goes shopping, the taxpayer has a right to expect that it will spend his money wisely, for a good purpose and for the general welfare of the country. He has a right to expect that, in its business transactions, the Government will protect our basic economy, our labor force, and our incentives for advancement in technological research and development. He has a right to expect that the Government will not act to circumvent patent laws, tariff laws, tax laws, or any other legal and moral principles established by the Government and to which the Government asks his allegiance. To sum up, he has a right, Mr. President, to expect the Government to protect the individual rights that characterize our free Nation in a world growing much smaller for freedom than we care to think about.

POSITION ON RACE PROBLEM BY CLERGY OF EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the Conference of Clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania recently adopted findings with regard to the duty of the church in race relations.

The action of the diocese is an important step forward in the growing recognition of the clergy that its part in the problems arising from racial tensions cannot be purely passive. The church is challenged to recognize its Christian duty.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article from the January issue of the Church News of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania which reports these findings.

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

CLERGY TAKE POSITION ON RACE PROBLEM

A group of clergy in the diocese are determined to let their stand be known in relation to the problem of racial understanding. Findings of a conference held last fall at Seabury House at the invitation of Bishop Hart have now been published. The findings include such paragraphs as these:

Confessing that, by our acquiescence in racially determined patterns of life, we have

failed to bear witness to the fullness of Christ, failed to exhibit the oneness and universality of His Church, and failed to bring the full emancipation of His Gospel to our fellowmen, we call on the proper authorities of the diocese of Pennsylvania to consider the following principles for a strategy in human relations:

Since the diocese is the unit for dealing with areawide problems and for setting missionary policy, we call on the bishop and executive departments of the diocese for clear, authoritative statements and leadership in defining and carrying out the church's witness in human relations.

Since the church must carry on its work within the Greater Philadelphia area in which an unjustly segregated residential pattern almost universally prevails, we urge that the church not willingly adapt its life to this pattern, but rather lodge vigorous and tangible protest against this pattern—a pattern that renders the community less than fully human and the church less than fully Christian.

We suggest that this protest be made by:

A prophetic witness against the racially discriminatory practices in housing, employment, etc., and the effort to perpetuate them.

Letting judgment begin at the house of God by effecting the will of convention in integrating all diocesan agencies and by insisting that all institutions using the church's name and constituency drop any racially restrictive aspects remaining in their operations.

Not beginning new work in racially restricted areas without appropriate protest against the nature of the community being created. When such work must be begun the new church should have preparation for the human relations aspect of its work in an essentially unwholesome and potentially explosive community.

Urging as a matter of publicly understood policy that all parishes and missions are expected to be at least as integrated in worship, fellowship, and evangelism as the neighborhoods in which they are located.

Initiating or assisting in programs which will tend to break down the existing pattern of segregated housing—either by encouraging and assisting nonwhite persons to move to the suburbs or by encouraging and assisting white persons to move into integrated neighborhoods of the city.

Lending church support to fair housing legislation.

Another paragraph of the findings says:

"Since we desire, as Christian brothers, to show our solidarity in racial issues,

We commit ourselves to prayer and support for those priests and parishes in parochial or community situations in which a racial witness calls for unusual Christian courage. And we pledge ourselves to give whatever help we are able—as may be requested by our brothers—in crisis situations. (Recognizing that in times of stress we all may do and say—or leave undone and unsaid—things for which we must seek forgiveness of God and man, we desire to express this essential acceptance of and trust in one another in this issue without necessarily endorsing all of the tactics or statements of anyone else.)

"We further call on other clergy to join us in this commitment. And we request that this same attitude of support be adopted by the bishops and representatives of the diocese. This issue is the concern of the whole body, the mind of the church has been declared by our representative assemblies, and it should not be necessary for anyone to struggle with it in isolation.

"Since we work as only a part of divided Christendom and since we work in the human community in which some of God's creative, reconciling work is done outside the ecclesiastical institutions, we urge that the mission of the Episcopal Church be carried out as largely as possible in cooperation with and using the resources of those human relations agencies of the church and community also at work in this field."

The following clergy attending the conference which adopted the findings unanimously signed the conference statements:

The Reverend William J. Alberts, the Reverend James T. Alves, the Reverend Jesse F. Anderson, the Reverend Arthur C. Barnhart, the Reverend Edwin G. Bennett, the Reverend Cecil H. Cowan, the Reverend J. Aubrey Cragg, the Reverend Matthew W. Davis, the Reverend George W. Davison, the Reverend Robert C. S. Deacon, the Reverend Donald L. Farrow, the Reverend John F. Hardwick, the Reverend Robert S. Harris, the Reverend Oscar E. Holder, the Reverend William H. Jeffreys, Jr., the Reverend John F. Leser, the Reverend John R. Logan, Jr., the Reverend Thomas W. S. Logan, the Reverend Richard T. Lyford, D.D., the Reverend James R. MacColl III, the Reverend James R. McDowell, the Reverend T. Norman Mason, the Reverend Emmett P. Paige, the Reverend Edward P. Rementer, the Reverend Elbert K. St. Claire, the Reverend Daniel B. Stevick, the Reverend Philemon F. Sturges, the Reverend William D. Turner, the Reverend Paul M. Washington, the Reverend Joe B. P. White, the Reverend Bruce P. Williamson, the Reverend Layton B. Zimmer.

FAREWELL TO THE CHIEF

Mr. SCOTT. When the new President took office on January 20, he assumed the reins of Government from one of the very great men of this century. Dwight Eisenhower is the first President in 100 years to leave office as deeply lodged in the Nation's heart as when he entered upon his duties.

Many eloquent statements have been written recently about his departure. I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two of such statements: an article by David Lawrence which appeared in U.S. News & World Report of January 23, 1961, and a portion of an article by William Randolph Hearst, Jr., which appeared in the Hearst newspapers of January 15, 1961.

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

[From the U.S. News & World Report, Jan. 23, 1961]

FAREWELL TO THE "FAITHFUL SERVANT"

(By David Lawrence)

As Dwight David Eisenhower ends a notable career of a half century in the Government of the United States, it becomes appropriate to view his public service in the perspective of history.

The world will always remember his outstanding record as commander of the victorious forces of the Allies in Europe in World War II. His significant contribution thereafter in organizing the North Atlantic Treaty forces for the future defense of Western Europe is universally recognized.

The American people, by electing and then reelecting Mr. Eisenhower—by overwhelming votes each time—to the highest office in the land, showed their confidence in his ability and his integrity. The latest public-opinion polls indicate that his popularity has continued at a very high rate to the end of his term.

What is the secret of this popular strength?

It has not been attained through the skillful maneuvers of politics, for Dwight Eisenhower is admittedly not a politician.

It has not been attained through any power of eloquence or erudite expression, for he is not endowed with the talents of a stump speaker.

Nor has it been due merely to the adulation bestowed upon a military hero. For past history has taught us that military heroes who blunder vanish overnight from the high altars of public esteem.

Dwight Eisenhower's popularity has developed largely from his commonsense and ability to size up the main desires of the American people.

It is pertinent perhaps to recall an interview with General Eisenhower at Columbia University in January 1950, which was published in this magazine in March 1952. This writer had mentioned that perhaps the Presidency was getting to be too big for one man and that much depended on an intuitive ability to recognize sound advice. The general said:

"I agree that experience in handling men may possibly be the key. It may well be that the Presidency is too big a job for one man, but there again—as in any post of responsibility—all depends upon the kind of men he gathers around him. It depends, too, upon the spirit with which controversial questions are approached.

"Anyone who had to deal with the varying viewpoints of the allied governments, of the several services, and of many dominating personalities in the last war was face to face with some real challenges. But my experience in Europe convinces me that the settlement of controversy is largely a matter of knowing how to work with people, convincing them of your own sincerity, and developing in them the good will and spirit of cooperation."

It was a prophetic utterance. For this, indeed, has been Dwight Eisenhower's guiding philosophy as President. He has had to work with the leaders in Congress of an opposite party which has held a majority for 6 out of the 8 years. His personal friendship with the leaders of the Western governments has been invaluable in dealing with the problems of our partners in the alliance.

In that same interview, General Eisenhower said:

"As a military man, I don't want to see any more war. There must be a way someday for us to see that we can't live happily in a world governed by fear, and that the price of peace is not really high if we sincerely want it."

Dwight Eisenhower, as President of the most powerful country in the world, has consistently endeavored to maintain peace, despite the never-ending threats of war in various countries in both hemispheres. He has spared no effort, day or night, to keep this Nation out of war. Though the insults and aggravations coming from the Communist regimes have been highly provocative, he has allowed no considerations of false pride or sensitiveness to divert him from his basic purpose—the avoidance of bloodshed.

Whether in domestic or in foreign policy, Mr. Eisenhower has tried to do what he thought would be best for all the people. He has been a true leader—a faithful interpreter of the public will. He would be the first to admit that sometimes inadequate advice or his own misjudgment led to errors. But more often the reverses he encountered were due to circumstances beyond the control of our own Government.

When all is said and done, the verdict must be one of signal praise for the humble man who did his duty—rising above politics and above the intrigues and manipulations of the partisans. He didn't, of course, satisfy the impatient or the hysterical—the militant in our midst or the appeasers. He didn't altogether satisfy the "liberals" or the "conservatives." In making his decisions, he considered only what was best for America—and then applied his God-given talents of commonsense, honesty and sincerity.

Dwight David Eisenhower has fully earned the tribute written in the Scriptures:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

EDITOR'S REPORT

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

President Eisenhower has held office during one of the most trying periods on record—the time of the simultaneous drive of the Communist nations for world domination and the emergence of newly independent nations from the ashes of colonialism.

In that period he has managed without sacrifice of past social gains at home and with the expansion of some of them, notably civil rights—to stem the Communist tide which had rolled far and wide during the previous administrations of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

Above all, he has done it while keeping the United States out of war and in fact keeping the world from major conflict. I like Ike and always have liked him, so to reinforce the perhaps partiality of my judgment let me quote from the respected Times of London, often a severe critic of both the President and the United States:

"When the 8 years are reviewed as a whole, the supreme achievement, never to be forgotten, is that President Eisenhower has kept the peace at the same time, he has looked to the defenses of the free world. It is no mean record."

What is remarkable is that the retrospective look over the 8 years present a picture which has led even some of his partisan critics at home to eat their words about U.S. decline in power and prestige.

Fact is that Ike leaves office with the Nation in a stronger position in defense and diplomacy than he found it in 1953.

Under the Democratic administration of Harry Truman, a complacency developed over our military power. We have always had such a big edge on the Soviet in the manned bomber department, and had such a head start on stockpiling nuclear weapons, that we fell into the trap of ignoring the importance of rockets.

The Soviet sputnik woke us up with a jolt. It became the task of the Eisenhower administration to pull up to the Soviet lead in missiles.

How well has it been done? Well, we haven't yet come up with the big bang—the moon shot or the man-in-space coup—but the last check of satellites in orbit shows we have successfully launched 23 and still have 16 going, while the Russians have two or three up (depending on whether you take their word for a doubtful one) out of nine successes.

You can measure the huge strides of the United States in rocketry by the very fact that a space task force reported to President-elect Kennedy this week that it is unlikely that we can beat the Russians to putting a man into orbit.

Only 3 years ago in the sputnik panic the U.S. scientists wouldn't have been worried that our beating the Russians was unlikely.

They would have been sure the Russians would beat us—and nothing unlikely about it.

Let's remember, too, that the insistence of Ike's administration on giving the Polaris missile the right of way has been the big item in overcoming the Soviet's military missile lead. Now with hindsight everyone admits the submarine-fired Polaris, giving us a missile arm with no fixed bases for the enemy to destroy, is a mighty deterrent.

But as recently as a year ago, there was criticism of too much emphasis on the Polaris.

One of the most important aspects of the rocket development has been that, while catching up to the Russians on the military side, we have advanced so far on the purely scientific side that President Eisenhower was able in his state of the Union message Thursday to declare we are unquestionably preeminent in space exploration.

The philosophy which has guided Ike in office is the belief that the Nation benefits most when there is a broad advance along the middle of the road for everybody—not just for one or another sector of our population.

Except in rare exceptions—as for instance where it was vital to favor the military's need for missiles—he has succeeded through 8 trying years in spreading the benefits of our progress widely.

Just look at economic questions like inflation, wages, prices, etc. Ike checked the inflation that boosted living costs 36 percent between 1946 and 1952.

The average American family's income rose 15 percent during his administration. Factory workers' wages rose 26 percent, a comfortable margin over the 11 percent rise in prices in the same period.

Farm ownership and values have reached a record high.

The most reliable measure of a nation's economic strength, the gross national product, passed the half-trillion-dollar mark last year, long before economists expected that it could happen.

That makes an impressive chapter in our national history. What's more, Ike accomplished this difficult tightrope act of building our defense power and our civilian economy at the same time, without resort to unsound financial policies.

It would suit the Communists just fine to have the United States flounder on the rocks of financial disaster. It would save them all the trouble of trying to bury us, as Nikita Khrushchev puts it.

INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL NUTRITION

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I invite the attention of all Members of Congress to a thoughtful and significant address made recently at the Fifth International Congress on Nutrition by Mr. H. J. Heinz II, chairman of the board of the H. J. Heinz Co., of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Heinz, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, who is known for his deep interest in the public welfare, makes five proposals which are worthy of consideration by all Americans:

1. The creation of scholarships rather than a fund to bring students from all over the world to this country in order to train them in nutritional sciences, technology and related fields.

2. The creation of grants and endowments to universities to encourage the scope of nutritional study.

3 The sponsorship of a nutrition education program to disseminate nutritional information to the general public.

4. Multilingual publication of notable advances in the nutrition sciences from many lands.

5. The sharing of appropriate food industry knowledge with our Government and international agencies working in this field.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Heinz address be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL NUTRITION

(An address by H. J. Heinz II at the Fifth International Congress on Nutrition, September 6, 1960, Washington, D.C.)

("We must never forget that there are hundreds of millions of people particularly in the less developed parts of the world, suffering from hunger and malnutrition, even though a number of countries, my own included, are producing food in surplus. This paradox should not continue."—Dwight D. Eisenhower, addressing the 15th session of the United Nations Assembly, September 22, 1960.)

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests from abroad, ladies and gentlemen, some time ago, when Dr. King invited me to speak at this dinner tonight, I felt not only greatly honored, but I accepted the invitation with a genuine feeling of pleasure, because the subject of food and nutrition has been close to my family for many years. It has also been a rewarding experience to be part of a great industry—one that links agriculture and human nutrition, the farmer and the consumer, research and agriculture, food technology and nutrition—one that is part of our way of life. Furthermore, many of us have worldwide interest of many years standing, so it is only natural that our industry should be especially interested in this conference.

Since food is the basis, the very sustenance of living, no one can talk about the food industry without considering the broader aspects of man's continuing struggle to survive.

May I, therefore, talk to you tonight about mankind's long struggle to master his environment. There have been many conquests, many triumphs. Diseases that have scourged and plagued mankind for centuries have been conquered. Traveling around the globe in 48 hours has become commonplace. Our voice and image can be transmitted mechanically not only to any part of this earth, but also to outer space in a matter of seconds. Manmade satellites are circling the globe like so many moons—and the proverbial trip to the moon is almost within our grasp. Man and science are racing to the farthest reaches of space to stagger the imagination.

Our thoughts are becoming more and more preoccupied with what we will find and do on other planets, but right here on this planet, right here and now, a basic problem, the most fundamental one of all, continues to haunt us. Man is still suffering and, in some places, even dying of hunger. The dread twin spectres of hunger and serious malnutrition constantly stalk over half the population on this planet.

Food is the staff of life. Nevertheless, it is estimated that more than a billion people in the underdeveloped countries of the world are not getting enough food for proper physical development, for adequate resistance to disease, for the day-to-day requirement of living. Only less than a quarter of the population of this world is adequately fed.

The problem is therefore self-evident. In simple terms, it is to extend the techniques which have brought freedom from want to the few—to all of mankind.

Much has been accomplished, much more remains to be accomplished.

What has been the food industry's contribution?

Within the short span of one generation, there has been a literal revolution in food technology. May I offer some concrete illustrations:

In America, with the help of applied research, it has provided in many areas a 12-month market for a 1-month crop. Food technology has now made it possible to deliver an extraordinary variety of inexpensive and nutritious processed foods almost anywhere in the world. The most isolated community anywhere can have food just as nutritious and flavorsome as the great cities.

Of outstanding significance are the over 125 different fruits, vegetables, or meat and vegetable combination for infants and juniors of special nutritive formulation and texture, convenient of course and highly palatable to adults as well. Dietetic foods, too,

have been developed for persons who must restrict their intake of certain substances.

Processed citrus products, with their vital vitamin C, are now abundant in areas where they were either nonexistent or priced out of reach.

Through one of the century's major accomplishments in food technology, dehydrated "instant" skim milk is now a reality, thus making possible the dehydration processes of a wide variety of foods and food products.

Through new techniques in packaging, shipping, handling, and refrigeration, it is now possible to protect fresh as well as processed foods and give them longer life. Precooling, for example, quickly lowers temperatures so that spoilage is lessened. Milk is quick-chilled to 50° shortly after milking. Dressed poultry and newly slaughtered beef are chilled to slow down bacteriological contamination. Cellophane packaging of meat in retail quantities is now common practice, and already about one-fourth of all fruits and vegetables is prepackaged before reaching retail levels. Thus moisture loss is retarded, keeping the products fresh and attractive.

The number of items on the shelves of the large supermarkets has grown from about 4,000 in 1946 to 8,000 today. At least two-thirds of these are new and improved items. Besides fresh fruits and vegetables, the vast majority are now processed in one form or another. They are canned, waxed and dried. They are frozen, bottled, and pickled. They are wrapped, packaged, and baked. One way or another, the food industry stabilizes its products to slow down or prevent the chemical and bacteriological changes that cause spoilage.

These "convenience" products often save the consumer money. For instance, a pound of shelled peas, frozen or canned, costs about 32 cents. Bought fresh, the same quantity of peas costs about 70 cents. Citrus juices made from frozen concentrate costs about half as much as the same amount squeezed from fresh fruits.

In assessing the contribution of our industry, it seems to me that years and years of applied research have resulted in making available to the housewife a vast variety of better products more uniformly good and more cheaply without sacrifice of quality.

A bottle of ketchup today costs the same at retail as it did in 1923. Let us, however, not forget that while these cost reductions represent great advantages in food processing technology, millions of people throughout the world cannot even begin to afford such "convenience" products.

The food industry is the world's largest, with total consumer spending of about $76 billion for food in 1960. These food dollars employ directly and indirectly about one-quarter of the world's working population—in agriculture, in food manufacturing, transportation, distribution and supplier industries.

These are some of the remarkable advances we have seen, but the food industry has actually only started its forward march. Continuing research is pointing the way.

We fully realize that fundamental as well as applied research is an essential ingredient in the growth of our food technology. Today, the research scientist has come into his own. He works in specially designed centers, has costly apparatus at his elbow, and he is an important member of industry. The food manufacturers of the world, with their many-faceted technological programs, are helping to upgrade the nutritional levels of their own populations, as well as many other places in the world. The American food industry annually invests a total of $100 million in research. By 1965, it is expected that this amount will increase by 40 percent, a rise far greater than the average for all manufacturing industries combined. In addition, I should also like to point out that another $400 million is being spent by National and State Governments in this country on farm research, and this is double the figure expended only 10 years ago. During this time, of course, other governments as well as the United Nations have also contributed huge sums of money to research.

We, of the food processing industry, promise to continue to support vigorously all phases of sound research in the nutritional sciences, which are now in progress or will be developed in the future.

Work is proceeding at a stepped-up rate in industry centers, university laboratories, and through unique organizations such as the Nutrition Foundation, about which I should like to make brief but very special mention, so proud are we in the industry of its accomplishments.

This scientific research organization, spearheaded by my good friend, Dr. King, as executive director, is totally supported by the United States and Canadian food and related industries. The foundation was organized as a sincere expression of their interest in scientific progress and the health of humanity.

Starting with 15 members 19 years ago, foundation membership has now grown to nearly 60 companies. The foundation provides grants to universities and medical schools in support of basic nutrition studies. While the funds originate from contributions made by the food industry, the assignment to specific research projects is under the full and independent control of a special scientific advisory committee to which the trustees of the foundation give only final ratification.

Over the years, many millions of dollars in grants have been made to university and medical centers in the United States, Canada, and Central America.

These projects have contributed enormously to our knowledge. The recipients of foundation grants have made—and are continuing to make—significant contributions to the science of nutrition with respect to proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, infant and maternal nutrition, dental caries, anemia, diabetes and nutritive factors affecting heart and vascular disease.

May I cite just two examples of many:

A foundation grant extending over 10 years has made possible the classic work of Dr. William C. Rose at the University of Illinois in identifying the amino acids that proteins must furnish to protect health in young adults.

The foundation was further privileged to assist the work of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, in Guatemala City—the well-known "INCAP." It helped INCAP to formulate a cheap dietary supplement for the undernourished people of the area. The new food—called "Incaparina"—is high in protein, essential minerals and vitamins. It is made from a blend of locally available foods, including corn, sorghum and cottonseed flour, plus yeast and vitamin A. The Central Americans have found it to be tasty; what's more, it is cheap, costing only 3 cents for a day's ration.

These facts are impressive enough, and yet, even knowing them, it is hard to grasp the profound overall significance—economically and historically—of the Incaparina development. At one blow, Incaparina has overcome two basic difficulties in dealing with the problem of undernourished people in underdeveloped countries.

The first difficulty has been trying to change dietary habits that were bound up with differing religious beliefs. Incaparina can be combined with cornmeal which is, and long has been, the principal food of the people in the area.

The second difficulty is that the underdeveloped countries which most need a dietary upgrading cannot afford to import foods. Incaparina is not only low in cost, but it is produced from indigenous agricultural materials.

We of the food industry pledge that with the passage of time, the foundation will continue to grow and that the scope of its work will broaden even further. In addition, we will, of course, continue to work closely with and through all organizations such as FAO, UNICEF, Pan American Health Organization, ICA and others, dedicated to the betterment of nutritional and feeding standards throughout the world.

In 1954, the 83d Congress of the United States passed the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, better known as Public Law 480. This act calls for the expansion of international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to facilitate the convertibility of currency, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor.

When the act was passed, it was believed it would serve the purpose but time and changing conditions brought a change of sentiment as expressed in the 1959 amendment, with which I heartily agree. This amendment is known as "The International Food for Peace Act of 1959." In it, the Congress declares, and I quote: "In view of the abundant agricultural production of the American farmer made possible by the advances of science and technology, and the continued hunger and want of clothing in many areas of the world, the Congress declares it to be the policy of the United States, in cooperation with other friendly nations, to put its abundance of supplies, as effectively and rapidly as possible in the service of human need. The Congress further declares it to be the policy of the United States to utilize our growing stocks of agricultural goods to aid in all possible ways those peoples who are in revolt against poverty, illiteracy, and disease, and who are determined to achieve that economic and social development necessary to national dignity and individual well-being."

If I may, I should now like to turn to the challenges of the future. All the accomplishments that we have made pale into insignificance when confronted with the challenge that could easily sweep away the progress we have made so far. We are faced with a population explosion. Modern medical science and technology, with its triumphs in death control, have created a problem that staggers the imagination. Since the world population is expanding by more than 50 million people annually, it will take only 35 years to double our numbers. If today we are having trouble in producing adequate supplies of food for the present world population of 3,000 million people, what will be the food problems of 1995?

Certainly, if civilization on this earth is to continue, international political tensions and disagreements must be resolved. But the problem of population and food supplies cuts across any and all political boundaries and must also be solved.

We, in the food industry, pledge our support to the fruition of the noble purposes and lofty ideals of this act. I point with satisfaction to the fact that, even under the original act, out of $27 billion in agricultural products that were exported by this country, more than $8 billion were

dispatched to friendly peoples under special humanitarian programs.

Under all aid programs the United States has sent nearly 6,500 shiploads of farm products to more than 100 foreign countries. Such programs are designed to meet the needs of these countries within limits under which they can be physically transported and distributed. These projects must and will continue to grow in scope and depth at an ever-increasing pace. In this effort we urge the increased cooperation of other favored nations.

Food production, in its race with the population growth, has barely managed to hold its own—2 percent against 1.6 percent on the world average. Unfortunately, however, the most spectacular increases in food productions have been made mostly in countries which already have an overbundance of food. Yet, large areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are falling behind in the race and have actually lost ground. This is true in spite of much good work by government and technical assistance for various United Nations agencies. I emphasize the fact because I sincerely believe we must intensify our efforts and do some new things as well.

The experience of industrially and agriculturally advanced countries shows that, by the application of scientific methods and proper management of the economy, productivity of agriculture can be increased to limits hitherto believed unattainable. In the United States, the phenomenal success of intensive cultivation seems seriously to challenge the validity of diminishing returns. Improved agricultural tools and machinery, rational use of fertilizers, farm credit and marketing arrangements can bring about a radical change in the present low-yielding agricultural practices of many countries. It is the duty, indeed the obligation, of the more industrially advanced countries to help.

I submit to you that this is the great problem and challenge of our time. We in the food industry must play our part. I know I can speak for my colleagues in the food industries throughout the United States when I say we will play our part and we will welcome the challenge. Furthermore, I believe that the food industry throughout the world must also feel this way.

How can we do our part?

As I see it, the problem must be attacked boldly on a broad front. The food industry knows full well that foods and nutrition are interrelated concepts which cannot be divorced and that it is up to industry to shoulder an ever-increasing responsibility in the field of nutrition. This responsibility can be expressed in manifold practical ways, I, therefore, submit to you a Five Point Program.

Point 1: There is a serious shortage of trained personnel in the underdeveloped countries with sufficient basic experience in the nutrition science to enable them to explore and identify the nature of the nutrition problem of their own country and propose feasible solution. To meet this need, I propose that there be established nutrition scholarships for the development countries, to be financed by the food industry and Government, as well as interested foundations and world organizations, and created immediately in order to bring students from all over the world to this country—to train these students in nutritional sciences, nutrition education, and related fields. I suggest that the criteria of selection of such individuals be set at practical levels, recognizing the education and the kind of problem existing in each country. I would think that a qualified committee of men like Dr. King and Dr. Sen might be asked to determine the feasibility of this project, the necessary criteria and the kind of study curriculum that would be useful.

Furthermore, I would like to say that in order to get this program going, the H. J. Heinz Co. will offer the first three such scholarships to qualified individuals, which will include transport, tuition, and living expenses.

Point 2: There is an increasing recognition of the importance of nutrition and nutritional factors to the maintenance. Nevertheless, still too few medical schools devote more than a token minimum of time to the teaching of normal and clinical nutrition to the future physicians. I propose that it would be a step in the right direction if the food industry, either acting as individual units, or in concert, would endow chairs of nutrition in interested medical schools. Similar concrete encouragement should be offered to selected university graduate schools and schools of public health—to facilitate the research and teaching in the science of nutrition and to extend to the specialists in nutrition the support and stature he deserves.

Point 3: At a time of increasing public awareness of the significant relationship between nutrition and health, there exist few sources of reliable information to the layman. In default, the field is exploited by assorted charlatans who rush in to capitalize on public ignorance and anxiety. Thus the public is at the receiving end of a wide spectrum of rather dubious nutrition information. True—an increasing effort for better nutrition education is made by Government agencies, public health departments and schools, but I feel that additional education is needed to reach larger segments of the population.

I propose, therefore, that the food industry at large should sponsor a nutrition education program, possibly within the framework of the nutrition foundation, or perhaps closely allied to it, whose aim would be the dissemination through all mass media of communication of authoritative, reliable, nutritional information. Such an organization, cooperating seriously with all agencies and centers conducting nutrition research and coordinating its efforts with other existing sources of legitimate nutrition information, could contribute greatly to public nutrition education, and perhaps to improved eating habits.

Point 4: I propose that the food industry leadership in other countries take the initiative in collating and distributing objective records of advances in the nutrition sciences in their respective languages so that bona fide progress can be made more quickly and effectively in the public interest. I believe that the U.S. food industry would be glad to cooperate with them if invited.

Point 5: There is a real opportunity to share more fully our knowledge with the people of the underfed countries to improve their food and nutrition. The long-range solution lies in helping the underfed countries to produce and process ample food for themselves. We of the food industry who are fortunate in having this knowledge and the means of continuing basic and applied research have a special responsibility to share it and to put it in actual work all over the world in preparing more food and better food. In the field of agriculture, the food processor can and does supplement and cooperate with the scientific agriculturist and experimental work of the Government's Department of Agriculture. For example, right now my own company is working to improve the yield per acre and the quality of the crop and at the same time lower the cost of growing tomatoes in Italy. During the past 4 years, our senior agronomist and his staff have been advising the Italian farmers on the adoption and adaptation of tomato culture practices that have been so productive in this country. In the State of Ohio for instance, crop protection technique (antiblight spraying) has doubled the yield per acre of Heinz contract farmers in the last 10 years.

In Venezuela our company is working with the local department of agriculture to improve varietal strains of all vegetables and to improve crop protection techniques that will stabilize the yield per acre.

Back in 1935 I journeyed to Australia, purchased a local piano factory that had seen better days, and started a facility for producing the "57 Varieties." We are particularly proud of the fact that we introduced strained baby foods to the Australian market and by doing so made a significant contribution to the nutrition of the baby population of that country.

Other fellow members of the food-processing industry have made similar and significant contributions to the world.

The success of these individual contributions serve only to point up the desperate and ever-increasing need for a more concerted and centralized effort. Therefore, I propose that the food industry explore the possibility and means of making available such knowledge in both food processing and nutritional science as may be useful and applicable to those underdeveloped countries or areas with critical food problems. This knowledge might or should be made available to our Government and through appropriate channels to UNICEF, WHO, FAO, etc., who are now doing such splendid work.

To repeat, this is how I propose the challenge can be met and how the food industries of the world can assist. To recapitulate—Point 1: The creation of scholarships rather than a fund to bring students from all over the world to this country in order to train them in nutritional sciences, technology and related fields. Point 2: The creation of grants and endowments to universities to encourage the scope of nutritional study. Point 3: The sponsorship of a nutrition education program to disseminate nutritional information to the general public. Point 4: Multilingual publication of notable advances in the nutrition sciences from many lands. Point 5: The sharing of appropriate food industry knowledge with our Government and international agencies working in this field.

In brief, the goal of our industry is the practical contribution toward the betterment of man's nutrition. Whatever it be, the task will call for an open mind and a large measure of enlightened thinking.

Mankind has conquered many problems that, at first, seemed insurmountable. Through research, man is rapidly mastering all the elements of nature. But in that race, let us not overlook the dignity of man. Man has a right to grow to his full capacity, regardless of who he is or where he was born. The entire civilized world must come to grips with this problem. We who have knowledge must give of that knowledge. We who have substance must give of that substance. The food industry must continue to contribute to the fight to banish hunger from the face of this earth. It will continue until we can truly say that no one walks the face of this earth in want of food.

AMERICANISM

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I should like to call to the attention of the Senate a penetrating article written by our beloved Chaplain, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, which appeared in the Washington Star on January 22. Dr. Harris' articles are always worth reading, but this one, published in the Star, seems to me to be truly remarkable. I call it to the attention of Senators and Representatives as well, and I ask unanimous

consent that the column entitled "Americanism" be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

SPIRES OF THE SPIRIT: AMERICANISM

(By Dr. Frederick Brown Harris)

Americanism, the dictionary tells us, is loyalty to American ideals. It follows that to be un-American is to be disloyal to the principles which have made America "the torch of the world."

Opposed to Americanism in today's world is a sinister system whose fitting symbol, as it hovers over the earth's misery, is a vulture. The one force totalitarianism most hates and fears is the United States of America. To accomplish its avowed worldwide goals, atheistic communism knows that the bulwark of freedom which Lincoln called "humanity's last best hope" must ultimately be destroyed. Its liberties must be infiltrated by this diabolical conspiracy which, wherever it prevails and whatever else it brings, strips the individual of his God-given dignity.

Materialistic regimentation with its slavish fetters is the opposite of Americanism, which is founded on the spiritual verities which communism blasphemes and derides.

The first thing that America needs to be told as a new administration takes the helm is that we are at war. That is the grim reality. All the precious things of which spires are symbols are imperiled. We are in war up to the hilt now. It is significant that the National Planning Association in its report urges that the American people ought to be told "the stark, the unvarnished truth about the national emergency" created by the challenge of Soviet communism. The Great Galilean could not have described our own time more exactly when 2,000 years ago he declared: "While men slept the enemy sowed tares."

The enemy vowing to destroy us is here, entrenched and maneuvering with his espionage cohorts within this Sweet Land of Liberty. The foe's strategy of subversion is invading every phase of American life.

Words which are worthy to be written on the doorposts of our homes, our schools, and our churches have been penned by Dorothy L. Sayers, as she senses the issues of this raging conflict: "Christendom and heathendom now stand face to face as they have not done since the days of Charlemagne. The people who say that this is a war of economics, or of power politics, are only dabbling about on the surface of things. At bottom it is a violent and irreconcilable quarrel about the nature of God and the nature of man, and the ultimate nature of the universe; it is a war of dogma." With such issues of life and death at stake there are coward souls even under the Stars and Stripes who quakingly whine "better Red than dead." Shame on them. They are a disgrace to Americanism.

Let it be made crystal clear that we are not at war against the great Russian and Chinese people. Always there is a waiting reservoir of good will for them and a belief in their ultimate emancipation from the fetters by which they are bound by tyrants.

The religious institutions of America and the Nation's youth are two of the most vital and vulnerable targets of those who would destroy us. Sincere but gullible citizens, especially immature students, are being deceived by the plausible sophistries of wolfish cheerleaders in sheep's clothing who train them to chant "Peace, peace," when there is no peace, and to "demonstrate" against the Paul Reveres of Americanism. The sacred word peace in the perverted vocabulary of communism means nothing except their victory.

In so decisive a struggle the searchlight of Americanism pure and undefiled sends out its piercing beams to uncover the lurking saboteurs who, at the bidding of the foreign foe, engage in nefarious un-American activities. Yet, in such a time, there are those among us who seem more concerned, lest some innocent bystander might be hurt and unduly embarrassed than they are that our liberties shall be safeguarded. So, for the sake of those who may be undeservedly injured they would actually abolish the searchlight. Could an argument be more specious? It would be just as logical to close the courts because inevitably, in trapping evildoers, some innocent people are bound to be hurt. In any war many innocent people are hurt. The battle now raging in America is the same struggle in which millions have been tragically hurt behind the Iron Curtain. The present onslaught against our liberties is plotted by the same blustering tyrant who with perfidy stabbed the brave Hungarian fighters.

The clamor of a tiny minority to turn off the revealing light of Government investigation, which sends infiltraters scurrying to the cowardly refuge of the fifth amendment, makes one question the appraisals of otherwise reputable Americans. Certainly, those who are cognizant of the facts of the present day, when communism is winning in most of the world, wonder, in the name of Americanism, why there are those willing to add their names to those of known Judas Americans instead of taking the honored word of J. Edgar Hoover who, to all the invisible battalions of subversion, is as terrible as an army with banners. Instead of extinguishing the light under the white dome, more rays ought to be turned on in every section of our Nation now under attack.

There can be no compromise with this godless system whose victory would bring in an ethical and moral ice age. One of these systems is going down. The world cannot remain half slave and half free. We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord with a sword bathed in heaven.

While this foul system, to keep its subjects in the darkness of ignorance, may jam the "Voice of America," it cannot finally jam the voice of God's truth.

God pity any American who in some future day of victory for divine verities against the Devil's falsehood shall deserve the blistering scorn of that historic sentence in a letter of Henry IV to a supposed supporter who was not in sight when the crucial battle was fought. Said the King to the absentee, "Hang yourself, brave Crillon. We fought at Arques, and you were not there."

COUNTERFEIT DRUG TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on January 17, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] and I introduced Senate Resolution 42, calling for a complete and thorough investigation of the counterfeit drug traffic in the United States. This resolution is now pending before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and I am sure that the Senate as a whole will agree with Senator GOLDWATER and me that immediate action should be taken by the Senate Labor Committee pursuant to this resolution. Since introduction of this resolution, numerous groups and individuals have contacted me concerning it. Among these is the American Pharmaceutical Association, which in a letter of January 19 strongly emphasized its concern over the counterfeit drug traffic and of the strong desire of its members to support adoption of adequate State and Federal laws and regulatory policies to cope with this problem. May I at this time urge the members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to give this problem the earliest possible consideration. I am confident that American druggists and drug manufacturers will cooperate wholeheartedly in a thorough review of the counterfeit drug traffic and assist in the framing of any appropriate legislation which this study suggests.

Further, I must again emphasize the danger to the health of the American people. Effective action against counterfeit drugs must be taken before tragic circumstances result from the activities of those unscrupulous persons who place their own financial gain over the welfare of their fellow citizens.

As part of my remarks, I ask unanimous consent that a letter addressed to me by the American Pharmaceutical Association on this subject be included in the RECORD, together with an article from the August 1960 issue of the American Pharmaceutical Association Journal entitled "Adulteration, Misbranding, and Illicit Drug Traffic," a resolution adopted by the association concerning counterfeit drugs and finally, a copy of a news release issued by the association on this same subject, dated October 13, 1960.

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

AMERICAN
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
January 19, 1961.

Hon. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER,
The U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: The American Pharmaceutical Association has for 109 years aided in establishing drug standards and preventing adulteration and misbranding of drugs. Alert to all new threats of drug adulteration, the American Pharmaceutical Association at a special meeting in January 1960, as well as of its house of delegates meeting last March, focused the attention of the health professions and governmental agencies on unorthodox drug operations. Subsequently, at its annual meeting in August 1960, the association adopted a resolution (copy enclosed) asking Federal and State authorities to "increase their efforts to detect and eliminate counterfeit drug operations."

In August 1960 the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association presented the first pictorial report about an actual counterfeit operation (tear sheet enclosed). In its news release of October 13 (copy enclosed) the association emphasized the Federal Food and Drug Administration's alert to pharmacists across the country to report suspicious drug marketing practices which may indicate the distribution of counterfeit drugs. Consistent with its policy, the association pledged cooperation to the fullest extent with agencies of the U.S. Government and similar agencies of the States in detecting and eliminating drug counterfeiting.

As one facet of unorthodox drug operations, the problem of drug counterfeiting requires an objective reporting of facts, a critical analysis of those facts, and after careful deliberation, implementation of specific remedial measures. Unfortunately, because the drug counterfeiting problem offers an opportunity for journalistic sensationalism, certain ill-conceived publicity gimmicks have already developed.

In this connection, the American Pharmaceutical Association recently refused to endorse or participate in what has been described to pharmacists by its creators as "a multimillion-dollar public relations program which will benefit your profession and help your business." This program offered by a self-appointed three-man committee (National Committee Against Counterfeit Drugs) promises new safeguards against a multimillion-dollar racket that now threatens the health of every American. The American Pharmaceutical Association rejected the program and the free publicity which would have brought the association to the attention of an estimated 11 million readers. The association's position on this matter was epitomized in a release dated December 27.

Among the reasons for the association's decision not to endorse this commercial program are the following:

The license issued by a pharmacy board to a pharmacist is certification of that individual's professional competency and integrity.

In many areas, use of a certification seal could be construed as an assertion of professional superiority, an unethical method of soliciting business, or an inference that pharmacists who do not possess the seal either engage in or are indifferent to objectionable pharmaceutical practices.

Any agreement and pledge entered into under such a certification plan in which a participant agrees not to break the law by engaging in counterfeiting adds nothing since the individual is already charged to obey the law. Persons engaging in counterfeit drug activities violate numerous Federal and State criminal and civil laws.

Those interested in promoting public health should work for adequate pharmacy laws. In this way, the public may be protected against the lack of pharmaceutical standards and against all types of economic deceptions. For continuous supervision and control, it is to the enactment of laws which give power, personnel and permanence to State and Federal regulatory boards that we must give our attention.

We recognize that you are concerned with the possibility that some person in this country may fail to follow his doctor's orders or neglect to take prescribed medication as a result of questionable, untimely, and wasteful publicity efforts of the type rejected by the American Pharmaceutical Association. You can depend on our continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. APPLE,
Secretary.

ADULTERATION, MISBRANDING AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

Imagine, if you can, pharmaceutical houses using the following procedures in manufacturing drugs for the protection of public health.

Imagine enterprising men renting the top floors of a condemned building (away from the public eye), furnishing the area with tableting presses and producing a few drugs by generic name.

But, in addition to these drugs, picture these men producing many other drug articles. Their idea is to make them look exactly like items manufactured by reputable firms.

If you can project your imagination far enough you will realize that the least of this organization's worries are sanitary conditions, quality controls or actual content of the resulting bogus products. Then picture the hiring of "jobbers" to sell these products as "discount" priced repackaged samples.

An important element of this operation is a manually operated elevator. This can be easily lowered to admit friends to the field of operation. (If someone looks unfriendly, the elevator stays where it is.)

This whole fantastic scheme actually worked (reaping a reported $50,000 monthly) in New Jersey. Presumably, no State drug inspector could possibly gain entrance.

But one day in June, the nightmarish operation ended when New Jersey drug inspectors and representatives of firms whose drugs were being counterfeited watched their chance and managed to get on the elevator belonging to the General Pharmacal Co., of Hoboken, N.J.

Access was achieved when a familiar individual rang for the elevator. When it reached the ground floor, a host of detectives swarmed into the elevator.

The undoing of the scheme actually began several months ago when personnel of the New Jersey Bureau of Food and Drugs learned from complaints filed by reputable companies that counterfeit drug products were apparently emanating from a source in New Jersey and were appearing in New York, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and other parts of the United States. They bore the same name and trademark as the legitimate products but the ingredients were not identical.

Because the offense involved more than drug adulteration and misbranding, Roscoe P. Kandle, State commissioner of health, notified Attorney General David D. Furman. State police were assigned to investigate.

Investigators said New Jersey was chosen for the operation because the State does not require the licensing of wholesale drug manufacturers as many other States do.

"A drug manufacturer who has to get a license would have to live up to much more stringent requirements and he would expect periodic examinations of his premises," one official of the State said.

Companies whose products were being counterfeited were Ciba Pharmaceuticals Corp., Schering Corp., Warner-Chilcott, Wallace Laboratories, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Smith Kline & French, and Wyeth Laboratories.

These companies have made every effort to assure the public and pharmacy that drugs purchased through legitimate and reputable pharmacy channels in regular sealed packages are genuine products.

For example, Schering Corp. has sent a letter to pharmacists throughout the country explaining the situation. The Schering letter warns that "even though the General Pharmacal Co. has been padlocked, there still may be substantial quantities of counterfeit tablets being peddled around the country in various bulk, unlabeled packages, often under the guise of 'repacked samples' or 'distress merchandise'."

It asks pharmacists to help locate bootleg merchandise by contacting the corporation if anyone offers to sell unlabeled tablets as genuine products.

To this request Apha adds its own emphasis. It urges pharmacists to continue to protect the public health by exposing such illicit drug distribution methods.

The association also reminds each pharmacist that regardless of his personal knowledge and intent, or responsibility of others, each pharmacist is independently liable under law for using any adulterated or misbranded product. This fact underscores the important professional task placed upon the pharmacist as purchasing agent for any pharmacy and its personnel. Apha urges the employment of only orthodox systems of drug procurement and cautions against bargain offerings.

RESOLUTION ON COUNTERFEIT DRUGS

Whereas reports indicate that there are quantities of counterfeit drugs being manufactured in this country under the most deplorable insanitary conditions and with little or no quality and production controls; and

Whereas such practices represent a most serious threat to public health, since such products are finding their way into channels of distribution; and

Whereas such practices seriously damage the reputation of responsible pharmaceutical manufacturers whose procedures are rigidly controlled by their own high exacting standards: Be it

Resolved, That the American Pharmaceutical Association condemn such illegal and dangerous counterfeiting practices; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Pharmaceutical Association strongly urge all appropriate Federal and State authorities to increase their efforts to detect and eliminate these operations, which are definitely threats to the health of our Nation.

[From the American Pharmaceutical Association News]

APHA-FDA ALERT PHARMACISTS ON MARKETING OF COUNTERFEIT DRUGS

The Food and Drug Administration today warned pharmacists across the country to be alert for suspicious drug marketing practices which may indicate the distribution of counterfeit drugs. FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick suggests that the community pharmacist should "insist upon receiving his drugs only in original, sealed manufacturer's packaging," and asked for "immediate communication with the nearest FDA district office when a pharmacist suspects that he has been offered counterfeit merchandise."

In August, the American Pharmaceutical Association urged the employment of only orthodox systems of drug procurement and cautioned against bargain offerings in revealing the inside, pictorial story of the raid on the General Pharmacal Co. in Hoboken, N.J.

Both Apha and FDA have emphasized the serious threat to the public health by such illicit drug traffic. Larrick observed that "even though a particular batch of a counterfeit drug may have the same strength and purity of the drug it counterfeits, the counterfeiting of drugs is contrary to the public interest and is in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act." Furthermore Larrick noted, "it could undermine the fundamental control over the safety and efficacy of drugs."

Apha Secretary William S. Apple had previously reminded pharmacists that regardless of the pharmacists personal knowledge and intent, each pharmacist is independently liable under law for using any counterfeit drug.

The FDA warning resulted from an intensive survey which has been going on for several weeks to probe the extent of the counterfeiting practice. FDA observes that while drug counterfeiting has existed for some years, the survey now nearing completion indicates that it may be on the increase. Thus far a seizure of counterfeit drugs in possession of Discount Drugs in Washington, D.C., had resulted, and there is evidence that drugs from the same counterfeiter have been sold in other cities in the East, South, and Midwest.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has pledged full cooperation to the Food and Drug Administration in detecting and eliminating drug counterfeiting, and many State and local pharmaceutical associations are giving wide distribution to the reprint of the Apha warnings which were first published in the August 1960 issue of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Practical Pharmacy Edition. Copies of the attached reprint are available from Apha at $12.50 per thousand.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on January 22 "Meet the Press" had as its guest Dean James M. Landis who, as we all

know, possesses both information and opinions about the Federal regulatory process.

Dean Landis speaks and writes colorfully and vigorously on matters that inevitably will be coming to us for legislative attention. His appearance on "Meet the Press" inspired a probing discussion of regulatory reform which can usefully be read by all of us who did not happen to see the program.

The particular exchange should go far to quiet the fears of those who think Dean Landis, as special assistant to the President, might upset or erode the independence of the independent agencies. One of the reporters asked him:

Mr. VANOCUR. Mr. Landis, if you in the office you are going to have in the White House, call up a regulatory agency and say "I am interested in dispatching this case, why hasn't it been dispatched?" how is this different from what Sherman Adams did on behalf of Bernard Goldfine? Just the fact of your calling?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I wouldn't call about a particular case. I would certainly take up a problem and say, "This problem is not being handled." There are too much in the way of backlogs here, but to deal with an individual case I think would be treacherous and I think I would completely lose any influence I might have if I ever did a thing of that nature.

In short, independence of decision is fine, but general slothfulness and disorganization is not—and I think that is what Dean Landis will be getting at.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Mr. Landis' remarks on "Meet the Press" be inserted at this point in my remarks.

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

MEET THE PRESS

(Produced by Lawrence E. Spivak)

Moderator: Ned Brooks.

Guest: James M. Landis, special assistant to the President.

Panel: Anthony Lewis, New York Times; Sander Vanocur, NBC news; David Wise, New York Herald Tribune; and Lawrence E. Spivak, regular panel member.

Mr. BROOKS. This is Ned Brooks inviting you to "Meet the Press."

Our guest today is Mr. James M. Landis, recently appointed by President Kennedy to supervise the reorganization of the Government's regulatory agencies. Asking the questions today on "Meet the Press" are Anthony Lewis of the New York Times, Sander Vanocur of NBC news, Davis Wise of the New York Herald Tribune, and Lawrence E. Spivak, our regular member of the "Meet the Press" panel.

* * * * *

Mr. BROOKS. One of President Kennedy's first moves after his election was to start a far-reaching examination of the Government's regulatory agencies. The activities of these agencies reach into a great segment of private industry such as the fixing of railroad fares, the licensing of television, safety in the air. To conduct this study, Mr. Kennedy appointed Mr. James M. Landis, a man of long experience in this field of Government.

Soon after Mr. Landis submitted his report sharply criticizing a number of the agencies, he was appointed by Mr. Kennedy to direct a vast reorganization. Mr. Landis' experience with these agencies began in 1933 when he became a member of the Federal Trade Commission. He later served as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board. For 9 years he was the dean of the Harvard Law School.

We will start the questions today with Mr. Spivak.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Landis, I believe you said recently the reorganization of the regulatory agencies might be the key to the national growth problem. In what way could it be the key to the national growth problem in your judgment?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I think as Mr. Brooks pointed out, that they move into almost every phase of our economic life and their ability efficiently to dispatch their business is, I would say, vital to our economic growth.

Mr. SPIVAK. Well, would your plan to reorganize the agencies increase or decrease freedom in our free enterprise system?

Mr. LANDIS. I wouldn't say that I would have one objective or the other in mind. It is rather the efficient dispatch and if they need a little power here maybe you would give it to them. Or if they don't need some power, you might take it away from them, but there is no desire to increase regulation for the sake of regulation.

Mr. SPIVAK. There is no desire or intent to increase paperwork or increase regulations in any way?

Mr. LANDIS. No, I wouldn't say so. Quite to the contrary.

Mr. SPIVAK. One question on one specific agency: During the campaign President Kennedy said "I think the policies of the Federal Reserve Board have been partly responsible for the economic slowdown."

Now is the Federal Reserve Board one of the independent agencies which you are planning to reorganize in any way?

Mr. LANDIS. No, I wouldn't say the Federal Reserve Board was within the scope of, shall I say, my mandate, because that is a matter of fiscal policy more than anything else that is involved there.

Mr. SPIVAK. However, if you get for the President a general right to reorganize, would he also be able to reorganize the Federal Reserve Board?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes, he would.

Mr. SPIVAK. So that if you got a certain kind of law he would have that power?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes.

Mr. WISE. Well, Mr. Landis, one of the problems in these agencies as your report points out is the question of White House interference. Now you have proposed to set up an office in the White House to watch these agencies. Wouldn't that be giving official approval to the very sort of meddling and interference that your report deplores and which Congress has investigated?

Mr. LANDIS. That is not an easy question to answer.

Mr. WISE. It wasn't meant to be easy.

Mr. LANDIS. Because as you know I pointed out in the report over and over again that White House interference in the disposition of cases before these agencies was a very bad thing. But White House influence in trying to see that they dispatch their business is a duty of the President under the Constitution.

Mr. WISE. Well, how would you be able to draw a line between interfering in the disposition of cases and simply urging them to hurry up and dispose of them?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I think you could easily draw that line, if the White House doesn't say "Dispose of them in this manner." It is not like, say, what happened in the Dixon-Yates matter or something of that nature. It is simply a desire to get them disposed of and move along. For example, take the field of natural gas regulation. You have tremendous backlogs there. The important thing is that something should be done to clear up these backlogs and to get regulation working in that field.

Mr. VANOCUR. Mr. Landis, if you in the office you are going to have in the White House, call up a regulatory agency and say "I am interested in dispatching this case, why hasn't it been dispatched?" how is this different from what Sherman Adams did on behalf of Bernard Goldfine? Just the fact of your calling?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I wouldn't call about a particular case. I would certainly take up a problem and say "This problem is not being handled." There are too much in the way of backlogs here, but to deal with an individual case I think would be treacherous, and I think I would completely lose any influence I might have if I ever did a thing of that nature.

Mr. VANOCUR. Mr. Landis, knowing the way I——

Mr. LANDIS. Incidentally, my office is not going to be in the White House. It is in the Executive Office of the President, which is across the street.

Mr. VANOCUR. That is a short walk.

Mr. Landis, knowing the way our society is constructed politically, what is so bad about political influence in the regulatory agencies? If you have a case that is not being dispatched with the quickness you would like it to be, what would be wrong as a private citizen going to your Representative or going to your Senator and saying "I want action on this case. I have been hamstrung for 4 years now"?

Mr. LANDIS. I don't think that is too bad. I think if the Representative interfered and would say "Look, favor this man in the disposition of that case," then I think you are crossing the line.

Mr. VANOCUR. Yes, but a chairman of an important Senate committee calls a regulatory agency chairman and says "I am interested in this case." Doesn't that create an undue political——

Mr. LANDIS. Well, if he says "I am interested in the disposition of this case and it seems to me you have been neglectful in handling the business," I can't see anything too wrong about that.

Mr. VANOCUR. But aren't commission chairmen and members responsive, perhaps, to calls from important Senators and Congressmen?

Mr. LANDIS. I don't think so, too much. Of course a weak man is always responsive to a thing of that nature. But I think a strong man is not responsive to that. On the other hand, I think he can be criticized if he doesn't see that the business for which he is responsible is being dispatched.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Landis, isn't there more involved here really than merely clearing up backlogs? Aren't there policy questions? You mentioned the natural gas situation, for example, and your report is really scorching on that and suggests as I read it that some of the present members of the Federal Power Commission should have been removed from office.

But suppose a Federal Power Commissioner sincerely feels that gas prices are too low and that the Commission should not act. And in your view of the agencies he is independent. What can or should the President be able to do with a theoretically independent member who feels that way?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, do you take the position that he feels there should be no regulation?

Mr. LEWIS. That he feels the slow pace of existing regulation is correct and that gas prices are too low and should be allowed to go up.

Mr. LANDIS. Then he is not doing his duty under the Natural Gas Act. It is his function under the Natural Gas Act to place a maximum on prices in particular fields.

Now if he believes he shouldn't be doing that, he should resign.

Mr. LEWIS. Of course I have given an extreme example, but isn't it true again and again there are going to be questions of policy in which the President or you may feel that wisdom suggests one course and

the agency members sincerely feel that another course is desirable and aren't you then going to be breaking down their independence if you tell them "Gentlemen, you are not doing your duty, and unless you do it, I shall have to remove you"?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, of course you can hit a hypothetical situation of that nature, but it is the function of the agencies to dispose of the business according to their conceptions, not according to the President's conceptions, and certainly not according to mine.

They have an adjudicatory function like a judge in a situation of this nature. But I have never heard that, for example, the administrative office of the United States Courts, because it sort of rides herd on the disposition of business by U.S. judges, influences their decisions.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Landis, some of your reform program is going to have to be acted on by Congress. Do you have any idea what proportion of your entire overall program will require congressional action?

Mr. LANDIS. I wouldn't be able to estimate that at this time. I think quite a bit of it will. For example, I have suggested that the Federal Trade Commission should be strengthened by having the power to issue interlocutory cease-and-desist orders. Now that can't be done except by congressional action. And just how the Congress would react to a proposal of that nature, I wouldn't know.

Mr. BROOKS. Do you anticipate any resistance by Congress to measures which might interfere with some of the powers that Congress now exercises over these agencies?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes, I do. I do. I think if it can be established that it is wise to do this in the public interest, that that resistance would tend to vanish.

The trouble is that neither the Congress—and in the last few years I don't think the Office of the President—has been too conscious of what the deficiencies are. I think if the deficiencies are established that then the congressional resistance that might otherwise be in existence will tend to disappear.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Landis, can you make any major changes by Presidential order in the agencies?

Mr. LANDIS. If what is known as the General Reorganization Act is passed—and a bill to that effect is already in the Senate sponsored by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Governmental Organizations—if that bill is passed then the President has authority to file reorganization plans which have the effect of law provided they are not vetoed by either House of Congress within 30 or 60 days before they are filed. I forget whether it is 30 days or 60 days.

Mr. SPIVAK. Suppose you get no law at all, though, what can you do now on Presidential order; can you do much in the way of reorganizing?

Mr. LANDIS. No, you can't do much, especially with the independent agencies. You could, of course, in the executive departments, but not otherwise.

Mr. SPIVAK. Even if Congress gives you the law that you want, do you think you can do much of the job if some of the present Chairmen and some of the present Commissioners remain in their jobs?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I think you can. You will always have the infiltration of new blood in there and it may be that for a time you will have some of the old blood which is not too fertile, but one man can spark an agency. One good man can spark an entire agency. If you have two good men, why it is easier to spark that agency.

Mr. SPIVAK. Would you be able under your reorganization plan if Congress allows it to go through, would you be able to get rid of any of your Chairmen and any of your Commissioners?

Mr. LANDIS. No. You can't do that. You can move their functions from one agency to another, or you can transfer the functions of—some of the functions, we will say of the Commission, to the Chairman. That can be done, but you can't get rid of men who have tenure.

Mr. WISE. Well, Mr. Landis, your report does not favor, if I interpret it correctly, the disclosure by regulatory agency Commissioners of secret contacts made with them.

Now do you really feel that it would be too much of a burden for the Commissioners, if such a contact is made, to place a record of that contact in the public file, and do you feel that the public has the right to know what is going on?

Mr. LANDIS. I feel that the public has a right to know, but the procedure in doing that, nobody has yet discovered a wise procedure. Suppose you make a contact with me, or I think you make a contact with me. Shall I in an ex parte manner describe that contact and place it in the public files? That is really ex parte presentation.

Mr. WISE. Well, if you don't have any provision for disclosure, how will the public know that I have gone to you, or that anyone has gone to you?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, the public would have to trust me as a public official. That either you have gone to me and it is negligible, it has no influence whatever—that is what happens today. It happens in courts. It happens elsewhere. This theory that there must be a disclosure of every kind of little contact, I don't think it sits too well. Especially if you allow me to actually defame your character by giving an ex parte presentation of what I allege you said to me.

Mr. VANOCUR. Judge Landis, the agencies now have a majority of the power of the party that is in power. The Democrats, I take it, go into a majority when they come into power. Now you talked about one good man sparking an agency. Since these agencies do control vast sectors of our society, and since a President comes into office with what he conceives to be a mandate from the people to advance the programs which his party has put before the electorate in the election, why not abolish this rule and just go ahead and appoint completely the membership from a party that is in power, wouldn't you expedite things?

Mr. LANDIS. I don't think so. I think you get a sort of a bipartisan viewpoint still in the agencies. They are in a sense agencies less of the executive branch than they are of the legislative branch, and your legislature is divided in a bipartisan way, the majority controls, and the theory of the commissions, especially of the independent commissions, is to carry out that concept.

I think it is very good to have dissent every now and then, even on political grounds.

Mr. VANOCUR. You use the word "independent agencies." They are not independent of anyone, really. They are not independent of Congress, they are not independent of the executive. There are enormous pressures on these people.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, the theory of the independent agency is that there is a tenure—each of the members of that agency has a definite tenure—5 years, 7 years, 9 years, or even 14 years in the case of the Federal Reserve Board. That is the theory of the independent agency.

I quite agree with you that they are not not fully independent. They depend for their appropriations on Congress, they depend for their legislation on Congress. Their appointments are made by the President. The Bureau of the Budget controls their budgets, so they are not fully independent in that sense, but they are supposed to be independent in the sense that the Commissioners are to decide things as they think wise and not as some member of the executive branch may tell them.

Mr. VANOCUR. On this subject of pressure, do you deem it as right in this political society for a man to be involved in an industry which has some connection with a Senate committee or a congressional committee that has great influence over the sector of the economy?

Mr. LANDIS. I have been disturbed by some instances of that that have happened on the national scene. It is very difficult to say to a man that you must give up your industrial connections if you want to serve, we'll say, on the Communications Subcommittee of the House, and let's say he has a radio station or a television station—things like that have occurred. But some of these committees have such a large jurisdiction that it is hard to put down any flat rule.

Mr. LEWIS. On this question of the independence of the agencies, Mr. Landis, as you know there is a viewpoint in conflict with yours, expressed by Mr. Hector, the former Civil Aeronautics Board member, that this independence is a bad idea and that the President should run these matters and have responsibility for them just as he does the vast operations of the Defense or Agriculture Departments or anything of that kind.

You mention in your report, for example, the inability of the Communications Commission to arrange a system for more television channels in more cities.

What hope do you have under the present system of a board of many members who can not agree, that that will ever be solved? Shouldn't it be transferred to the President, that kind of decision?

Mr. LANDIS. I don't think so. I simply disagree on that because I don't know what decisions would fall within the category of those that the Executive should decide on his own and those that are also policymaking which the Commissioners as a Commission should decide. I can't draw that line.

Now Mr. Hector thinks there is a line there, but I would suggest that he might write it into a bill and see if he can discover the line.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Landis, it is pretty commonly accepted that the Food and Drug Administration has done a good job in protecting the consumer against mislabeling and misbranding of foods, drugs, and cosmetics. Why do you want to transfer its authority to the Federal Trade Commission which hasn't done quite so good a job in handling the advertising end of it?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I didn't say it should be transferred to the Federal Trade Commission except and unless there was proof that the Federal Trade Commission could do that job.

Some people have thought that what I had in mind was that the personnel of the Federal Trade Commission would be utilized to handle the work now handled by the Food and Drug Administration. Quite the contrary is true. You have an overlapping jurisdiction.

Now you take the Food and Drug Administration, for example. Up until 1953 it was in the Department of Agriculture. It was moved over to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. But that didn't mean that the functions were destroyed or the powers destroyed or even the personnel changed to a great degree. But it fitted in better with the work of that Department than it did with the work of the Agriculture Department, and I think this existence of this overlapping jurisdiction between the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration is an unfortunate thing—it is a case of overregulation, in my judgment.

Mr. SPIVAK. Well, would you say though that the Federal Trade Commission has done a good enough job today of policing false

advertising claims on food, drugs and cosmetics to give it this other jurisdiction? Why not move it the other way?

Mr. LANDIS. Well, either way. I don't think I can be definitive and say—but the trouble with moving the work of the Federal Trade Commission into the Food and Drug Administration is that there is so much of the deceptive advertising that is outside the Pure Food and Drugs Act that could not be handled elsewhere that you would have to leave the Federal Trade Commission with that jurisdiction which still would be somewhat overlapping.

Mr. SPIVAK. But wouldn't it be a mistake though to take it from an agency now that has done a very good job of protecting the consumer and risk that protection by switching it the other way? Which is what you proposed.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, I should think if you have an adequate Federal Trade Commission, the work of the Pure Food and Drug Administration could be done there, and more cheaply there than keeping it apart.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Landis, you said before you don't want regulation for the sake of regulation, but don't we really have a good deal of that now? The ICC has to give its approval to anybody who wants to run an interstate truck. Don't we really have a great deal too much small detailed regulation?

Mr. LANDIS. I think we do. As I pointed out in the natural gas field, for example, you might get rid of hundreds of those cases, even thousands of those cases by simply tossing aside the necessity for trying to regulate the production costs of small wells, where the law of supply and demand is perfectly sufficient to control that.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Landis, I would like to get back to this question of why backdoor contacts with Commissioners can't be placed in the record.

Now in October during the campaign, Mr. Kennedy in Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, made a speech in which he urged that there be no political pressure or requests originating within the executive branch or the legislative branch—and now I am quoting him—"unless that communication is made a part of the record and every party at interest is given a chance to reply."

Now apparently the President is for disclosure of such communications and you are not, is that correct?

Mr. LANDIS. No, I wouldn't say that. I am for it, but I haven't yet quite seen anybody develop a procedure that is safe in this connection. And I, for example, might regard a communication of yours as being an effort to influence me, where, on the other hand, you would have no such idea.

Mr. BROOKS. Gentlemen, we have about a minute and a half.

Mr. Vanocur——

Mr. VANOCUR. Judge Landis, do you intend, in this office that you are going to assume or have assumed now, to interest yourself in the affairs of the Federal Aviation Agency which is a noncommercial agency?

Mr. LANDIS. I would be interested in the operations of the Federal Aviation Agency because the FAA and the CAB are very close together and if you are trying to deal with transportation policy as a whole, the FAA is a very, very important agency in that connection.

Mr. VANOCUR. Well, you are exercising, then, political control over an agency.

Mr. LANDIS. With the FAA?

Mr. VANOCUR. Yes.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, the FAA is an agency which theoretically is not an independent agency.

As you know, General Quesada is leaving now and Najeeb Hallaby is the new FAA Administrator. That is a natural thing. That happens in the FAA. It doesn't necessarily happen in other agencies.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Landis, you were recently quoted as saying that Government regulation is so important today because if regulation fails, there is only one answer: socialism or Government ownership.

Now most of us think it is just the other way around. If you get too much regulation you move toward socialism.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, of course there are socialistic trends in our life. Today it is quite a different economy that we have than we had 25 years ago, but I still believe that we must make regulation work as well as we can in order to avoid the necessity for a sort of a dictatorship on the part of the Government.

Mr. BROOKS. Well, gentlemen, I am sorry to interrupt but I see that our time is up.

Thank you very much, Mr. Landis, for being with us. I will be back with you in just a moment. First, this message.

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The ANNOUNCER. For a printed copy of today's discussion send 10 cents in coin and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Merkle Press, 809 Channing Street NE., Washington, D.C.

Mr. BROOKS. Next week "Meet the Press" will have as its guest another headline figure in the news. And now this is Ned Brooks saying goodby for Mr. James M. Landis and "Meet the Press."

RABBI LANDMAN

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the clergyman who offered the prayer in the Senate this morning, Rabbi Max M. Landman, of Temple Beth El, West Palm Beach, Fla., was formerly a resident of Evansville, Ind., and Rabbi of Temple Adath Israel of that city.

Rabbi Landman has devoted many years of faithful service in the field of Jewish religious teachings. I wish to call particular attention to the great sacrifice his family has made to the world. His brother, Hermann Landman, was a resident of Germany. Rabbi Max M. Landman, who offered the prayer in the Senate this morning, came to the United States at the age of 12. His brother decided to stay in Germany. While he was there he wrote a book entitled "Gegen Kampf." He wrote the book in opposition to "Mein Kampf," the author of which book was Adolf Hitler, of course. Hermann Landman thought Hitler would be a passing phase in Germany and that he would soon leave the scene. Much to his dismay, that did not occur. The rabbi attempted to flee from Germany, but was apprehended at the Czechoslovak border and was sent to a concentration camp, where he was kept for many years.

In 1944, Rabbi Hermann Landman's brother was cremated alive under orders of Eichmann.

It is appropriate that in this day and age all of us note the great sacrifices being made by many people, that human misery still exists in the world, and that the blessings of Almighty God certainly must be looked to every day.

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

Mr. HARTKE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate very much the comment made by the distinguished Senator from Indiana. We in Florida are proud to have as one of our leading citizens and churchmen Rabbi Landman. There could not be a clearer illustration of the differences between our country and countries dominated by totalitarian philosophy than the difference between the treatment given to these brothers, one in totalitarian Nazi Germany of years ago, and the other our distinguished and revered Rabbi Landman, who was with us this morning at the opening of the session.

Mr. HARTKE. The Senator from Florida has made very appropriate remarks, and I thank him very much.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have been very much interested in the New Frontier, and I have been somewhat disturbed by some aspects of it. With the two distinguished leaders of the majority present in the Chamber, I wish to say that I have a very deep feeling of frustration as a result of reading an article in the Evening Star of last Tuesday. The headline reads: "Kennedy Renders Senators Speechless."

If the New Frontier has that effect on my friend HUBERT HUMPHREY, who is well known for his ability to speak on any subject, at any time, and on my friend MIKE MANSFIELD, the majority leader, I am a little disturbed. I quote from the article:

> Eight unnaturally quiet Democrats filed out of the White House this morning after their first legislative meeting with their new leader.
>
> There was no happy chat about how nice it was to be back. The new order on the New Frontier, it appears, will be no comment from the President's Tuesday morning visitors.

When the Republicans had an occupant in the White House, each morning, after the legislative conference, the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and Representative HALLECK, of Indiana, came out of the White House and made a report, and we received reports here in the Senate. Therefore, I am a little disturbed to read that these two able and distinguished Members of the Senate have been rendered speechless. I do not know the names of their other associates at the conference. The news article does not list all of them. Apparently there is secrecy about even the persons attending. I am disturbed that all eight should be rendered completely speechless on the first morning of a legislative conference at the White House.

It is of concern to the Senate, I am sure. Certainly it is of concern to me. I express the hope that just a little information on these legislative conferences will trickle through to us in the future.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire whether the new slogan will be "Clear With Pierre."

Mr. BRIDGES. Well, I believe from what happened he will make the announcements.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This is the regular order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am pleased that I have this opportunity to make a casual observation upon the profound thoughts of the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I believe it is only fitting and proper that we should make some explanation.

First of all, the New Frontier is characterized by what are called frontiersmen. When one is a frontiersman, he is a man of action.

We have just come out of the era of public relations. We have had 8 years of that era, characterized by words and words, and images and images. Most of us are somewhat conformists, so we fitted into the pattern.

We are now entering a period which we call the New Frontier. This will be an era of achievement, not an era of public relations. The era of achievement will be characterized by action, action, and action.

When we met at the White House, I want my esteemed colleague from New Hampshire to know, the leadership qualities of the President were so manifest and so obvious that there was really no need for comment from those of us who shared his views. We walked away fully assured that all was well; that the state of the Union was good.

This will be the period of wonders. Already, consider what has happened. Why say too much? First of all, the strike in New York was settled. The fliers have been released from the Soviet Union. The hungry people are being fed. We even talk in the spirit of New Frontiersmen. We have piracy on the high seas, taking us back to those days when men were men, and women were proud of it. [Laughter.]

There was one further wonder. The Senator from Minnesota was quiet. I thought the Senator from New Hampshire would be most happy about that. [Laughter.]

I try to be considerate. I want to do whatever I can, in a bipartisan spirit, to accommodate not only the President of the United States, but also the worthy, honorable, and loyal opposition.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Has not the Senator forgotten one thing: That people from Minnesota, when they come to Boston, look so well to do and look so encouraging that their names are used to sign a lot of worthless checks by fraudulent people, who are aware of the confidence in which gentlemen from Minnesota are held?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think that is a delightful and wonderful statement on the part of the Senator from Massachusetts. The people of Boston accept a man from Minnesota even if he is not, in fact, from Minnesota, but says he is from Minnesota. That is a bond; it is a gold certificate of acceptance.

URBAN RENEWAL

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, there is one problem which confronts all of us who represent States which have large urban centers.

That problem is one of urban deterioration and slums which are a blight upon our large communities. It is a problem which must be solved if we are to realize the potentials of our cities.

Some of our States have begun to tackle this problem in earnest. One of them is Connecticut, whose senior Senator [Mr. BUSH], has taken an active role in attacking this problem.

Mr. President, one of the major tasks first undertaken by Senator BUSH when he entered the Senate was that of urban renewal and slum clearance. His interest has never flagged.

Recently Senator BUSH made a comprehensive address on this subject at a luncheon before the Conference on Economic Development and Urban Renewal in Connecticut, sponsored by the Connecticut Urban Renewal Association, Yale Law School. I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

URBAN RENEWAL—THE ROAD AHEAD

(Remarks prepared by U.S. Senator PRESCOTT BUSH for delivery at a luncheon of the conference on "Economic Development and Urban Renewal in Connecticut," sponsored by the Connecticut Urban Renewal Association, Yale Law School, Tuesday, December 20, 1960)

I regard it a distinct privilege to have this opportunity to talk with friends of urban renewal in Connecticut, and especially with those active workers in the field who perform the difficult, often trying day-to-day tasks involved in translating urban renewal plans into reality in communities throughout our State.

I have had a deep interest in the success of the national urban renewal program ever since I entered the Senate, and have been anxious that the towns and cities of Connecticut, large and small, have full opportunity to share in its benefits to the maximum extent.

One of the first major tasks undertaken by the Senate's Committee on Banking and Currency, to which I was assigned when I entered the Senate, was to take a close, hard look at the slum clearance program of the Housing Act of 1949.

This resulted in extensive revision of the law in the Housing Act of 1954 which introduced the concept of urban renewal and redevelopment and injected new vitality into the national effort to eradicate slums and make our urban communities better places in which to live, work, and play.

As some of you may recall, early in 1955, Governor Ribicoff, at my request, convened an urban renewal conference at our State Capitol at which Federal officials explained the slum clearance and urban renewal provisions of the 1954 act to municipal planning and administrative officers of communities in all parts of our State.

At that meeting, I said of the 1954 act:

"It seeks to stimulate local initiative, relies on local initiative, and offers a strong helping hand to those communities who want to help themselves in creating better living conditions."

It is as true today, as it was 5 years ago, that the success of an urban renewal program in a community depends, primarily, upon the dedicated, devoted efforts of those who, at the local level, undertake the detailed work involved. And I salute you who are engaged in that work, for I know of the frustrations which are frequently encountered, as well as the satisfactions which come from seeing a new, clean area of a community replace squalid slums.

How far have we come since the Housing Act of 1954 gave Connecticut communities a new opportunity to tackle the job of slum clearance and urban renewal?

A look at the statistics are illuminating. A total of 25 Connecticut communities—ranging in size from East Granby, with about 1,700 inhabitants, to all our major population centers—have urban renewal and redevelopment projects underway. The Federal Government has committed almost $100 million in grants to make these projects possible. Our State government has committed close to $20 million more.

When one considers that approximately $10 in private capital may be invested for each government dollar involved, it is apparent that we have a tremendous undertaking started here in Connecticut, and one which has enormous significance in terms of our economic growth.

But I do not wish to dwell on the past; instead, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts on what needs to be done in the future, not only in our own State, but throughout the Nation, if urban renewal is to realize our ambitions for it.

The first point I would like to make is that State governments, generally, must take a much more active interest in the welfare of their communities.

I am proud of the pioneering work our own State of Connecticut has done in this respect. From what I have observed, we have a well-rounded program of assistance to our towns and cities in urban renewal and development—assistance in terms of dollars as well as in advice. Our Connecticut Development Commission does excellent work in planning for our smaller towns, and our general assembly has provided legislation which enables the State to share in the costs which our communities, large and small, incur in clearing land for redevelopment.

Unfortunately, only a few other States—New York and Pennsylvania are the only ones which come to mind—have similarly recognized their responsibilities in this field.

I hope that our general assembly, when it meets in January, will expand and improve upon our State programs for redevelopment.

On the national level, I am preparing legislation which I hope will give other States practical incentives to follow Connecticut's example. Looking at urban renewal and redevelopment from the national standpoint, it is essential that we see clearly where we now stand and the pitfalls we have encountered so that we may avoid them in the future. What progress do we see and where have we failed?

No one can deny that the program is a success as viewed from the standpoint of public interest and the initiation of projects. The Federal allocation of grant funds approaches $2 billion, and requests for additional assistance are being made by cities throughout the country; at present some 826 projects are underway in 464 communities.

It is natural to consider the scope and effectiveness of a program in terms of the dollar amounts involved. This is also the easiest approach and is typical of the manner in which all Federal-aid programs are publicly discussed. However, it is regrettable that so many informed people directly involved in the programs are prone to place primary emphasis on the amounts of money. This blinds our concern for problems needing our attention. When we take a more objective, businesslike, and realistic view of the urban renewal program, the need for improvement is evident.

Although the execution stage of an urban renewal project is necessarily time consuming, we cannot ignore the fact that after 11 years of the program only 40 projects have

been completed. Delays in disposition of property by the local agency form a bottleneck of increasing importance. Although the number of projects started is steadily increasing, a review of the cumulative inventory of acquired properties, compared to the volume disposed of each year, shows the delay. So does the land remaining vacant for months or even years in some urban renewal areas. During the last fiscal year, local agencies acquired 3,006 acres and disposed of 776. These delays have brought perhaps the greatest criticism of the program. And rightly so, for the vacant land reveals loss of tax revenue through the removal of the value of buildings from the tax rolls. Forcing projects into the execution stage at too rapid a rate only aggravates the problem. Land standing vacant also reveals delay in the construction of improvements which would vastly increase the tax revenue of the city. I am informed that a recent survey of 12 urban renewal projects, where improvements had been completed, showed that tax revenues are now more than four times as great as tax revenues from the same sites prior to clearance.

The relocation of displaced business and families was recognized in our original 1949 enactment as one of the major problems in urban redevelopment. It continues to be so, in spite of the admirable efforts of most communities to handle the problem with efficiency and understanding. Substantial hardship results to many of those displaced, especially businesses. Undue haste in initiating or forcing projects tends to increase these hardships.

Finally, we have witnessed failure to undertake rehabilitation or conservation or areas, on anything like the scale needed to approach real success in the entire urban renewal effort.

In looking to the future, what do these and other major problems in the program suggest to us as Members of the Congress, or to you as citizens or officials interested in improving our cities?

To me, they mean that we have neglected at the national level to undertake the basic research needed to keep abreast of the program and help find solutions when needed. This is not the fault of the executive branch. Those responsible for appropriating money in the Congress have failed to respond to requests for necessary funds to undertake basic research in housing and urban renewal matters.

I strongly urge that a portion of grant funds be made available for this research. In my opinion, the relatively small amount spent for this purpose would many times exceed in benefit its use as simply additional grant funds. I will list now questions which I believe should have priority in such a research program:

1. What are the overall urban renewal requirements of the cities of this country, in terms of Federal grants needed and the physical job to be done? Assuming all necessary Federal funds are available, how fast can cities undertake and complete the job?

Some cities have much more information on their total urban renewal needs than others, and the 1959 authorization for Federal grants for communitywide urban renewal planning should help many to develop data. But, on a national basis, information is wholly inadequate for the roughest kind of long-term planning. Even if we knew the total job, we could not determine the time it would take to complete it unless we knew the rate at which cities could effectively plan, undertake, and complete projects. This involves much more than the availability of Federal and local grant funds. It involves decisions as to areas to be cleared, and areas to be rehabilitated; it involves information as to possible ways of providing relocation housing; it involves judgments as to the possibilities of successful rehabilitation and, as to the rate at which the market can absorb land which has been cleared.

The data we have is based almost entirely upon present program operations. My good friend, Urban Renewal Commissioner David M. Walker, estimates that perhaps $300 to $350 million a year in Federal grant funds could be used effectively by communities in the years immediately ahead.

The mayors of America, through their associations, put the need at $600 million a year. Who is right? We simply don't have a solid basis for judgment.

We know that some 340 projects were in the planning stage in 1960, bringing the total approved for planning to about 1,000. However, we have little basis for determining what part of the total picture these figures represent, or how fast cities can complete the projects they are planning.

I suggest that this dilemma may be solved by authorizing a Federal capital grant level of $300 or $350 million a year for a 6-year period, but, additionally, providing flexibility by giving the President a $200 million discretionary fund which he may use as conditions require. This is another feature of the bill I now have under consideration.

2. A second question of major importance is—how can we ease the burden on displaced persons and still expedite relocation?

We have not removed all hardship to persons displaced by urban renewal, especially businesses. The $3,000 maximum authorized by Federal law for payment to a business required to move from an area may pay for only a fraction of its moving expenses. This in turn may be only a small part of the uncompensated loss of good will resulting from the customers of the business being scattered throughout the city.

Relocation is still one of the major obstacles to expediting urban renewal. The urban renewal program simply cannot move forward unless adequate provision is made for the relocation of people displaced. Displacement may occur not only when residences are demolished, but also when overcrowding is reduced or eliminated, or when substantial improvements bring the monthly rental or debt services to a higher level than the displaced persons can afford.

This involves the whole question of providing new or existing housing for these people, including FHA section 221 housing, and housing under the public housing program. We do not even have a reasonably good estimate of the number of families which we can expect to see displaced in the immediate future by urban renewal, and other Government activities. It is thought to be in the neighborhood of 90,000 families for this fiscal year, but almost no data are available on displacement by some activities such as highway construction, which may cause as much as a third of total displacement.

The section 221 program is still relatively small in comparison to the need, but it is steadily increasing in size and under it over 26,000 dwellings for displaced families have been provided, or are under construction. The new housing under this program is largely in the Southeast, as the cost of it impedes the program in other areas. There is an annual turnover in public housing of about 120,000 units, and many of these are available for eligible displaced families in cities where urban renewal is underway. However, only about half of the displaced families are eligible for public housing, and large portions of those, of course, prefer private housing.

3. A third major question which I suggest for study is this: What is the potential role of conservation and rehabilitation in our urban renewal program?

So far, we have failed to make real progress in rehabilitating or conserving existing neighborhoods which are blighted or threatened with blight, but which are definitely worth saving. This problem area is intertwined with all other problem areas in the field of urban renewal. Accelerated progress here would help in almost every other aspect of the struggle to renew our cities.

For example, to the extent that we improve existing homes instead of demolishing them, we contribute to reducing the relocation problem. Similarly, our concern over expenditures for urban renewal is lessened in that the urban renewal dollar stretches much further when used to prevent the spread of blight than it does where clearance and reconstruction have become necessary. Furthermore, the success of slum clearance and redevelopment projects will often depend on the success of conservation and rehabilitation projects in adjacent areas. It is far easier to dispose of slum-cleared land quickly and at a minimum loss when blight in surrounding areas is being arrested or eliminated.

Although many recognize that rehabilitation and conservation are essential parts of the urban renewal process, very little is in fact being done in this field.

Still there is good reason to believe that progress can be made in developing a well-organized home-rehabilitation industry. As we make concerted attempts to upgrade entire neighborhoods, we will be creating a larger scale market for the services of home rehabilitation experts.

A strengthened rehabilitation industry should be able to command better construction financing. More important, the owners should be able to command better long-term mortgage financing when entire neighborhoods are upgraded. This is so because lenders will be assured that their mortgage loan is secured by a sound structure in a sound neighborhood.

These various benefits are within reach, but they will not be attained unless much thought and study is given to the perfection, adoption, and enforcement of citywide housing codes; to the planning of neighborhoodwide conservation and rehabilitation projects; to perfecting the techniques of rehabilitating older homes; and to finding adequate sources of long-term, moderate-interest-rate mortgage credit.

A recent proposal that would be helpful in this field was incorporated in the housing bill of 1960 as reported by the Senate committee, but it did not become law. The proposal is a part of the bill I am currently drafting, and I am confident that this provision will be enacted by the incoming Congress. It would amend existing law to enable local public agencies to undertake pilot rehabilitation efforts in urban renewal projects. The local public agency would be permitted to acquire a few buildings, to rehabilitate them at project expense, and sell them to private owners. In any one project the number of buildings involved would be limited to 50 dwelling units and would be limited to 2 percent of the total dwelling units in the project area. Thus, the local public agency would in effect be undertaking experimental or demonstration projects for the benefit of owners of other properties in the area. The net cost would be shared by the Federal Government and the locality under the same two-thirds or one-third cost-sharing formula as applies to other urban renewal project costs.

4. A fourth important question which I believe warrants thorough study is: How can we speed the disposal and reuse of cleared land in urban renewal areas?

I have already referred to the long delays which have taken place in many of our cities in rebuilding slum-cleared areas. So often land has been cleared, and remains vacant for months and even years before reconstruction starts. Some of the delay may be in the sale of the land, and some may be in finding financing for the new construction.

The resulting losses are both tangible and intangible, and it is difficult to say which is the greater. The loss of tax revenues from the buildings which were torn down is measurable. It is far less easy to measure the human suffering which occurs when entire neighborhoods are prematurely demolished. Furthermore, delay tends to breed still more delay, because land remaining vacant for long periods in one project tends to discourage potential purchasers from acquiring cleared land in another project.

Better coordination among the various Federal and municipal agencies involved, and better land sales methods are important parts of the answer. However, it is even more essential that everyone concerned with urban renewal bear in mind that the tearing down process is only an incidental part of the reconstruction of our cities. From the very beginning, urban redevelopment planning should look to the market which exists for cleared land. This market in turn is determined by the market which exists for the various types of improvements which may be built on the cleared land. It is at this point that urban renewal planning merges into long-range urban and economic planning. It is also at this point that realistic project planning serves to enlarge the market for cleared land.

In the time at my disposal, I have been able to touch upon only a few of the problems I see ahead in this whole fascinating field of urban renewal and redevelopment.

When the 87th Congress convenes next month, I anticipate that much of my time will be occupied by these matters. As in former years, I will welcome any suggestions from you who, at the working level, see the need for improvements in the basic law. And I assure you that you will continue to have my full cooperation in dealing with problems which may arise in connection with your local projects.

I have enjoyed working with you in the past. I look forward to working with you in the future in building a better Connecticut.

PROHIBITION OF LOCAL PUBLIC UTILITY STRIKES

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have noted, among others, three excellent editorials relating to the settlement of the New York Harbor strike. These editorials were published in the January 24 editions of the Washington Evening Star, the Tampa Tribune, and the Miami Herald. The Star editorial entitled "The Public Be Damned," well expresses the point that strikes of this type are really not labor-management disputes, but are instead strikes against the public. The Tribune editorial, entitled "Sacrifice the Bludgeon," shows how unfair such work stoppages are to the public. The Herald editorial, entitled "For a Handful of Jobs," points out that the strike issue was "a handful of jobs made unnecessary by technological progress." I believe it is obvious that the settlement which has just been reached is temporary only and gives no final relief.

Three recent public utility strikes in Florida have dramatized for our people the need for legislation to settle such disputes without suspending services vital to the average citizen. These were the bus strikes in Jacksonville and Miami and the power strike in Pensacola. In each of these, the people who suffered most were the working people, for whose benefit such extreme measures are allegedly taken.

I have introduced two bills which if enacted would protect the public against paralyzing abuses of labor power in somewhat similar cases. S. 87 would amend the National Labor Relations Act to prevent its overriding State laws regulating or prohibiting local public utility strikes. Some States, like my own, provide for the compulsory arbitration of such controversies. Other States prefer other solutions. S. 88 would provide for the compulsory arbitration of commercial airline disputes which substantially interrupt interstate commerce.

I believe the time is long past due when Congress should enact these bills and other legislation to protect the American public from such incidents.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the three editorials be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 24, 1961]

THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED

If Labor Secretary Goldberg really was a "tower of strength" in settling New York's harbor strike, as claimed by his fellow Democrat, Mayor Wagner, we say more power to Mr. Goldberg. If the latter was right, however, when he said that the settlement was "fair, decent, and honorable," we have a question to ask.

If the combined Herculean efforts of Secretary Goldberg, Republican Governor Rockefeller, and Mayor Wagner were able to produce a fair settlement of this strike 2 weeks after it had begun, why was not this dispute settled at the outset? Why should 100,000 commuters be stranded and put through the wringer because 664 strikers and their employers couldn't agree on whether a tugboat should be manned by 5 crewmen?

The answer is that the public interest is being trampled on in disputes of this kind, disputes which can shut down a facility or service of vital importance to the public. It is a latter-day version of the old public-be-damned attitude. And we see nothing in the reported versions of the New York settlement which really gets down to this problem. For all the settlement does, if the news reports are right, is to postpone the issue and the fight until next December. After that, we suppose, the commuters can sweat it out all over again.

What is needed is recognition that strikes in public utilities or related industries are not really clashes between labor and management. Actually, they are strikes against the public—strikes which inflict so much punishment on the public that something finally has to give. We think that such strikes ought to be forbidden by law, and that it should be obligatory to submit such disputes to binding arbitration. The New York experience suggests, if Mr. Goldberg is right, that it is not necessary to convert the public into a whipping boy before a reasonable settlement can be reached.

[From the Tampa Tribune, Jan. 24, 1961]

SACRIFICE THE BLUDGEON

The Nation is now being treated to another sorry spectacle in which a band of willful men has been able to halt railroad traffic and virtually paralyze the economy of New York City.

Oddly enough the strikers—all 660 of them—do not work on the railroads. They are members of the Seafarers International Union and operate railroad-owned tugs, ferryboats, carfloats, and barges in New York Harbor.

Not satisfied with halting the operation of their own vessels, the strikers have thrown up picket lines around railroad terminals in New York City and Buffalo and have been able to tie up railroad traffic as far west as Cleveland and as far north as Boston. The movement of essential food and fuel for the New York metropolitan area has come to a halt and 100,000 commuters have been denied service.

Thus the economic life of a city of 8 million grinds toward a halt because of 660 men, who are arguing not over wages, but about who will have the authority to say how many workers shall be employed on each vessel.

The railroads contend that the vessels are overmanned and insist on their right to wipe out unnecessary jobs. They have, however, given assurance that no jobs will be eliminated for at least 16 months and then only if they can convince an arbitrator that the jobs are unnecessary.

But whatever the virtues of the controversy may be, we see an obvious imbalance of power when 660 men can threaten the economic lives of millions who are not a party to the dispute. Perhaps the issue has been best clarified by New York Supreme Court Justice Hamilton Ward, who ruled he had no power to halt picketing of railroad terminals in Buffalo. In appealing to President Kennedy to take a hand in halting the tieup, Justice Ward said:

"I cannot help but remark that labor-management laws have reached a sorry state in this land when a handful of union members could bring economic paralysis to the greatest city in the world, deprive its millions of railroad transportation, cut off its food and other supplies, and even interfere with the movement of the U.S. mails."

We agree. President Kennedy, who has told the American people to ask not what the country can do for them but what they can do for the country, might well ask organized labor to sacrifice the privilege of using this kind of bludgeon on the millions for the benefit of the few.

[From the Miami Herald, Jan. 24, 1961]

A SENSELESS STRIKE AGAINST PROGRESS—FOR A HANDFUL OF JOBS

Should tugboats operated by railroads carry crews of five men or of four men?

Believe it or not, that was the main issue in the strike against 12 eastern railroads which apparently has ended in a truce at the prodding of the Kennedy administration. The tugboats will continue to carry five men pending a report next December from a Presidential study commission.

The strike is over. We're all happy for that. Its consequences, however, are fairly frightening in a mature industrial society.

For less than a hundred jobs 664 unionized tugboat workers and flying squads of pickets threw 8,000 railroadmen out of work.

Traffic on the New York Central, the Nation's largest railroad, was suspended at once and the strike spread to other carriers. More than 100,000 commuters were stranded. New York saw its food and fuel supplies diminish as the railroad was forced to embargo freight as far off as Chicago. The first numbing signs of economic paralysis became apparent in a city already besieged by cold and snow.

All for a handful of jobs made unnecessary by technological advances.

It's futile, of course, to denounce such strikes as illegal—which we think they are—for labor laws rarely are enforced to the letter. But certainly it was a strike that lacked all logic at a time when the best minds of the Nation, labor's and management's alike, ought to be directed toward reviving a sick industry.

When a few men can tie up rail transportation over an issue of pure "featherbedding" the industry is heading for self-destruction.

We hope, therefore, that informal hearings on this subject by a commission headed by former Labor Secretary Mitchell will bring the economic peril of made-work into proper focus for both labor and management.

Mr. Mitchell's successor, Arthur J. Goldberg, was active in the strike settlement in some contradiction of the Eisenhower administration policy which discouraged Federal involvement.

Whether this was wise or not, time and the full terms of the settlement will tell.

It strikes us now that Secretary Goldberg's greatest service might come in persuading organized labor to take a less emotional attitude toward automation—which "featherbedding" tries to counteract—and realize that strikes against technological progress are senseless and costly.

This is really the great labor-management issue of the 1960's. It can be resolved for the good of labor, management, and private enterprise through patient study and thoughtful application.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY ABOLISHES THE DOUBLE STANDARD

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc., a nonprofit educational organization, has issued a memorandum on foreign aid which contains some recommendations which appear to me thoroughly sound.

For instance, it states that—

The results of our present foreign aid policy indicate the futility of winning friends through indiscriminate handouts.

And, it adds:

Indeed, the practice of trying to convert anti-U.S. regimes anad leaders through financial largess creates a perfect setup for blackmail, without the prospect of winning respect or appreciation abroad.

While the memorandum states its belief that foreign aid should and must continue, it qualifies this by saying that "it must be anchored to a new basis," and that—

All programs of foreign aid should be controlled by a cardinal principal, viz, that recipient governments must demonstrate responsibility, and reciprocate our friendship and good will.

Mr. President, one of several reasons why I felt in conscience bound to vote against foreign aid in the 86th Congress was the dual standard which the Eisenhower administration adopted in regard to the needs of the American people and what it considered to be the requirements of foreign countries. Under that dual standard, measures presented in the Congress for housing, for education, for resource development, for aid to depressed areas, for pollution control, for medical care for our aged, and for much else were killed by veto or were watered down to inadequacy by threat of veto, whereas virtually identical projects to achieve these ends, if in foreign countries, so the Congress was told by the then occupant of the White House, were indispensable and must not be reduced by a nickel. I could not accept that philosophy, and I felt obligated to register my protest by voting against foreign aid.

Now, however, in the first week of the Kennedy administration we see a striking repudiation of the dual standard. Almost the first move by President Kennedy was to double the food allocations to American needy families, and to increase these food distributions, not merely in quantity, but also in variety.

Thereafter, President Kennedy also ordered increased food supplies to be flown to the Congo, to take care of the famine resulting there from the chaos incidental to the premature granting of independence to that wholly unprepared people. President Kennedy's concern was for the hungry men, women, and children there. But it is to be noted that President Kennedy's first move was in behalf of the people of America.

I rejoice at this evidence, by deed, that the people of the United States will henceforth, under this administration, receive at least as much consideration as will those of over 100 foreign countries.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alaska yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Alaska yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. GRUENING. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to point out that the authority to move was available, and President Kennedy did move; and it is a shame that that was not done before, by his predecessor.

Mr. GRUENING. Quite so.

While there are many other conditions besides these, Mr. President, that should be attached to future foreign aid, in order to make it effective and far less wasteful than it has been in the past, much in the memorandum to which I have referred is worthy of attention.

I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum on foreign aid, prepared by the Society for the Prevention of World War III, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.,

New York, N.Y., December 21, 1960.

MEMO ON FOREIGN AID

For the past 8 years, America's position in world affairs has been trapped in the doldrums. That is why Americans are anxiously awaiting the opening of the new frontiers under the leadership of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The challenges of the 1960's must be met with the conviction of firm belief, embodied in bold and realistic action. The main scene of the struggle is shifting to the uncommitted and newly created States of Asia and Africa. The stakes are mounting as the Soviet bid takes on new power and thrust.

The worldwide political and economic upheavals, made more complicated and dangerous by the unremitting pressure of the Communist forces, necessitate a reexamination of U.S. policies and the assumptions upon which they are based.

America can strengthen democracy in the world both through political and economic policies, but we should always act to spread freedom, and to build better lives for people—not merely to react against totalitarianism.

We need to extend foreign aid to the new countries of Africa and Asia, in a way which will encourage the development of stable, free institutions. We need to help Latin America to build a more secure economy and a better educated society. We must assist India and other neutralist countries, to the end that they may not fall prey to communism.

We must, however, avoid the errors in the foreign-aid policies of the Eisenhower administration.

The old way of reacting to every Soviet move has proven to be an albatross—limiting the possibilities of U.S. action and committing our country to essentially sterile programs. This is particularly evident in the field of foreign aid.

The results of our present foreign-aid policy indicate the futility of winning friends through indiscriminate handouts. Indeed, the practice of trying to convert anti-U.S. regimes and leaders through financial largess creates a perfect setup for blackmail, without the prospect of winning respect or appreciation abroad.

Thus, instead of gaining allies, we become more vulnerable to those who are bereft of principle and reliability. Our range for positive and effective action through foreign aid is narrowed as we become entangled in the fruitless game of outbidding our Communist adversaries for the favor of unscrupulous and untrustworthy regimes.

When we appease avowed enemies, we fool ourselves, for we only increase the intransigence and blackmailing potential of these regimes which feel assured of a steady flow of dollars, come what may.

When we appease, we tempt the waverers to emulate those who feed upon our fears and gullibility, and we demoralize the ranks of our genuine friends, thereby weakening our common front and our common cause.

The time is now ripe for an ideological switch from the defensive to the offensive. The United States must now make history instead of submitting to blind and fickle forces of world events.

The principles and practices of foreign aid, as conceived by the Eisenhower administration, will no longer do. While we must not "attach strings" to our assistance, we must defend our dignity and take a forthright stand against hate inciting propaganda, vilification, and blackmail.

Foreign aid should and must continue. However, it must be anchored to a new basis. All programs of foreign aid should be controlled by a cardinal principle, viz, that recipient governments must demonstrate responsibility, and reciprocate our friendship and good will.

We shall ony extricate ourselves from the present impasse when we learn how to distinguish between friends and implacable enemies.

By adopting and implementing this principle, we shall not only put an end to the squandering of the taxpayers' money, but we shall also rebuild our prestige and influence, and win the respect of friend and foe alike.

This principle which spells out friendship grounded on mutual good will, should be embodied in a special message to Congress by the new President. Such decisive action will electrify the world and reinvigorate the forces of freedom.

JOHN F. FITZPATRICK

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD several items pertaining to the death, during the congressional recess, of a man whom I regard as a truly great American, John F. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was one of the most influential civic and business leaders in the Western United States, and I think it is fitting to call the attention of the

Senate to some of the comments made on the occasion of his passing.

Despite his great influence as publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune and as an officer of a number of companies in the mining, broadcasting, and railroad fields, he was an unusually modest man who always avoided the limelight. Time magazine noted that—

On Fitzpatrick's death the Tribune, in open defiance of the old man's longstanding order, ran his picture on page 1, thereby providing many subscribers with their first glimpse of the ungregarious Irishman who had greatly altered and immeasurably improved Utah's journalistic landscape.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's death brought forth, throughout the country, expressions of appreciation for his life and his contributions to the newspaper industry and to the West. In the words of Frank H. Bartholomew, President of United Press International:

The newspaper business has lost a strong and kindly figure and I have lost a friend of 30 years.

And in the words of Alan J. Gould, executive editor of the Associated Press:

All his many friends of the Associated Press deeply regret the death of one of our best liked and most resourceful and cooperative members. His contributions to the leadership and enterprise of American journalism were outstanding.

Throughout his life, Mr. Fitzpatrick was a lay leader of his church; and he received a papal appointment as a Knight of St. Gregory, one of the highest honors a lay member can receive from the Catholic Church. On his death, the Most Reverend Joseph Lennox Federal, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Salt Lake City, said:

The death of John F. Fitzpatrick leaves us sorrowful and filled with a sense of profound loss. All his life he had been a loyal Catholic and for a great many years he has been a strong influence for good in the diocese of Salt Lake City.

The warm feeling of friendship for Mr. Fitzpatrick held by leaders of other churches is exemplified in the following statements issued by them.

The first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

It is difficult to go back far enough into the past to pick up the beginning of our relationship with Mr. John F. Fitzpatrick. Through the years, our association has ripened into a most affectionate friendship which we have every reason to believe was mutual.

The Reverend Neale E. Nelson, pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and president of the Salt Lake Ministerial Association, said:

In the death of John F. Fitzpatrick, Salt Lake City, the State of Utah, and the Nation have suffered a grievous loss. Mr. Fitzpatrick was more than a leader of industry and publisher of a great newspaper. He was a living representative of the love of freedom upon which our Nation was founded.

In his life he demonstrated that freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion are more than phrases in the bill of rights. They were, to him, the guiding principles for his everyday relationships as a leader of this community.

Rabbi Mordecai Podet, of Temple B'nai Israel, speaking for the Jewish community of Salt Lake, said:

Salt Lake Jewry will learn with shock and regret of Mr. Fitzpatrick's passing. His fairmindedness and enterprise brought many benefits to the people of this area. These benefits survive him as a continuous and living reminder of his qualities of mind and spirit.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the account of Mr. Fitzpatrick's death from the Salt Lake Tribune of September 12, 1960, together with editorials from the Salt Lake Tribune and the Deseret News of September 13, 1960. I hope Mr. Fitzpatrick's many friends in the Senate will take advantage of this opportunity to read the tributes which have been paid to him.

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

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Sept. 12, 1960]

DEATH CLAIMS PUBLISHER OF SALT LAKE TRIBUNE—JOHN FRANCIS FITZPATRICK, 72, DIES AFTER HEART ATTACK

John Francis Fitzpatrick, 72, publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune for 36 years and a dedicated, though unpublicized, contributor to the advancement and development of the area served by the newspaper, died Sunday at 5:30 p.m. of a coronary occlusion.

Death came soon after he returned to his home at 2782 St. Mary's Way from the Salt Lake Country Club where he had been watching the Utah open golf tournament.

A publisher who regarded a newspaper as both a business and a public responsibility, he applied his talents and energies to both phases of his life's work with extraordinary concentration and effectiveness.

The depth and breadth of his activities to make Salt Lake City, Utah, and the intermountain West a better place in which to live was obscured from the public by his aversion to personal publicity.

But in the newspaper business locally and nationally, and among public and civic leaders with whom he worked, he was recognized as one of the outstanding publishers of the Nation.

His characteristic shunning of the public limelight and personal acclaim was concisely summed up in a citation for an honorary university degree:

"So carefully has he pursued anonymity, so effectively has he merged himself into groups with which he has served, that his great achievements have gone largely unheralded and unpublicized. * * * This characteristic can be attributed both to his fine sense of modesty and to his conviction that much can be accomplished if work is uninterrupted by applause."

In the Tribune organization, which he molded and which he had directed since 1924, he was both the leader and a fellow worker.

He inspired loyalty in the staff by giving a dedicated loyalty surpassing that of any of his colleagues.

His innate modesty and persistent avoidance of public recognition did not obscure his great contributions from those who worked closely with him.

His advice and counsel, objectively and conscientiously given, was frequently sought by fellow publishers, public officials, businessmen, civic leaders, and friends of all stations in life.

In his dedication to the Salt Lake Tribune, he was a zealot in the finest sense of the word. He recognized that a privately owned newspaper must succeed financially, and he made the Tribune a success.

But his overriding interest was in the newspaper as a medium of information and a constructive influence in its area of circulation.

He zealously guarded its reputation for public responsibility and fairness and just as zealously guarded against its misuse as an organ for any interest other than the public interest.

One of the most prominent lay members of the Catholic Church in the intermountain area, he was recognized for his many contributions as a churchman by papal appointment as a Knight of St. Gregory in 1948.

This is one of the highest honors a lay member can receive from the church.

A native of Pottsville, Pa., he was born January 18, 1888, a son of James Henry and Mary (Goulden) Fitzpatrick. He was graduated from the Burlington, Iowa, high school and first came to Utah in 1910 as an employee of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

He went to Chicago the following year to work for the Pere Marquette Railroad (now the Chesapeake & Ohio) and returned to Salt Lake City in 1913 to become secretary to the late U.S. Senator Thomas Kearns. A year later he married Eleanor F. Crawford, who survives.

Funeral services for Mr. Fitzpatrick will be conducted Wednesday at 10 a.m. in the Cathedral of the Madeleine with interment in Mount Calvary Cemetery. The family has asked that flowers be omitted.

From the time he joined Senator Kearns' staff until his death his career was one of constantly increasing responsibilities, influence, and achievement in business and community service.

He became secretary and general manager of the Kearns Corp. (now the Kearns-Tribune Corp.) in 1918, publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune in 1924, publisher of the Salt Lake Telegram in 1930 when it was acquired by the Tribune, and president of the Kearns-Tribune Corp. in 1952.

He was president of Newspaper Agency Corp. from the time it was organized in 1952 until his death.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was a stockholder in the Kearns-Tribune Corp., the balance of which is owned by the grandchildren of the late Senator Kearns.

In addition to his publishing positions, he had served as a director of various mining companies, including the Silver King Coalition Mines Co., which is now a part of United Park City Mines; a director of Radio Service Corp. (KSL); escrow trustee of the D. & R.G.W. Railroad; vice president of the Inland Daily Press Association.

At the time of his death he was a director of the D. & R.G.W. Railroad, the Hotel Utah, the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and president of the Silver King Western Mining & Milling Co.

He was a member of the executive committee of the 1947 Utah Centennial and served on several major committees related to the war effort during World War II. He also served on the Salt Lake Recovery Committee and Utah Reemployment Committee during the depression of the thirties.

His interests were broad and varied—encompassing education, economic development of the area, government at all levels, encouragement of arts and sciences, and community betterment generally.

One of the few recreations he found time to indulge in was golf, a game he thoroughly enjoyed and stanchly supported.

A former president of the Salt Lake Country Club, he was honored for his contributions to that club and golf with a special Red and Blue Tournament September 19, 1953.

In recognition of his interest in and devoted support of higher education, he was

awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Utah in 1949 and an honorary degree of doctor of public service by Brigham Young University in 1956.

He played a leading role in planning and building the University of Utah football stadium and was one of the original trustees of the stadium trust, the organization through which the project was carried out. He was made an honorary member of the U. Men's Club of the University of Utah, and a A Men's Club of Utah State University in appreciation of his support of athletics.

He was an influential supporter of the University of Utah College of Medicine since it was founded.

A consistent advocate of improving the public and private school systems, he supported numerous programs seeking this objective, both personally and through the newspaper he published.

Only persons who worked closely with him in promoting the economic development of Utah and the intermountain area were aware of his many contributions in this field.

One example was the establishment in the State of a basic steel industry during World War II and its subsequent conversion to peacetime operation by private industry.

Another of his many public interests was the promotion of good hospital facilities for the area. One of his personal activities in this area was in the capacity of a charter member of the Lay Advisory Board of the Holy Cross Hospital.

He was a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and a member of Salt Lake Country Club, Salt Lake Rotary Club, Alta Club, and Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, and an honorary colonel in the Utah National Guard.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Sept. 13, 1960]

JOHN F. FITZPATRICK—PATRIOT, PUBLISHER

This editorial, like the news story of John F. Fitzpatrick's death, violates his wishes—the first time that has happened in the many years he was publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune.

Mr. Fitzpatrick shunned personal attention and public recognition. He had, indeed, a passion for anonymity. As was once so eloquently said in the citation accompanying the award of an honorary degree, "This characteristic can be attributed both to his fine sense of modesty and to his conviction that much can be accomplished if work is uninterrupted by applause."

Yet there comes a time when rules must be broken.

And though the task is undertaken with a heavy heart, tribute from those who worked with him demands expression.

Civil, political, and religious leaders have already voiced their grief at the death of John F. Fitzpatrick. They have praised his great interest in the welfare of the community and State—his accomplishments in many fields—the value of his wise and generous counsel—his keen mind, his magnificent spirit, his patriotic devotion, his Christian gentility.

We of the Tribune organization remember him best of all as a newspaperman. For although he was active and successful in many fields, the Tribune was his abiding interest.

As a businessman, he saw to it that the newspaper remained strong and prosperous; otherwise its voice would not be heard. As publisher, he kept the Tribune in step with the times; a good newspaper must have the best and latest methods of production and distribution. And as the man who made policy, he saw to it that the Tribune was fair and factual—that its opinions were soundly grounded—that it provided leadership in the interest of everyone, not just a favored few.

If one department could be called distinctly Mr. Fitzpatrick's own, it was the editorial page. He discussed the editorials before they were written. He read them carefully after they were ready for publication, sometimes providing a phrase that gave an editorial life and meaning.

But the editorials were not the voice of an individual: they were the voice of the Tribune. Editorial writing is and should be an anonymous profession.

We members of the Tribune staff are weighed down with a sense of loss. Last week the chief was on the job; today he is gone. And it seems that things never will be quite the same again.

Yet in this time of sorrow, one bright fact shines forth.

John F. Fitzpatrick believed in planning ahead—far ahead.

Foresight was one of his great strengths. So he made full provision for orderly succession when the time came—as unhappily it did come—that he was no longer on the scene.

There is no reason to believe that the Tribune as an institution will be any different in the future than it has been for the past 36 years. John F. Fitzpatrick was guided by fundamentals—by idealism founded on commonsense. And, God willing, the Tribune will continue on the course he set.

[From the Deseret News, Sept. 13, 1960]

A GREAT NEWSPAPERMAN, LEADER

A saddened community and the newspaper industry say a last farewell this week to one of their own—John Francis Fitzpatrick, 72, the late publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune.

His death Sunday night brought to the front pages the name of a man who had long shunned personal publicity in a wise belief in the adage that: "Much can be accomplished if work is uninterrupted by applause."

To many persons reading of his death, it was their first knowledge that, as a newspaper publisher for 36 years, Mr. Fitzpatrick had been instrumental in bringing many industrial, civic, and cultural improvements to Utah. For example, he was a moving spirit behind the establishment of a basic steel industry in Utah after the end of World War II, and in working for construction of the University of Utah football stadium, to mention only two of many such projects.

The response to the news of Mr. Fitzpatrick's death by civic, church, and business leaders who knew him was unanimous in voicing the sadness caused by his passing and in acknowledging his accomplishments as a skillful newspaperman, devout churchman, loving father, devoted friend, and thorough gentleman.

Words alone cannot tell the full worth of any man. But for what words can tell, the expressions of regret that sprang spontaneously from the minds and hearts of so many tell much about John Francis Fitzpatrick.

He was lauded as a great editor and publisher * * * a wonderful, fine citizen of Utah * * * a man of the highest integrity, honest through and through, fair in his dealings and just in his decisions * * * few men will ever leave as enviable a record of integrity * * * he regarded his newspaper as both a business and a public responsibility * * * he was a living representative of the love of freedom upon which our nation was founded * * * a strong influence for good.

These are only a few of the heartfelt expressions that came from Mr. Fitzpatrick's many friends who knew him as well as one man can know another.

Perhaps the measure of the man can be found in some degree at least, in the citation Mr. Fitzpatrick received in 1956 when he was awarded an honorary doctor of public service degree from Brigham Young University.

It read in part: "Through his unpublicized interests and efforts, so vitally has he contributed to the growth and development of the mountain West that it would be difficult to find any major progressive step taken here during the past third of a century in which he has not played a significant role."

Mr. Fitzpatrick leaves behind more than just 13 lines of print in "Who's Who," more than a vacancy in the hearts of his loved ones, more than a fond memory in the minds of his many friends and fellow newspapermen. He leaves behind a record of selflessness and solid accomplishment that provides a proud mark for which others may aim.

Though the general public knew little of John Francis Fitzpatrick during his lifetime, it has much for which to remember him and to be grateful.

The staff of the Deseret News joins his many friends and admirers in expressing our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Fitzpatrick and to her fine family. We also express our grateful appreciation to them for having shared this great man with us for the benefit and betterment of our community.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SENATOR SALTONSTALL TO SERVE AS RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] be temporarily listed as the ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee during the 1st session of the 87th Congress. The Senator from Massachusetts is presently the second ranking minority member of that committee. I also ask that this in no way affect my seniority rights as to any subcommittee or as to any special committee which may be established by the Armed Services Committee; that it not affect my seniority rights or present status as the ranking minority member of that committee; and that at the end of the 1st session of the 87th Congress, I resume my correct position as ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee.

I realize this is an unusual procedure, but this privilege was granted during the past three Congresses, and it is my desire to extend to Senator SALTONSTALL, my colleague and my neighbor from New England, this courtesy and to have the same procedure followed during the current session of the 87th Congress.

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

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as I stated to the Senator from New Hampshire in past years and during past sessions, I appreciate very much his courtesy in granting me this opportunity for service on the Armed Services Committee. I realize that his seniority is superior to mine; and I also realize that this arrangement is on an annual basis, and does not affect his rights on

any subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. I hope that by giving me this greater opportunity, I shall be able to help him and to help all the other members of the Armed Services Committee and all the other members of the Appropriations Committee in carrying out the work which concerns both those committees. I certainly shall cooperate with him in every way, on the Appropriations Committee and on the Armed Services Committee, in the best interests of the armed services and of our country.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I am about to speak on another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rule is that during the morning hour only 3 minutes can be used on any subject.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let us have the rule clearly understood, for it has been applied quite differently in the past. Let the Chair apply it fairly.

I have risen again, and I wish to be treated in the same manner that other Senators are treated. I do not appreciate being treated any differently.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senator from New Hampshire had taken his seat, and has risen again, seeking recognition in his own right. Unless some other Senator rose before he did, he is certainly entitled to the privilege of recognition.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Had the Senator exhausted the time available to him?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I now desire to discuss another subject. I have been in the Senate for 25 years, and the ruling made a moment ago is one of the few poor rulings I have encountered in all those years. I do not intend to have this practice continued. If I am prohibited from speaking now, many Senators will be required to take their seats in the future in strict adherence to the rule—at least during those times when I am on the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire had taken his seat; and my understanding is that the rule is that the Presiding Officer shall recognize Senators in the order which he sees them address the Chair. It is the rule, is it not, that during the morning hour, when a Senator addresses the Chair and is recognized, he is permitted to speak for 3 minutes?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And if the Senator takes his seat, and thus removes himself from active participation in the proceedings, and thereafter rises again, it is as if he were seeking recognition on a second occasion. Is that not the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If no other Senator desires recognition at that time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not within the discretion of the Presiding Officer to recognize such a Senator if he then wishes to obtain recognition?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that no discretion is permitted the Presiding Officer.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to see that procedure followed from now on; namely, that any Senator who speaks for 3 minutes during the morning hour can say not another word nor rise and be recognized again, until every other Senator on the floor has been called on. If that is the ruling, I am perfectly willing to abide by it; but I want it applied in the future to all Senators, whether Republican or Democratic, in this Chamber; and when I am present, I am going to see that this ruling is followed to the letter.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Hampshire be permitted to speak at this time for 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN AVIATORS

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in connection with President Kennedy's announcement of yesterday, concerning the release of the two RB-47 aviators, who since last summer have been held captive by the Russians, all of us rejoice in their release. At the same time, our sympathies go to the families of those crew members who will never return because they were killed by the Russians.

Last night the President—and I observed this very closely—did not make clear whether anything was offered to Communist Russia in return for releasing these men. I hope the President of the United States will clarify that point because, even though we rejoice in the return of these two flyers, we want to be certain that the conditions surrounding the release of these men will not adversely affect the other 180 million people of the United States.

I hope the President of the United States will clarify this matter, because I think it vitally concerns the country and the whole free world and certainly seriously concerns the Senator from New Hampshire who feels deeply on this matter.

OAK RIDGE, TENN., BECOMES A CITY

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on June 1, 1960, an event of major significance took place in Oak Ridge, Tenn. The Atomic Energy Commission completed its withdrawal from all municipal functions and responsibilities there, and the city of Oak Ridge came into being as a self-governing Tennessee municipality.

This transition, the fruition of many years of study and work by many people, was made possible under the Community Disposition Act of 1955, affecting Oak Ridge and other so-called atomic cities in our Nation. I was pleased, and I am certain that other members of the Tennessee congressional delegation were pleased, to have had a part in obtaining passage of this measure.

Mr. Richard Smyser, the very able editor of the Oak Ridger, a daily newspaper at Oak Ridge, has written a highly interesting article about the long but successful effort to obtain home rule for Oak Ridge. This article appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of September 6, 1960. I ask unanimous consent that it 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:

OAK RIDGE BECOMES A CITY

(By Dick Smyser)

Oak Ridge homeowners got their June utility bills and blinked. The charges weren't out of line. But the bills came from the city of Oak Ridge. The familiar "make checks payable to Management Services, Inc.," was missing.

This should have startled no one. However, despite wide knowledge that the city had assumed full responsibility for municipal facilities on June 1, the habits of years are hard to break. More than one check was written, then torn up and rewritten.

Management Services is the firm that had operated the city electric and water works, police and fire departments—all normal city functions—for the Atomic Energy Commission. It had 10,000 employees at one time. Now it has less than 100. Many of the staff are now working for City Manager Fred Weisbrod.

A huge and revolutionary transition has now been completed here in the city built on quiet pastureland and wooded ridges in 1943 to house workers in the vast and secret World War II nuclear plants.

Actually, the city's government was formed a year ago. On May 5, 1959, citizens voted by a 14 to 1 margin, 5,552 to 395, to incorporate. (Technically, the margin was 14.0556962 to 1. Just to make it very scientific, someone figured it on a slide rule.) On June 2, 1959, a 12-man city council was elected. It took office June 16, 1959.

SWITCH MADE JUNE 1

On June 1 this year the switch was really made effective as the AEC turned over title to all of the municipal buildings and equipment—and the responsibility with it.

Oak Ridge celebrated its own independence day a month before the national observance. On Saturday, June 4, a festive program was arranged to hail the climax of more than a decade of work toward homeownership and self-government.

Senators ESTES KEFAUVER and ALBERT GORE and Representative HOWARD BAKER were present. Gov. Buford Ellington was the principal speaker. There were fireworks.

It was most appropriate that the Congressmen were in attendance. They had worked for years with citizens to devise a plan by which Oak Ridge could accomplish its unprecedented metamorphosis with a minimum of confusion and disruption.

The plan finally evolved into the Community Disposition Act passed in August 1955. Within 4 years it accomplished its purpose with amazing smoothness.

ONCE RENTED FROM UNITED STATES

At the beginning of 1956 virtually all Oak Ridgers still rented their homes from the Federal Government. In January 1958, Senator GORE boasted from the floor of the Senate that Oak Ridge had the highest percentage of homeownership of any city in the country.

Sales of all of the city's 7,000 single and duplex homes preceded the establishment of a city government. The prices were reasonable and the law provided a priority system of sales so that occupants had first option to buy. Virtually every occupant did.

In Oak Ridge disposal doesn't mean garbage collection. This was the word used to

identify the home sale and self-government plans when they were first talked about in 1948 and 1949.

On January 1, 1947, the AEC, a civilian agency, took over the Nation's atomic program from the wartime military Manhattan Engineering District. Almost immediately, the AEC decided it wanted to get out of the business of operating communities—Oak Ridge, Richland, Wash., and Los Alamos, N. Mex.

After 13 years, it has finally done this in Oak Ridge and Richland, which formed its own government 6 months prior to its older and larger east Tennessee counterpart. The first disposal moves are just now beginning in Los Alamos.

WHY 13 YEARS?

Why 13 years?

"Disposal" was a dirty word for the first years it was discussed.

"No one will ever buy these houses," was the common bridge club and car pool comment. It was usually followed by, "Why, if the city tries to run itself, taxes will be so high no one will be able to afford them."

The houses were mostly quick, wartime construction. Would they even last until sales began?

And taxes? The only industry is Federal industry—nontaxable. Who could the city tax but homeowners and at what outrageous rate to make up for the lack of an industrial tax base

Gradually, support for disposal grew. The AEC agreed that it would have to continue some sort of payment to the city to make up for the abnormal lack of tax source. Sample home appraisals indicated prices would take into consideration the unusual nature of home construction. And, perhaps most important, the AEC made it clear that it was going to get out of the community business one way or another and citizens might just as well accept this and make do.

This is not to say that there was not some early citizen support for disposal, both for practical and principled reasons. Many groups and individuals felt sincerely that the city could not long morally refuse to accept normal municipal responsibilities. And, they argued also, freed of restrictive Federal community policies, the city could grow on its own.

CHURCHES LED WAY

Churches were the first breakthrough. By special arrangements land was leased to impatient congregations that had been holding services in schools, theaters and a few small Army-base-type chapels.

By 1950, the first church buildings were going up. These were the first solid sign that, regardless of bridge club and car pool smalltalk, Oak Ridgers intended to make their town permanent. Oak Ridge has no old families to make big church bequests. Funds came from hard work by individual members at fundraising drives, bazaars and volunteer labor.

By 1953 citizen homebuilding fever was of sufficient temperature to convince the AEC that it should offer some lots on a lease basis, well in advance of congressional action to allow sales. Citizens bid up a storm. By 1954 the first "own homes" were rising on leased land.

Once the sale of existing Government-built houses got underway, a widespread remodeling and enlarging program began. A 3-bedroom "cemesto" (so-called because of the prefabricated board of which it was constructed) could be bought for $5,000 to $7,000. Adding that much more in improvements, the houses could be made into quite livable permanent homes.

TAXES ON HIGH SIDE

Some residents purchased smaller units for $3,000 to $4,000 and added $20,000 in improvements to practically build a new house around the old. Construction men and realtors scratched their heads. But the tenants liked their large wooded lots, their mountain views, and their neighbors. They preferred remodeling to building from the ground up elsewhere.

Taxes by the new city government are on the high side for comparable Tennessee cities. However, they are far from outrageous and Oak Ridge can boast city services on the high side for comparable Tennessee cities too.

This is because the AEC has agreed, as provided by law, to pay the city an annual sum in lieu of taxes for at least 10 years.

The AEC preferred that citizens incorporate only the area of the Government reservation in which the town proper is presently located. The plants are many miles away. However, citizens chose instead to incorporate the whole works—90 square miles including all of the plants. Oak Ridge, consequently, is second only to Memphis in Tennessee in area within the city limits. It has prodigious room to grow and shouldn't have annexation problems for centuries.

And Oak Ridge feels confident it will grow. Preliminary figures for the 1960 census set the population at 27,009. That's down about 3,000 from 1950.

Growth?

The years of arranging and adjusting to the disposal program brought some unusual situations. The AEC removed thousands of substandard housing units. Many tenants left town when they were dispossessed. Little other housing was available. Also, many residents grew impatient for sales to begin and built homes in surrounding communities.

BASIS FOR GROWTH

Oak Ridge points to 27,000 homeowning citizens of today as a considerably more solid base for growth than 30,000 tenants of 1950. And it also points to the large numbers of new houses being built in eight new residential subdivisions.

This fall the Linden Elementary School reopens. It was closed when the area around it became vacant as temporary houses were removed. Now virtually every lot has a new home upon it.

(This is the school building occupied for the past two years by Clinton High School. The Clinton school moved here after its building was dynamited in October 1958, as an outgrowth of integration troubles. Clinton's rebuilt building will be ready this fall. Clinton is 6 miles from Oak Ridge.)

There are evidences everywhere that the city is prospering.

Nearly $100 million in plant construction is either underway or planned, including the $31 million experimental gas-cooled reactor.

As a parting gift the AEC built a $2,900,000 hospital. It is operated by the Methodist Church.

SHOPPING CENTER OPEN

There is a multimillion-dollar shopping center, named Downtown. It is in the geographical center of the city and yet has all advantages of a suburban commercial area.

A swank 100-room motel has recently opened.

A group of natural scientists purchased large tracts suitable for industry. They hope to attract new plants.

The city draws an increasing number of tourists, lured to east Tennessee by Great Smoky Mountain National Park and Tennessee Valley Authority lakes and drawn to Oak Ridge by a desire to see the famous and unusual city and its plants and the American Museum of Atomic Energy.

A new post office is to built by Christmas.

And, by this fall, construction is expected to begin on Melton Hill Dam, a new TVA installation on the Clinch River that will surround Oak Ridge with a navigable lake connecting with all of the Tennessee River system and providing wonderful recreation.

Problems?

City councilmen met virtually every evening during their first year in office working on a mountain of preparations for full takeover. There was a city manager to be hired and that produced the first big fuss. City Manager Weisorod was finally agreed upon. He came to Oak Ridge from Painesville, Ohio.

Scores of ordinances had to be adopted before the city was ready to operate its police force, run a city court, and operate utilities.

Oak Ridge, as a Federal community, was the first in Tennessee to integrate its schools. Its swimming pool has had some Negro patrons for the past 4 summers. However, the council has become involved in the efforts to integrate eating places and has formed a special mayor's committee to work out a solution. Sit-in demonstrators had been avoided until July 6 when one eating place was picketed. The mayor's committee is headed by Dr. William G. Pollard, natural scientist and also Episcopal priest (and former member of the city's unofficial advisory preincorporation council).

The city's first mayor is A. K. Bissell, a bald, rotund native east Tennessean. It has been said that he has just the right combination of personality—appealing to both hillbilly and egghead—to get along with Oak Ridge's cosmopolitan population.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there seems to be no more morning business, so 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. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of Murat W. Williams to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to El Salvador.

I do that because of the fact that there is a revolution in progress in that country at the present time, and the State Department states it is quite important that the nomination of the Foreign Service officer be confirmed so he can be dispatched to that country as soon as possible.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I concur in the sense of urgency expressed by the distinguished majority leader. I trust we can take immediate action, so that the Ambassador can undertake his duties in the country to which he is being sent in a rather anxious period.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

NOMINATION OF MURAT W. WILLIAMS TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO EL SALVADOR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated by the clerk.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Murat W. Williams, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to El Salvador.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I wish to say a word today about the selection of Murat Williams to be Ambassador to El Salvador. There could not have been a finer selection. He served with distinction in Israel as the second in command at the American Embassy. He ably conducted the affairs of this office during the necessary absence of the Ambassador during a recent trip which he made to the United States.

Mr. Williams' gracious wife is a fellow townsman of mine. I have known her family for a long time.

Mr. President, I know that Mr. and Mrs. Williams will perform creditably in El Salvador, one of our truly "hot" Latin American posts. He is a cool-headed career man, who has already made a great record. He has a great future ahead of him, and I wish him well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed consideration of legislative business.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Committee on Rules and Administration has reported several resolutions to provide funds for the operation of various committees and subcommittees of the Congress.

I wish to announce, on behalf of the distinguished minority leader and myself, that it is the hope of the leadership that the Senate will consider these resolutions, as well as other pertinent nominations, on Monday.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEE AND COMMISSIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the following appointments:

To the Joint Economic Committee: Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE, of Wisconsin, and Senator CLAIBORNE PELL, of Rhode Island.

To the Civil War Centennial Commission: Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, of Texas.

To the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission: Senator LEE METCALF, of Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to compliment the Vice President on the selections which he has just announced. The responsibility for making these assignments to the Joint Economic Committee, the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, and the Civil War Centennial Commission rests with the Vice President and he has exercised it with impartial and wise judgment. Speaking for the Democratic selectees, I know that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] brings a wide acquaintance with domestic economic affairs to the deliberations of the Joint Economic Committee and, similarly, the new Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] will be able to interject his highly pertinent and extensive experience abroad into the international economic problems with which this most important committee under the chairmanship of the learned Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] concerns itself.

As for the selection of the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] for the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, I know of no one with a greater awareness of the problems of conservation in all of its aspects. My distinguished colleague from Montana not only understands these problems of preserving our natural heritage of wildlife, but also he has the knowledge and dedication which will enable him to act purposefully on his understanding.

Finally, Mr. President, I should point out that the able Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], who is a most modern-minded man, has nevertheless retained a passionate interest in our national history, particularly of the Civil War period, and I know that he will see to it that the part played by Texas and other trans-Mississippi regions in that conflict is duly recognized and commemorated by the Civil War Centennial Commission.

Once again, then, Mr. President, I should like to compliment and to thank the Vice President for these four selections. They are excellent selections and will be most helpful in every respect.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it was with a sense of profound admiration and respect that I listened to the simultaneous transmission yesterday of the President's press conference. This event was in every sense a great historic occasion. It was historic not simply because the people of the United States, and even the people of Britain, for the first time, were informed of the policies of the United States at the precise moment they were being enunciated. Even more significant was the wise and powerful content of the President's responses to the pointed questions of the press. In all my years of public life, I cannot remember any instance in which a new President has spoken more competently, candidly, and courageously to the Nation and to the world than did Mr. Kennedy last evening.

His answers to such complex questions as those involving the release of the RB-47 crewmen and the U-2 incident, Laos, Communist China, and many other subjects, constituted an expression of statesmanship of the highest order. That the President has already been fully informed on the essential details of these and other international questions speaks well for the patriotic cooperation which was extended by Mr. Eisenhower, former Secretary Herter, and others during the transition of administrations. That the President was able to articulate his position on these questions with a surpassing lucidity is a most hopeful indication. It was evidence that the purposeful and energetic leadership which the Nation sought in electing Mr. Kennedy will most assuredly be forthcoming in the days, months, and years ahead.

The President has spoken directly on the major issues and directly to the people of the United States. It was a great moment in our history, as well as a major advance in public communication. In order that the details of this moment may be remembered for a long time to come, I ask unanimous consent that a transcript of this first simultaneous broadcast of a Presidential press conference, as it appears in the Washington Post and Times Herald, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S NEWS CONFERENCE

TEST-BAN TALKS

I have several announcements to make first. I have a statement about the Geneva negotiations for an atomic test ban. These negotiations, as you know, are scheduled to begin early in February. They are of great importance, and we will need more time to prepare a clear American position. So we are consulting with other governments, and are asking to have it put off until late March.

As you know, Mr. John McCloy is my principal adviser in this field, and he has organized a distinguished panel of experts headed by Dr. James Pierce of the Bell Laboratories. Mr. Salinger (Press Secretary Pierre Salinger) will have a list of the names at the end of the conference who are going to study previous dispositions that were taken in this field, and also recommend to Mr. McCloy for my guidance what our position will be in late March when we hope the talks will continue.

FAMINE IN CONGO

Secondly, the U.S. Government has decided to increase substantially its contribution toward relieving the famine in the Congo. This will be done by increasing the supply of cornmeal and dry milk, by adding contributions of rice, and by airlifting a thousand tons of food supplies, seeds, and hospital supplies from a number of African nations to the Congo.

It is the intention of the U.S. Government to meet fully the emergency requirements of the Congo. The rice, corn, dry milk and other foodstuffs are from our surplus stocks.

Assurances have been received from the United Nations that with the help of this program the flow of supplies will be adequate to relieve distress. The U.S. Government will cooperate fully to help the United Nations to prevent famine in the Congo.

RELEASE OF FLIERS

Third, I am happy to be able to announce that Capt. Freeman B. Olmstead and Capt. J. R. McKone, members of the crew of the U.S. Air Force RB-47 aircraft detained by Soviet Union authorities since July 1, 1960, have been released by the Soviet Government and are now en route to the United States.

The U.S. Government is gratified by this decision of the Soviet Union and considers

that this action of the Soviet Government removes a serious obstacle to the improvement of Soviet-American relations. Our deepest sympathy and understanding goes to the families of the members of the RB-47 who gave their lives in the service of their country.

At the same time, I am sure that all Americans join me in rejoicing with the Olmstead and the McKone families. The families as well as the men comported themselves in these trying times in a way which is truly in the best traditions of the military service of the United States. Restraint in these conditions obviously was not easy, but they can be assured that they have contributed in large measure to the final achievement of the objective which we all sought, the release of the men.

Yes?

FLIGHT POLICY

Question. This RB-47 was claimed by the Russians as an overflight, although we took a different position. In the light of the announcements, what will be your general policy on overflights and on such things as the U-2 flights? Do you conceive of circumstances which might warrant resumption of such things as the U-2 flights?

Answer. The Soviet Government is fully aware of the U.S. Government's views with respect to the distinction between the question of the U.S. Air Force RB-47 and the incident which occurred over Soviet territory on May 1, 1960, involving an American U-2 type aircraft. Flights of American aircraft penetrating the airspace of the Soviet Union have been suspended since May 1960. I have ordered that they not be resumed.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT

Question. There have been reports that Mr. Khrushchev might come to the United Nations General Assembly for the resumption of the disarmament debate sometime in March. If this were to happen, would you welcome a visit by him to Washington for a get-acquainted meeting?

Answer. I have not heard officially of any proposal by Mr. Khrushchev to come to the United States. I have merely seen newspaper reports, and I feel that it would be more appropriate to wait until we had some indication when Mr. Khrushchev is planning to come to the United Nations.

ROLE IN RELEASE

Question. Mr. President, can you tell us something about what your role, if you had one, in the release of these fliers? Did that come about as a result of some action you took?

Answer. This matter has been under discussion by the American Ambassador and Mr. Khrushchev on one occasion and representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry since this weekend. The fliers were released as of 2 a.m. yesterday morning, but in the plane taking off there was a tire that was blown, and, therefore, the plane did not take off.

Our last information is that it took off at 5 o'clock our time this afternoon. It will fly to Amsterdam, and then we expect the fliers to be brought to the United States tomorrow afternoon.

DISARMAMENT

Question. Mr. President, one of your task force has recommended that you resist any early move toward general disarmament negotiations until a firm and fixed U.S. policy could be worked out. What is your reaction to that report and how much time do you think it might take to get a firm fixed U.S. position?

Answer. Well, Mr. McCloy has the responsibility over the area of disarmament as well as nuclear testing. He has, as I have said, set up this committee, advisory committee, on nuclear testing. We expect to also get the American position clearer on general disarmament.

There is not the same deadline that we have been facing on the nuclear testing, where we were supposed to resume in early February, resume in early February [sic—presumably the President meant "test ban talks"—Ed.], but I can state that this was a matter which was discussed early this week by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State and Mr. McCloy, and we are preparing a clarification of America's position on disarmament.

THOMPSON-KHRUSHCHEV TALKS

Question. Mr. President, what more can you tell us about the long conversation that Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson had with Mr. Khrushchev, including whether the tone of that conversation was anywhere near as friendly as that of the messages that Khrushchev has sent you?

Answer. I will say the tone was friendly, and as a result of the conversations, as I have said, the decision was made to release the fliers, but the conversations were conducted in an atmosphere of civility.

Question. Could you give us any indication at all as to what other subjects were taken up in addition to the release of the RB-47 fliers?

Answer. No. I think that I will have to stand on my previous position.

EVICTIONS

Question. Does your administration plan to take steps to solve the problems of the people in Tennessee who were evicted from their homes because they voted last November and must now live in tents?

Answer. The Congress, of course, enacted legislation which placed very clear responsibility on the executive branch to protect the rights of voting. I am extremely—I supported that legislation. I am extremely interested in making sure that every American is given the right to cast his vote without prejudice to his rights as a citizen, and, therefore, I can state that this administration will pursue the problem of providing that protection with all vigor.

FOOD FOR JOBLESS

Question. Sir, would you please tell up how it was possible for you to do by Executive order what Mr. Benson always told us was impossible for him to do without more legislation. I refer to the order expanding the distribution of food to unemployed and giving them more variety.

Answer. Well, I would not attempt to comment on Mr. Benson. I don't think there is any question of our right to issue the Executive order under the authority given to us by the Constitution and by legislative action.

I think we are within our rights. It is a judgment as to what is the best use to make of the funds that are available. The funds are quite limited. The diet which is being provided for the people unemployed is still inadequate. We have used the funds that are available to the maximum, and I don't think there is any question that we were within our rights.

ON FLIERS' RELEASE

Question. Could you tell us how and when you learned that these fliers were going to be released?

Answer. I learned as a result of the conversations which Ambassador Thompson had with the Soviet officials, and we were informed as to the date that they would be released, the time, yesterday.

NEWS CONFERENCES

Question. Mr. President there has been some apprehension about the instantaneous broadcast of a Presidential conference such as this one, the contentions being that a statement no longer is considered privileged as in the old days, possibly could cause some grave consequences. Do you feel there is any risk or could you give us some thought on that a little bit?

Answer. It was my understanding that the statements made by President Eisenhower were on the record. There may have been a clarification that could have been issued afterward, but it still would have been on the record as a clarification. So that I don't think that the interests of our country are—it seems to me they are well protected under this system as they were under the system followed by President Eisenhower, and this system has the advantage of providing more direct communication.

CUBA RELATIONS

Question. Under what conditions would you consider opening diplomatic relations with Cuba, and are you considering such a step now?

Answer. Well, to take the last part first, we are not considering such a step at the present time.

I may say that the United States is interested, and I think that this administration is extremely interested in movements in Latin America or in Central America or the Caribbean which provide a better life for the people, and if all interests are—may be damaged by those movements or revolution or whatever term you want to use, we feel that this should be a matter that should be negotiated, but what we are, of course, concerned about is when these movements are seized by external forces and directed not to improve the welfare of the people involved, but toward imposing an ideology which is alien to this hemisphere, that is a matter of concern, particularly when that intervention takes the form of military support which threatens the security and the peace of the Western Hemisphere.

Now I am hopeful that governments will be established throughout all of Latin America, and governments which are established will, and I think nearly all of them do, share the same view that we have to provide in this hemisphere a better life for the people involved, that we are interested in that, that we are concerned about it, that American policy will be directed toward that end.

But we are also concerned that in the name of that peaceful revolution, when it is seized by aliens for their purposes, it is very difficult for us to carry on happy relations with those countries.

So, in answer to your question, we have no plan at present to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russ—I mean Cuba, because of the factors which are involved on that island.

RULES CONTEST

Question. Mr. President, you said in answer to something that the President should be in the thick of the political battle. I wonder what part you are playing in the effort to expand the Rules Committee and whether you feel your domestic program, whether the success of your domestic program in part depends upon expanding the Rules Committee?

Answer. Well, the Constitution states that each House shall be the judge of its own rules, and, therefore, the Speaker of the House, Mr. RAYBURN, has been extremely anxious that the House be permitted to settle this matter in its own way.

But it is no secret that I would strongly believe that the Members of the House should have an opportunity to vote themselves on the programs which we will present. That, I think, is the reason the people selected them to go to the House of Representatives and to the Senate and selected me as President, so that we could present programs and consider programs and vote on programs which are put forward for the benefit of the country.

Now, I feel that it would be—I am hopeful that whatever judgment is made by the Members of the House that it will permit the Members to vote on these bills.

This is a very difficult time in the life of our country, many controversial measures will be presented which will be in controversy and will be debated and in the end the majority of the Members of the House, the majority of the Members of the Senate, I hope, will have a chance to exercise their will and a small group of men will not attempt to prevent the Members from finally letting our judgments be known.

For example, we have a housing bill which is going to come before the Congress this year, we have an aid-to-education bill, we have legislation which will affect the income of farmers.

Shouldn't the Members of the House themselves and not merely the members of the Rules Committee have a chance to vote on those measures? But the responsibility rests with the Members of the House and I would not attempt in any way to infringe upon that responsibility. I merely give my view as an interested citizen.

CUBAN REFUGEES

Question. Are any plans being made to implement the recommendations of the Voorhees report on the Cuban refugee problem and, secondly, do you plan to appoint somebody to continue Mr. Voorhees' work?

Answer. We are considering the recommendations of Mr. Voorhees and the whole problem of the Cuban refugees, but I wouldn't have any statement to make on it at this time.

PORTUGUESE SHIP

Question. Mr. President, what is the official Government position in regard to the Portuguese ship? Can the Navy board it if and when it makes contact?

Answer. Well, I believe that the location of the ship has been determined and perhaps we can give the location of it.

At the present time, the instructions are for the Navy to continue its accompaniment of the ship. The *Santa Maria* has been located by Navy P-2-V aircraft and the position is approximately 600 miles north of the mouth of the Amazon River.

It is headed on a course of 117—speed of 15 knots and the exact position at 10 minutes after 4 was 10-35 north, 45-42 west, to be trailed by aircraft and to be picked up by the destroyers of our African task force.

Now, there are Americans involved, and their lives are involved, but there is—we do not—we have not given any—not given any instructions to the Navy to carry out any boarding operations though, of course, we are concerned about the lives of the Americans involved and also because we are concerned—because the ship belongs to a country with which the United States has friendly relations.

ON FLIERS' RELEASE

Question. Mr. President, in consequence of Mr. Khrushchev's apparent indication last weekend of willingness to release the American fliers, have you sent communication to him through Ambassador Thompson or otherwise?

Answer. Well, have I sent a message since the release of fliers?

Question. Since his communication to us through Ambassador Thompson?

Answer. Well, we have had several communications with the Soviet authorities. I do not believe that one has taken place since the release of the prisoners, but that is partially because there has been this delay about their leaving Moscow.

TRADE RESTRAINTS

Question. Mr. President, there is meeting here now a nationwide group of labor, agriculture, and industry which wants to abolish all restraint, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. They say it robs us of gold, robs American workers of jobs. What is your position on such a proposal?

Answer. Well, I think that their meeting here is well within their rights as citizens of the United States and I think that we should listen to their views. This is a matter of great concern.

I do think we should be conscious of the fact, of course, that the balance of trade has been substantially in our favor in the last year, but we are continually concerned about those imports which adversely affect an entire industry or adversely affect the employment of a substantial number of our citizens.

The present laws—peril points and escape clause, of course, all take those matters into consideration, but I am glad to have them here. I am glad to have them express their views. I think the Congress should consider their views carefully, and I hope that in their consideration they will consider the whole problem of trade, and I do think we should realize that the balance of trade has been in our favor and the gold flow would have been substantially worse if we had not had this favorable balance of trade.

DEPENDENTS CUT

Question. Mr. President, in relation to our gold flow problem, the outgoing administration has ordered a cutback in the number of military and civilian dependents stationed abroad.

The day before the inauguration the outgoing Defense Secretary stated to the incoming Defense Secretary that this is a matter of urgency, that relief should be sought as soon as possible because of what the outgoing Defense Secretary termed as an adverse effect on the morale of our Armed Forces.

Have you had a chance to make up your——

Answer. Mr. McNamara and Mr. Dillon have discussed the effect of this order on military morale, on military strength, the rate of reenlistment. It is really a question determining what alternative steps can be secured which would be less harmful, which would protect the flow of gold. I do expect to make some reference to this matter of gold outflow in the state of the Union address.

I will send within a 2-week period after the state of the Union address a message to the Congress dealing with the gold outflow and our recommendations for meeting it, and we will at that time come to some judgment as to whether a more satisfactory method of protecting our gold could be secured than providing for the return of the families of the Americans serving abroad in the military.

I will say that our study so far has convinced us that the dollar must be protected, that the dollar can be protected in its present value, that exchange controls are not essential, but it is a most serious problem and it will be the subject of a message to the Congress.

DEMOCRATIC RIFT

Question. The State of New York gave you one of your handsomest majorities in the 1960 election campaign but now the Democrats of New York are rather bitterly divided over leadership. As the Democratic leader of the Nation are you going to take some steps to try to heal the split in New York?

Answer. Well, the people in New York, the Democratic organizations in New York who are interested in the success of the Democratic Party, they have to make their judgments as to what kind of a party they want to build there. I have asked Mr. (John) Bailey, the new chairman of the Democratic Party, to lend a helping hand in attempting to alleviate some of the distress.

JOBLESS AID

Question. Mr. President, Sir, do you have any plans for quick Federal aid for the unemployed?

Answer. We are going to send a message to the Congress right after the state of the Union address on what steps we think the Government could profitably take to provide the protection for the unemployed and also to stimulate the economy. On the immediate question, I will discuss that in the state of the Union address on Monday.

SUMMIT TALK

Question. Mr. President, now that the Soviets have released the RB-47 fliers would you estimate for us the chances of you meeting with Khrushchev?

Answer. Yes. There is no relationship nor has there been in the discussions between the two matters and therefore I have no—there has been no change in my previous statement that there are no plans at the present time for meeting with Mr. Khrushchev.

EXECUTIVE SECRECY

Question. Mr. President, will you tolerate the continued abuse of executive privilege to suppress information which is needed by Congress? Now that you are President will you direct the USIA to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee those prestige polls which you urged the previous administration to make available during the campaign?

Answer. Well, let me say that I would have no objection at all to the polls or the results of the polls being made available and I will be delighted to check and to see what we can do to make it available to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or the House Foreign Relations Committee if they would like them.

Question. Mr. President, about the use of the executive privilege to suppress all sorts of information, what is your position on that?

Answer. Well, that is a statement really, not completely a question.

Question. You yourself agreed——

Answer. Well, that is why I stated that I thought it would be well to release these polls and that is why I said I'd be glad to release these polls.

Now, if other matters come up we will have to make a judgment whether it is an abuse or whether it is within the constitutional protection given to the Executive and I would hope that we can within the limits of national security make available information to the press and to the people and I do think that it would be helpful to release the polls which were discussed last fall.

SECURITY DATA

Question. Mr. President, Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said—indicated today there might be a need for a tightening of information on national security. Doesn't the policy of deterrence require that the enemy have knowledge of our strength and our plans and our ability to carry them out rather than involve a risk of miscalculation by tightening up information.

Answer. Well, I think the enemy is informed of our strength. I think Mr. Salinger in his statement today at lunch indicated his judgment based on his experience so far that there had been very ample information given so that the enemy can make a determination as to our strength.

I am anxious that we have a maximum flow of information but there quite obviously are some matters which involve the security of the United States and it is a matter in which the press and the Executive should attempt to reach a responsible decision. I could not make a prediction about what these matters would be but I think that all of us here are aware that there are some matters which it would not be well

to discuss at particular times. So that we will just have to wait and try to work together and see if we can provide as much information as we can within the limits of national security.

I do not believe that the stamp "national security" should be put on statements which do not involve the national security and this administration would welcome at any time that any member of the press feels that we are artificially invoking that cover, but I must say that I do not hold the view that all matters and all information which is available to the Executive should be made available at all times and I don't think any member of the press does. So it is a question of trying to work out a solution to a sensitive matter.

SECRET DIPLOMACY

Question. Mr. President, in the past 2 days the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, has issued statements, one with your name on it, to the effect that this country wants a return to quiet and private diplomacy. Would you give us some idea of the meaning behind this, Mr. President? Are you trying to suggest that Khrushchev should like to resort to this for the time being without offending him or making him go off the cordial path he is on at the present time?

Answer. Would you—the last part of that?

Question. Are you trying to suggest to Mr. Khrushchev by the tone, by what you are saying, these statements, that you don't want a summit meeting, you would like it to go through private channels and trying to do this without offending him or getting him off the cordial path he is on now?

Answer. Well, I would just say, without accepting the question completely as a premise, I would say that the Secretary of State is anxious to explore with interested countries what chance we have of lessening world tension, which is in some areas of the world quite high tonight.

Therefore, there are occasions when traditional exchanges between diplomats in the countries involved are in the national interest and that, I think, was what Mr. Rusk was directing his attention to. I am hopeful from those more traditional exchanges that we can perhaps find a greater common ground.

Question. Sir, do you favor Senator HUMPHREY's suggestion that we send surplus food to Red China, the U.N. or CARE or a similar organization?

SURPLUS FOOD AID

Answer. Well, I will say two things. First, Red China, the Chinese Communists, are exporting food at the present time, some of it to Africa, some of it has gone, I think, to Cuba, and therefore that is a factor in their needs for foods from abroad.

Secondly, we have had no indication from the Chinese Communists that they would welcome any offer of food. I am not anxious to offer food if it is regarded merely as a propaganda effort by the United States. If there is a desire for food and a need for food, the United States would be glad to consider that need, regardless of the source. If people's lives are involved and there is a desire for food, the United States will consider it carefully.

I do say that in this case, however, there are these examples of foods being exported during this present time or recent history, and, secondly, there has been a rather belligerent attitude expressed toward us in recent days by the Chinese Communists, and there is no indication, direct or indirect, private or public, that they would respond favorably to any action by the United States.

SPACE REPORT

Question. Mr. President, the NASA report has been criticized as part opinion. There also has been criticism that the report was made without any contact with NASA officials, without any attempt at liaison during the transition period, and there is concern that no one has so far been named to head the agency. Could you comment on these charges, sir?

Answer. Well, I don't—the task force was free to make the kind of report that in their best judgment the event called for. The task force was made up of men of broad experience in their fields. I think it was really a blue-ribbon panel. They presented their views. I don't think anyone is suggesting that their views are necessarily in every case the right views. I am hopeful—we have appointed an Acting Director, and I am hopeful before the week is out we will have a Director of NASA.

BUDGET REVISION

Question. Mr. President, you have stated that you will take a new look at the Eisenhower budget. I wonder what indications you may have that you may have some partial revisions of that budget. Can you now say whether you hope or expect to live within the $80.9 billion spending figure which your predecessor laid down?

Answer. I would—that study of the budget is now going on, and I couldn't give you an answer yet. We haven't yet finished our study.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Question. Mr. President, your inaugural address was unusual in that you dealt only with America's position in the world; why, Mr. President, did you limit yourself to this global theme?

Answer. Well, because the issue of war and peace is involved, and the survival of the planet, possibly our system, and, therefore, this is a matter of primary concern to the people of the world.

Secondly, I represent a new administration. I think the views of this administration are quite well known to the American people, and will become better known in the next month. I think that we are new, however, on the world scene, and, therefore, I felt that there would be some use in informing countries around the world of our general views on the questions which face the world and divide the world.

LAOS

Question. Mr. President, you have spoken of the situation where there are crises in the world now; one of these places is Laos. Do you have any hope that a political settlement can be negotiated there?

Answer. Well, as you know, the British Government has presented to the Soviet Union and to the best of my information an answer has not been received by the British of a proposal to reestablish the international control commission. We ought to know shortly whether there is any hope that this commission can be reestablished.

As to the general view on Laos, this matter is of great concern to us. The United States is anxious that there be established in Laos a peaceful country, an independent country not dominated by either side, but concerned with the life of the people within the country.

We are anxious that that situation come forward, and the United States is using its influence to see if an independent country, peaceful country, uncommitted country, can be established under the present very difficult circumstances.

MISSING FLIERS

Question. In discussing with the Soviet Union the release of the RB-47 fliers, Mr. President, did we also take up with Mr. Khrushchev the fate of Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot, and the 11 fliers that were missing from the C-130 that was shot down inside Armenia in 1958?

Answer. The matter of the 11 fliers was discussed, and the Russians have stated that their previous public statements on these fliers represent their views on the matter, that the newspaper magazine story, which was written by an eastern German, did not represent the facts.

So on the matter of Mr. Powers, we have not discussed it at this time because he is in a different category than the fliers that were released. One was an overflight and the other was not.

CONCESSIONS

Question. Mr. President, did the Russians ask any quid pro quo or did we make any concessions to them in exchange for the release of these fliers?

Answer. We did not——

Question. If they did not, how do you account for this remarkable turnabout in their relations with us?

Answer. We did not. The statement which I have made is a statement which the U.S. Government put forward on this matter, which I read to you earlier in regard to overflights. I would not attempt to make a judgment as to why the Soviet Union chose to release them at this time.

I did say in my statement to Mr. Arrowsmith that this had removed a serious obstacle in the way of peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and I would judge that they desired to remove that serious obstacle.

Question. Does that mean, sir, that they accepted a reassurance of no more overflights as an exchange?

Answer. It is a fact that I have ordered that the flights not be resumed, which is a continuation of the order given by President Eisenhower in May of last year.

ELECTORAL REFORM

Question. Mr. President, your own election has stimulated renewed proposals for electoral reform. Do you have any objection to changing the present method of electing President, or do you favor any of the proposals?

Answer. Well, I do have some thought on it. One is that, in the first place, having been through the experience in 1956, I think it was, of an attempt to substantially change the electoral college, it is my judgment that no such change can secure the necessary support in the House, the Senate, and in the States of the Union.

The area where I do think we perhaps could get some improvements would be in providing that the electors would be bound by the results of the State elections. I think that that would be a useful step forward.

The electors, after all, when the people vote, they assume the votes are going to be cast in the way which reflects the judgments of a majority of the people in the States.

Therefore, I think it would be useful to have that automatic, and not set up this independent group who could vote for the candidate who carried the State or not, depending on their own personal views. That would be the first.

Secondly, I am hopeful that the Congress will consider the suggestions made, I think, first by President Theodore Roosevelt and later by Senator Richard Neuberger, of having the National Government participate in the financing of national campaigns, because the present system is not satisfactory.

Perhaps it would be useful to go into that in more detail later, because I do think it a most important subject. But I would say for the present that this matter of the electors would be an area where I think it would be useful.

SUCCESSION

Question. Mr. President, on a related subject, without being morbid, have you given any consideration to the problem which President Eisenhower resolved with his Vice President, that is the problem of succession in the case of injury, illness, or some incapacitation? Have you thought of some

agreement with the Vice President, such as your predecessor had or some other?

Answer. Well, I have not developed that at this present time, though I think that President Eisenhower's decision was a good one, and I think it would be a good precedent. Nothing has been done on it as yet, but I think it would be a good matter.

Question. Thank you, Mr. President.

Answer. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958

A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

REPORT ON RURAL ELECTRIC AND RURAL TELEPHONE PROGRAMS

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on rural electric and rural telephone programs, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 508(b) OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 508(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1508) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO REIMBURSE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR CERTAIN NET REALIZED LOSSES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize annual appropriation to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SIMPLIFICATION, CONSOLIDATION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO LOANS TO FARMERS AND RANCHERS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to simplify, consolidate, and improve the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to loans to farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CONTRIBUTION BY STATE GOVERNMENTS TO COST OF FEED OR SEED FURNISHED TO FARMERS, RANCHERS, OR STOCKMEN IN DISASTER AREAS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a specific contribution by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, for the year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON SOIL BANK CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the 1960 soil bank conservation reserve program (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AS OFFICERS NOT RESTRICTED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THE MARINE CORPS

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reassign officers designated for supply duty as officers not restricted in the performance of duty in the Marine Corps (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

UNIFORMITY IN CERTAIN CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT TO REENLISTMENT BONUSES UNDER CAREER COMPENSATION ACT

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide uniformity in certain conditions of entitlement to reenlistment bonuses under the Career Compensation Act of 1949, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL PAY FOR DIVING DUTY

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 with respect to special pay for diving duty, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PLACEMENT OF NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS GRADUATES (REGULARS) IN STATUS COMPARABLE WITH U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to place Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates (Regulars) in a status comparable with U.S. Naval Academy graduates (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY FOR CERTAIN NAVAL OFFICERS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces), reporting, pursuant to law, on the flight pay of certain naval officers, for the period July 1 through December 31, 1960; to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, as relates to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED WITHOUT FORMAL ADVERTISING

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Air Force military construction contracts awarded by that Department without formal advertising, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

SHELTER CONSTRUCTION AND INCENTIVES ACT OF 1961

A letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for examples and appropriate assistance by the Federal Government in shelter construction (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON STUDY OF COMPETITIVE FACTORS IN THE PURCHASE OF PETROLEUM FOR DEFENSE USES

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a study of competitive factors in the purchase of petroleum for defense uses, under the Defense Production Act (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the mints and assay offices (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ASSISTANCE TO AREAS TO DEVELOP DIVERSIFIED ECONOMICS BY A PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the 15th semianual report of that Administration for the period July 1, 1960, and December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

IMPROVEMENTS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to improve the effectiveness of the Veterans' Administration loan guarantee program (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS PROVIDING FOR REGULATION OF CERTAIN INSURANCE RATES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend and consolidate the laws providing for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

TWO ADDITIONAL JUDGES FOR JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the juvenile court of the District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MORE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for more effective administration of public assistance in the District of Columbia; to make certain relatives responsible for support of needy persons, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

A letter from the vice president, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures of that company, for the year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND AND FEDERAL DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUND

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, and Managing Trustee of the Trust Funds, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Commissioner of Social Security and Secretary, Board of Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Board, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

COMBINED OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE-INCOME TAX REPORTING AMENDMENTS OF 1961

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the provisions of the Social Security Act to consolidate the reporting of wages by employers for income tax withholding and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, RELATING TO EXTENSION OF USE OF IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to improve tax administration by providing for extension of the use of identifying numbers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

FINANCING OF FOREST HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS FROM HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 209(f)(1) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 in order to provide for the financing of forest highways and public lands highways from the highway trust fund (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT OF 1948, AS AMENDED

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION OF COLLECTION OF CERTAIN FEES BY CONSULAR OFFICERS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal section 12 of the act of June 26, 1884, prohibiting a charge or collection of fees by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen, and to repeal the provision of the act of June 4, 1920, authorizing the free issuance of passports to seamen (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the 6-month period ended December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

USE OF SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY BY STATE DISTRIBUTION AGENCIES

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the use of surplus personal property by State distribution agencies, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT OF 1944

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make nationals, American and foreign, eligible for certain scholarships under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUTHORITY FOR AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY IN ADVANCE FOR REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide agencies of the Government of the United States with authority to pay in advance for required publications (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RELATIVE TO DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN FOREIGN EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Department of Defense relative to the disposition of certain foreign excess personal property located in areas outside the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROVISION OF CERTAIN SERVICES FOR CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Government Operations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE ACT OF 1961

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the more effective organization of the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REDUCTION OF FREQUENCY OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF CERTAIN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CONTRACTS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of Atomic Energy Commission contracts AT (05-1)-709 and AT (05-1)-765 with the Western Nuclear Corp., Rawlins, Wyo., for the procurement of uranium concentrates, dated June 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF PROGRAMING AND FINANCING OF CERTAIN SELECTED MILITARY CONSTRUCTED FACILITIES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of programing and financing of selected facilities constructed at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations, Department of Defense, dated January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF PRICES PAID FOR CERTAIN JET ENGINE COMPONENTS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on examination of the prices paid for certain jet engine components purchased from the Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind., by General Electric Co., Aircraft Gas Turbine Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, under Department of the Air Force contracts, dated January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORTS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp., supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, for the year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on Federal home loan banks, supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, for the year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Inland Waterways Corporation, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Federal Facilities Corporation, General Services Administration, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Export-Import Bank of Washington, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1959 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

SHORT-FORM AUDIT REPORT ON PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a short-form audit report on the Panama Canal Company, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

RESTRICTION OF CERTAIN AREAS IN OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi offshore warning area, for defense purposes and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 OF SMALL TRACT ACT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2 of the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, as amended by the act of June 8, 1954 (68 Stat. 239; 43 U.S.C. 682b) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REVOLVING-TYPE FUNDS IN THE TREASURY FOR SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION AND SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish revolving-type funds in the Treasury for the Southeastern Power Administration and the Southwestern Power Administration, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES AND CHANGE OF NAME OF CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF BONNEVILLE PROJECT ACT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Bonneville Project Act, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADDITION OF LAND TO CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately 9 acres of land for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TRANSFER OF SECTION OF BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY TO SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VA.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to transfer a section of Blue Ridge Parkway to the Shenandoah National Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CLASSIFICATION, SEGREGATION, AND DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS CHIEFLY VALUABLE FOR URBAN AND BUSINESS PURPOSES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban and business purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES OF SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEBR.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise the boundaries of the Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebr., and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REGULATION OF CERTAIN UNSCRUPULOUS ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO PUBLIC LANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to regulate certain unscrupulous activities with respect to the public lands, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES OF FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, NORTH CAROLINA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise the boundaries of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION PAYMENTS DUE THE UNITED STATES FROM BOSTWICK IRRIGATION DISTRICT (NEBR.), FRENCHMAN-CAMBRIDGE IRRIGATION DISTRICT (NEBR.), AND KANSAS-BOSTWICK IRRIGATION DISTRICT NO. 2 (KANS.), MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on the determinations relating to the 1962 and 1963 construction payments due the United States from the Bostwick Irrigation District (Nebr.), Frenchman-Cambridge Irrigation District (Nebr.), and Kansas-Bostwick Irrigation District No. 2 (Kans.), Missouri River Basin project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PARKWAY CONNECTION BETWEEN MOUNT VERNON AND WOODLAWN PLANTATION, VIRGINIA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a parkway connection between Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantation, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON PART II, PROJECT TWENTY-TWELVE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, part II of Project Twenty-Twelve, a long-range program for our public lands, dated January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PUBLIC LAND TOWNSITE ACT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to consolidate, revise, and reenact the public land townsite laws (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS AND GUAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide that the unincorporated territories of the Virgin Islands and Guam shall each be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2455 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LEASING OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES OWNS A PARTIAL OR FUTURE INTEREST

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (61 Stat. 913) with respect to the leasing of mineral deposits in which the United States owns a partial or future interest (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF LAND AND INTERESTS ON BLUE RIDGE AND NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAYS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the purchase and exchange of land and interests therein on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON DAMAGE TO INDIANS ON CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULE RESERVATIONS, S. DAK.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on damage to Indians on Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations from the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project, South Dakota (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF MINERAL LEASING ACT TO PREVENT UNDESIRABLE DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS LEASEHOLDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 30(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 187a), to prevent the undesirable division of oil and gas leaseholds (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPEAL OF ACT OF OCTOBER 22, 1919, AND ACT OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1922, AND REQUIREMENT FOR ENTRYMEN OF CERTAIN LANDS TO BE RESIDENT CITIZENS OF NEVADA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal the act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293; 43 U.S.C., secs. 351–355, 357–360), and the act of September 22, 1922 (c. 400, 42 Stat. 1012; 43 U.S.C., sec. 356), and to require that entrymen of lands in Nevada under the Desert Land Act be resident citizens of Nevada (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DONATION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO INDIAN TRIBES AND TO MAKE SUCH LANDS PARTS OF RESERVATIONS INVOLVED

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the United States, and to make such lands parts of the reservations involved (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SUPPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE ACT OF JUNE 30, 1948, RELATING TO THE FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to supplement and amend the act of June 30, 1948, relating to the

Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, and to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior issued under the act of June 22, 1936 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES AND CHANGE OF NAME OF FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL MONUMENT, WASHINGTON

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise the boundaries and to change the name of the Fort Vancouver National Monument, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF JUNE 4, 1953, TO CONVEY CERTAIN SCHOOL PROPERTIES TO LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS OR PUBLIC AGENCIES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 4, 1953 (67 Stat. 41), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative, to convey certain school properties to local school districts or public agencies" (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS FOR UNINCORPORATED TERRITORIES OF VIRGIN ISLANDS AND GUAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide that the unincorporated territories of the Virgin Islands and Guam shall each be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF AUGUST 3, 1956, RELATING TO ADULT INDIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), relating to adult Indian vocational training (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH CERTAIN INDIAN TRIBES RELATING TO FAIR MARKET VALUE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY

A letter from the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, reporting, pursuant to law, on the negotiations jointly on behalf of the United States with the tribal councils of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes, concerning the fair market value of certain property, the relocation of cemeteries, and so forth (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER RESOURCES COMMISSIONS

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to redefine the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and others for the purpose of providing for coordinated planning for the development of the Nation's water and related land resources through the establishment of water resources commissions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 6(a) OF VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION ACT

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Virgin Islands Corporation, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 6(a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

INTERIM REPORT OF CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

A letter from the attorney for the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law on the activities of that tribe; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EMERGENCY AUTHORITY FOR PRIORITIES IN TRANSPORTATION BY MERCHANT VESSELS

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide emergency authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PERMISSION FOR DOCUMENTATION OF VESSELS SOLD OR TRANSFERRED ABROAD

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise section 4166 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 35) to permit documentation of vessels sold or transferred abroad (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to certain possessions of the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO PROCURE SERVICES OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to procure the services of experts and consultants (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

FLEXIBLE RATE OF INTEREST FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCING UNDER MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide a flexible rate of interest for Government financing under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 116 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to accept gifts and bequests of personal property for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONFIRMATION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to confirm the establishment of the Arctic National Wildlife Range, Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AVIATION ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN PROCEDURES OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to (1) assure for the Civil Aeronautics Board independent participation and representation in court proceedings, (2) provide for review of nonhearing Board determinations in the courts of appeals, and (3) clarify present provisions concerning the time for seeking judicial review (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN PRACTICES REGARDING PASSENGER TICKET SALES AND RESERVATIONS

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to prohibit certain practices regarding passenger ticket sales and reservations (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 407 OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 407 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958 TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF CERTAIN RATES AND PRACTICES OF AIR CARRIERS

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign air transportation, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958 TO PROVIDE FOR SEPARATION OF SUBSIDY AND AIRMAIL RATES

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the separation of subsidy and airmail rates, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN POWERS OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to clarify the powers of the Civil Aeronautics Board in respect of consolidation of certain proceedings (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C.,

transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in that Commission as of November 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting six drafts of proposed legislation to strengthen the laws against organized crime (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

1. To prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communications facilities.

2. To provide means for the Federal Government to combat interstate crime and to assist the States in the enforcement of their criminal laws by prohibiting the interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia.

3. To amend section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, the Fugitive Felon Act.

4. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow criminal expenditures.

5. To amend chapter 95 of title 18, United States Code, to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and the granting of immunity from prosecution in connection therewith.

6. To amend the act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3238 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 3238 of title 18, United States Code, relating to offenses not committed in any district (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF CLAYTON ACT BY REQUIRING PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF CORPORATE MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL REQUIRED IN CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary material required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to modernize and liberalize the quota system and provide for the admission of persecuted peoples, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ESCAPE OR ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 35 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the escape or attempted escape of juvenile delinquents (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCLUSION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WITHIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO ASSAULTS AND HOMICIDES

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to assaults and homicides (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROVISION OF CONVENTION OF PARIS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to carry into effect a provision of the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Lisbon, Portugal, October 31, 1958 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF ACT TO PROVIDE FOR REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS USED IN COMMERCE

A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, with relation to the importation of trademarked articles and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCLUSION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WITHIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO ASSAULTS AND HOMICIDES

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to assaults and homicides (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS NOT COGNIZABLE UNDER THE LAW

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property, or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3054, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise section 3054, title 18 of the United States Code, concerning the enforcement of certain provisions of such Code, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter 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.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

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

WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

FEDERAL EQUAL PAY ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, and to provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

WORK HOURS ACT OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with the financial aid of, the United States, for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report under the Fair Labor Standards Act, dated 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

SALARIES OF SUPERINTENDENT, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, AND FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN OF ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the laws relating to St. Elizabeths Hospital so as to fix the salaries of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

FACTORY INSPECTION AND DRUG AMENDMENTS OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority thereunder; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records of, and make reports on, clinical experience and other relevant data bearing on the permissibility of such drugs; require that drugs be prepared or packed under adequate controls to insure proper identity, strength, purity, and quality, and otherwise insure their compliance with the act; and extend to all antibiotics the certification provisions of the act now limited to certain antibiotics (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its various units to perform their functions more efficiently and effectively by providing them with certain administrative authority, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

FOOD ADDITIVES TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AMENDMENT OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved September 6, 1958, entitled "An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety," and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

HEALTH FACILITIES AND TRAINING ACT OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve the public health through revising, consolidating, and improving the hospital and other medical facilities provisions of the Public Health Service Act, authorizing grants for construction of medical, dental, osteopathic, and public health teaching facilities, providing for Federal guaranty of loans for construction of group practice medical or dental care facilities, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide greater flexibility in the organization of the Service, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Department, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ESTABLISHING OF A TEACHING HOSPITAL FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the University, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ASSISTANCE IN COSTS OF CERTAIN SERVICES NEEDED IN CARRYING OUT PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROGRAMS

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to assist in meeting the costs of special professional services needed in carrying out public school desegregation programs, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

EMERGENCY REPATRIATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the development of plans and arrangements for the provision of emergency assistance, and the provision of such assistance, to repatriated American nationals without available resources, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

EXTENSION OF DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM FOR KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS AND EARLIER TERMINATION DATE FOR WORLD WAR II LOAN GUARANTY AND DIRECT LOAN PROGRAMS

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the direct loan program for Korean conflict veterans and provide an earlier termination date for the World War II loan guarantee and direct loan programs (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Board, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PRESERVATION OF BASIC COMPENSATION IN DOWNGRADING ACTIONS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 507 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to the preservation of basic compensation in downgrading actions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OVERSEA TEACHERS PAY AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES ACT

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Defense Department Oversea Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS ON PLACEMENT IN CERTAIN GRADES UNDER CLASSIFICATION ACT

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission on positions which were placed in grades GS-18, GS-17, and GS-16, respectively, under authority of Public Law 626, 86th Congress, entitled "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961" (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the placement in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 of certain employees (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter from the Director of Personnel, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on scientific and professional positions established in that Department (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter from the Director of Personnel, Department of Commerce, reporting, pursuant to law, concerning positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Treasury Department on grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in the General Accounting Office, for the calendar year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON POSITION IN GRADE GS-18, U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the establishment of a position in grade GS-18, during the calendar year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT, RELATING TO COMPUTATION OF INTEREST EARNINGS OF SPECIAL TREASURY ISSUES HELD BY CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, with respect to the method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund, to provide for permanent indefinite appropriation to said fund, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PERMANENCY OF CERTAIN INCREASES IN ANNUITIES PAYABLE FROM CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 502 OF GENERAL BRIDGE ACT OF 1946

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 502 of the General Bridge Act of 1946, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL LAW

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance under, and extend the duration of, the Federal air pollution control law, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1961

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to

strengthen the enforcement provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and extend the duration of the authorization of grants for State water pollution control programs, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORT ON STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION OR ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the status of construction, alteration or acquisition of public buildings (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

INTERIM REPORT OF JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, James Madison Memorial Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim report of that Commission (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

AMENDMENT OF ACT AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Finance:

"SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 1, MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXTEND THE SUGAR ACT OF 1948, AS AMENDED, AND TO ENACT CERTAIN LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

"Whereas the present U.S. sugar program has been in existence since 1934, and the legislation entitled 'The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended', has provided great stability to the sugar beet growers of Colorado and to sugar beet growers throughout the Nation; and

"Whereas in addition to giving stability to the domestic producer of sugar, the legislation has provided adequate sugar supplies to the consumers of the United States at reasonable prices; and

"Whereas the deterioration of relations with the present Government of Cuba, and other international questions prevented the 86th Congress of the United States from taking the necessary action in extending the Sugar Act for a term of years; and

"Whereas the Sugar Act is scheduled to expire March 31, 1961, two steps must be taken by the Congress of the United States if continuity of the legislation is to be achieved, and if serious disruption in supplies of sugar is to be avoided: Be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the 43d General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Legislature of the State of Colorado hereby memorializes the 87th Congress to take the following steps with respect to sugar legislation:

"(1) Immediately extend the present legislation through December 31, 1961.

"(2) Prior to recess of the first session enact legislation for a sufficient term of years to provide a basis for sound economic planning on the part of the sugar industry of the Nation and recognize the increasing importance of the sugar beet industry and the added reliance this Nation is placing on increased domestic sugar production; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Members of the Congress from the State of Colorado.

"SAM T. TAYLOR,
"President of the Senate.
"ALBERT J. TOMSIC,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"LUCILE L. SHUSTER,
"Secretary of the Senate.
"GENE MANZANARIES,
"Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives."

A resolution adopted at the convention of the Rhode Island AFL–CIO, relating to a limitation of debate under rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A resolution adopted by the California State Board of Agriculture, relating to purchase of milk by agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Finance:

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

"We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that:

"Whereas, the sugar beet industry is a vital and integral part of the economy of the State of Idaho and of the United States of America; and

"Whereas the production of sugar beets in the continental United States, as well as in Idaho, is geared to the provisions of the 1948 Sugar Act, as amended, and particularly to the stabilization of prices and control of imports from foreign countries which are effected by its provisions relating to the processing tax and Sugar Act compliance payments; and

"Whereas unless its effectiveness is extended, the 1948 Sugar Act, as amended, will expire on March 31, 1961, thereby forthwith depriving the sugar industry and the consumers of the customary controls and supplies and necessitating drastic economic adjustments within the industry, the State of Idaho, and the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the 36th session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, now in session (the senate and house of representatives concurring), That we most respectfully urge the Congress of the United States of America, in order to avoid any lapse in the effectiveness of the provisions of the 1948 Sugar Act, as amended, to proceed at the earliest possible date to enact legislation extending the effectiveness of this act to and including the 31st day of December 1961; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress, and to the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; ordered to lie on the table:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 8

"Concurrent resolution extending congratulations and good wishes to the President-elect of the United States of America

"Whereas on the 20th day of January 1961, our President-elect, the Honorable John Fitzgerald Kennedy, will be inaugurated as the 35th President of these United States of America; and

"Whereas the citizens of Idaho, in company with the citizens of all other States of our Union, have traditionally bridged and are now bridging the gap between the polling places and the White House by rallying in support of the successful candidate, regardless of party affiliation; and

"Whereas the people of Idaho feel confident that the President-elect will show himself to be a man of forthrightness, integrity, and a great deal more than a profile of courage; and

"Whereas it is the desire of the people of Idaho, through the 36th session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho to convey to the President-elect their congratulations and good wishes; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Idaho (the Senate concurring herein), That the people of the State of Idaho do hereby extend to the Honorable John Fitzgerald Kennedy their heartiest and most sincere congratulations upon his election and inauguration as the 35th President of these United States of America, as well as their wholehearted support and good wishes for a successful administration, and for continued peace, prosperity and progress during the four years ahead; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to forward, by air mail, copies of this resolution to the Honorable John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and to the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States."

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and at (1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 30, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 26, 1961:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

George Docking, of Kansas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Murat W. Williams, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to El Salvador.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Walter W. Heller, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Kermit Gordon, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

James Tobin, of Connecticut, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Isaiah 26: 4: *Trust ye in the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.*

O Thou God of all grace and goodness, whose daily blessings we frequently receive with so little of gratitude and cherish with so little of care, make us more acutely conscious of Thy divine providence.

Show us how we may guard ourselves against those specters of anxiety and apprehension which seek to find lodgment in our minds as we face the adventures of an unknown future.

Help us to feel Thy nearness in the varied experiences of life, giving us guidance and courage for the demands and duties of each new day.

Grant that we may be faithful and loyal partners with all who are champions of the rights of man and may none of our decisions and actions run counter to that which is just and reasonable.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 30

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

RECESSES IN ORDER ON JANUARY 30

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, January 30, 1961, the Speaker may declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

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

There was no objection.

ADMISSION TO CHAMBER ON JANUARY 30

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that on Monday, January 30, 1961, the date set for the joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS BY DISTRICTS

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a joint resolution which I hope will be favorably acted upon at this session of the 87th Congress, because it proposes for ratification by the States, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would require and provide a fairer method of choosing the electors from each State who elect the President and the Vice President of our country.

This proposed amendment, embodied in the resolution which I have introduced, does not attempt to deal with all of the objections which have been raised by many earnest and thoughtful people, about what they consider to be faults, injustices, and even potential dangers to the continuity of our Government that they regard as existent in the present procedure for electing our President and Vice President.

Frankly, I did not intend this to be an omnibus amendment. I do not strive to legislate by constitutional amendment to seek to solve all problems in one sweep. Frankly, too, I think that, as many times before in our history, the more we think and talk about improving our procedures for electing the President and Vice President, the more certain that we are to conclude that nothing should be done.

The change which I propose, however, is a simple change. It is one that without complication would provide a fairer method of choosing electors for President and Vice President. My studies do not conclusively show that the results of any presidential election in the past would have been different; but it is apparent that if my amendment is enacted and ratified, future elections of a President and a Vice President would more directly reflect the desires of the people, than under the present procedures.

The essence of the electoral method of electing our President and Vice President is that the electors shall correspond to the representation which the people of each State have in the Congress.

Each State is allotted electoral votes which exactly total to the number which is the sum of the Members that State has in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

If, in the reapportionment of the House of Representatives, the population of a State has increased sufficiently, the number of Representatives to which it is entitled is increased; and the number of electoral votes to which that State is entitled is increased by exactly that many.

The present procedure, however, is unfair, in that if one political party has a plurality of even one vote, that plurality is as good as a million, for it takes for that party all of the electors to which that State is entitled.

The amendment which I propose provides that in every State, electors corresponding to the two Senators from that State, and to the Representative at Large, if there be such a Member, as in the case of Connecticut, shall be elected by the people of the entire State. The remaining electors shall be nominated in and for the respective congressional districts, as the Representatives now are elected.

I have not been able to obtain the complete returns of the last election by congressional districts as well as by States, so that I am unable to give a complete nationwide illustration of how my proposed amendment would have operated in the last election. However, it is apparent that the total of electoral votes of President Kennedy would have been less, and the electoral votes of Richard M. Nixon would have been more than those recorded under the existing electoral system.

In my own State, Kennedy received the eight electoral votes cast for Connecticut. Under my proposed amendment, Kennedy would have received seven and Nixon would have received one.

In some of the larger States, Illinois and Pennsylvania, for example, the electoral vote between the two candidates would have been more equally divided. In California, on the other hand, Kennedy would have received some electoral votes, although under the system now applied, he received none from that State.

One other change that my amendment proposes applies in the event that no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes cast. At present, the decision would be thrown into the House of Representatives, to elect the President, and into the Senate, to elect the Vice President.

I propose to have both the President and the Vice President, in such an eventuality, elected by the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session, with each State having one vote. This would relieve the problem that could exist under the present system, in States in which the membership of the House of Representatives is equally divided between the parties, as it has been on occasion in my own State.

I submit this resolution for the consideration of the Congress, so that a proposed amendment may be submitted for ratification by the States, to provide a fairer procedure for the electing of our President and our Vice President.

THE LATE WILLIAM B. McKINLEY

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege to address the House

today and commemorate the birthday of William McKinley, who served as a Member of Congress, as Governor of Ohio, and as President of the United States. Our great American poet, Longfellow, wrote these lines which so fit this occasion:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

It is fitting that we take a few moments from our legislative day to recall the life and work of this great Ohioan whose life was truly sublime and who truly left his footprints on the sands of time. I deem it a great privilege to be able to speak on behalf of my colleagues from Ohio concerning our 25th President. He was a great patriot, a farseeing statesman, a good, kindly, godly man endowed with a calmness and dedication which made him a great leader. He was a man of deep and sincere religious faith. We are pleased this afternoon to be wearing the red carnation, not only the State flower of Ohio but also the favorite flower of the late President McKinley.

Speaking as one who has labored earnestly in the past decade to encourage young people to identify themselves with a political party, I find great satisfaction in the fact that he chose at a very early age to associate with the Republican Party and became a champion of its doctrines. He noted on many occasions that he could lead a more useful life by alinement with a party and felt there was little place for an independent in political life. Then, as now, our soldiers voted, William McKinley cast his very first ballot for Abraham Lincoln while he was on the march.

Among the many noted sons and daughters that the Buckeye State has given to the service of the Nation and the world, none reflected any greater credit on his people than this fine man. Born January 29, 1843, of humble origin, he gained honor as a soldier and statesman. He enlisted in the Union Army as a private and rose to the rank of major. He distinguished himself in the Civil War, seeing his first combat at Antietam where he assisted in supplying the frontlines during the bloodiest day of the entire war.

After this great struggle he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in March 1867. With a combination of courage, integrity, and thoroughness, he made his mark. One incident stands out. In 1876, he defended principle at the risk of political oblivion. A strike at the Tuscarawas Valley coal mines had evoked a bitter battle. The pay of the men had been cut and many unfortunate incidents brought tensions to the breaking point. Twenty-three miners were indicted by the grand jury and public sentiment was so inflamed that no lawyer cared to defend them. With courage and compassion, McKinley represented the miners and obtained the acquittal of all except one.

He served over a decade in these Halls and is regarded as one of its most illustrious graduates. First elected to Congress in 1876, he was acclaimed during his seven terms here as a leading authority on world trade. He was an advocate of a protective tariff in the days when our infant industries needed special protection. As chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, he authored the McKinley tariff bill. In addition, he was a strong advocate of sound money and is usually characterized as being a friend of business. However, he had a deep-seated confidence in the workingman and of his right for self-assertion and the expression of grievances. He was, in fact, a stanch friend of both business and labor. As Governor of Ohio, one of his many accomplishments was the establishment of a State board of arbitration to amicably settle disputes between employers and employees.

McKinley served during robust years when the problems of America were much like those at the present. In the postwar years, the challenges of growth and industrial expansion, the twin problems of panics and unemployment and the controversy which raged over a solvent currency, read much like a page of our legislative agenda of today. Then as now, the potential threat of loss of individual freedom loomed as men chose between solutions to meet the urgencies of the day. Through all of this, from the Halls of Congress to the White House, McKinley had a deep and abiding faith in the soundness of the free enterprise system and never compromised this principle by seeking to adopt solutions from political philosophies alien to the great American ideals.

His two terms as Governor witnessed an improvement of Ohio's canals, roads, and institutions. In 1897, he became the 25th President of the United States. In his inaugural address he cited this belief which we should well contemplate today:

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debts in times like the present. * * * The best way for a government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes.

In the nineties, the country was in the throes of financial and economic desperation. The National Treasury was being depleted and revenue was falling behind expenditures. Good men were being torn between anarchy and revolution. McKinley bade the Congress to put the affairs of the country in order by the establishment of a dollar of such a quality that its ring would be acknowledged genuine in every market in the world. In this he succeeded in an era marked by slogans of "full dinnerpail," "sound money," and "16 to 1."

It is reassuring for us to realize that our present Commander in Chief, unlike William McKinley, has at his command a modern defensive arsenal capable of defending America from its enemies. When President McKinley issued the first call for volunteers for the Spanish-American War, our country had an Army and Navy of 2,143 officers and 26,040 enlisted men. Spain had one of the largest navies in the world and an army of 500,000 with over 192,000 in Cuba alone. In addition, with the exception of Great Britain, all of Europe was solidly behind Spain which enjoyed the prestige of being one of the great powers in the world. Nonetheless, he led this fledging Nation to victory and international eminence.

Far ahead of his time, he realized that our period of exclusiveness was past. He championed our manifest destiny—America as a world power. In truth, our history as a world power dates from the Spanish-American War and his administration.

His one, absorbing goal was the assertion of the influence of the United States for good—above all, for peace—in the world. At the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo on September 5, 1901, the day before his assassination, he epitomized this belief with these words which we might well pause to reflect in these trying times:

Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. May all who are represented here be moved to higher and nobler efforts for their own and the world's good. * * *

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of the earth.

God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. * * * Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. * * * We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing.

The greatest factor of all in his life, however, was the spiritual. Never did a man in public life walk more uprightly. Like President Eisenhower, his spiritual faith found its application in everyday practice and protocol. In an era when we seem to have drifted from this sure rudder which has set our course throughout history, we should recall these words of the 25th President of the United States:

The men who established this great Government had faith in God and sublimely trusted Him. They besought counsel and advice in every step of their progress. And so it has been ever since; American history abounds in instances of this trait of piety, this sincere reliance on a higher power in all great trials of our national affairs.

Cardinal Gibbons, speaking at Baltimore at the time of his death, said:

He would have adorned any court in Christendom by his civil virtues. No court in Europe or in the world was more conspicuous for moral rectitude and purity or more free from the breath of scandal than the official home of President McKinley.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, speaking at the time of his funeral in New York City, said:

The supremely religious life made him an ideal President of the Nation, on a plane with Washington and Lincoln. Speaking epigrammatically, we might say that Washington created the Union, Lincoln preserved the Union, and McKinley expanded the Union. He wisely brought harmony out of

political chaos, shattered the financial heresies of his opponents, and conserved the stability of the Nation's credit. He always felt that he was doing God's work, that he was an humble servant of the Lord in His vineyard on earth.

On a monument erected at Canton, Ohio, to honor the martyred President are these words which I feel attest more adequately than I can the virtuous life of this great Ohioan:

In memory of William McKinley: A good citizen, brave soldier, wise executive, helper and leader of men, exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the State, society, and the home.

At a time when there is a tendency as a richly endowed people to consider the frittering away of our national resources, turning our backs on the established virtues of industry, self-reliance, and thrift and following the siren song of the something-for-nothing cult, it is appropriate that we examine our stewardship of the ideals and heritage which has been transmitted to us. Men like President McKinley represent our heritage and have handed to us a country incomparable in all history. They have given us the priceless legacy of freedom and material welfare which we enjoy in this year of our Lord, 1961. Above all of this, McKinley, like Washington and Lincoln, represented a spiritual example that might make us wonder whether we have kept our material prosperity of the sixties within proper perspective.

Mr. Speaker, we might well ask, "Will future decades honor us as we solemnly honor our 25th President today?" Permit me as one of the youngest Members of this august body to suggest that if we nurture the same love for country, if we emulate the honesty, integrity, the religious conviction and strength of purpose which was the hallmark of our beloved Ohioan, it is possible that history will record that we carried the torch well and were worthy heirs to this great tradition:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

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

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I should like to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio for the very excellent address he has made on the life and accomplishments of William McKinley. It is my great honor to represent the congressional district that was once represented in this Chamber by William McKinley. Mr. McKinley served in this House for six terms. He served for three terms, and then after an interruption of one term, came back for an additional period of three terms.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. McKinley had a great love and admiration for the House of Representatives. Some of his happiest days were spent here in this Chamber. He told many of his friends and acquaintances in Canton that it was here that he spent the happiest days of his public service.

At one time he contested for the speakership of the House of Representatives against Speaker Reed. Later he found himself again in a contest with Speaker Reed, but at that time it was for the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. He lost the speakership, but he won the Presidency.

Mr. McKinley's great contributions to legislation were in these Halls. So again I say that it is a great honor to represent his district here in Congress. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] represents an adjoining district. Again, Mr. Speaker, I compliment the gentleman for the excellent address which he has made here today.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his remarks.

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

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I think it is well to pause on the birthday anniversary of a President of the United States. I am glad to join in these ceremonies to pay respect to the memory of the late President William McKinley as a President of the United States; not as a Republican, because he was the President of all of the people of America. The man who occupies the White House may be the leader of his party, but as President he is the Chief Executive of our country and represents all of our people.

The history of America shows that every one of our Presidents has served the people ably and well from his viewpoint and in accordance with his philosophy of the conduct of Government.

William McKinley served as President during a most important period in the history of our country. I am pleased, speaking as a Member of the House on the Democratic side, to join with my friends on the Republican side in honoring the memory of this great man who in his lifetime was honored by the people of our country by election not only to the greatest office within the gift of the people of America, but the greatest office in the world.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life and accomplishments of President McKinley.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL PEACE AGENCY

Mr. KASTENMEIER. 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 Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, in the last few days 26 Members of this House have joined with me in introducing a newly written bill to create a National Peace Agency.

That bill would mobilize the creative power of American ideas to solve the great problems of disarmament and of reducing international tensions. It would involve physical and social scientists, teachers, public officials, and private citizens in an attempt to bring imagination and thought to bear on the problems of achieving peace. These problems are many and complex. For instance, can we work out a way to detect tests of chemical and bacteriological weapons? We do not know. What kinds of rearrangement of our national economy could we undertake, if the armaments burden upon our budget were to be reduced? We do not know. Are there any new ideas for reducing the tensions that plague our international life? We do not know.

We could try to answer these questions if an independent agency to explore new approaches to peace were to be created. Such an agency could also train the experts whom we will need to man the inspection posts in any international disarmament agreement. Such an agency is necessary to discover the hard facts upon which our State Department can build a sensible policy in negotiating with other nations.

For all these reasons, 26 Members have joined in introducing peace agency bills identical to H.R. 3186. Those Members are the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON], the gentlemen from California [Mr. CLEM MILLER and Mr. ROOSEVELT], the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL], the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOWALSKI], the gentlemen from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK and Mr. KARTH], the gentlemen from New York [Mr. PIKE, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CELLER, Mr. MULTER, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. ZELENKO], the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. RIVERS], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MOULDER], the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES, Mr. NIX, and Mr. TOLL], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY], the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE and Mr. LANE], the gentlemen from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA and Mr. SHIPLEY], the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO], and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

We hope to discuss the provisions of our bill before the House, during the next few weeks.

METHOD OF ELECTING PRESIDENTS

Mr. GOODELL. 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. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a proposal that a commission be formed to study our method of electing Presidents in this country. I do not endorse the view that the electoral college should be cast aside without the most careful consideration of the

longrun results of such action. Clearly, some revision is necessary. It is my opinion that all electors in a given State should be automatically bound to vote for the presidential candidate receiving the most votes in that State. Last fall, we came shockingly close to having a ridiculous spectacle presented to the world of presidential candidates having to make deals with a few independent electors in order to attain enough electoral votes to become President.

I think any commission appointed to study this matter would give deliberate attention to the fact that our Nation was never intended to be a pure democracy, but rather a Republic. Our Founding Fathers were fearful not only of the tyranny of a demagog but also fearful of the tyranny of majorities. Accordingly, our system has built-in protections against ill-considered, moblike action by a temporary majority.

In introducing this bill establishing a study commission, I have provided that the commission shall report back to the Congress and the President not later than the beginning of our next session of Congress. This would give ample opportunity for public discussion and a thorough airing of proposals before the Congress.

I think it should be pointed out that our system of electing Presidents, with all its faults, has worked remarkably well in transferring power from one party to another. Certainly, a pure popular vote for President would have created temporary uncertainty in the last presidential election. None of us would have known for 4 or 5 weeks, at least, after the election, who was elected President. The electoral college reduced somewhat the uncertainty involved, although it, of course, did not eliminate all uncertainty. It would appear that no system could avoid all shortcomings, but I think improvements can be made without any question.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I have reintroduced an omnibus bill on the subject of conflict of interest in the executive branch of the Government. At a time when the new administration is faced with the difficult problem of staffing the executive establishment with both full- and part-time personnel, this legislation becomes especially appropriate. This bill is the work product of a special committee on the Federal conflict-of-interest laws of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. I was honored to serve as a member of this committee from its inception, which was prior to my election to Congress. The committee spent over 2 years in researching and developing an approach to this difficult problem. It met in New York City as a regular matter for 2 full days and 1 evening every month. The committee's book "Conflict of Interest and Federal Service," was recently published by Harvard University Press.

The bipartisan committee was composed of distinguished lawyers representing many years of Government service. Speaking personally, I am pleased and honored to have worked as a colleague with these gentlemen and I should like to mention each of them briefly. Roswell B. Perkins, of New York, former Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was our chairman. Members of the committee were Howard F. Burns, of Cleveland, Ohio; member of the Council of the American Law Institute; Charles A. Coolidge, of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of Defense for legal and legislative affairs; Paul M. Herzog, of New York, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Alexander C. Hoagland, Jr., of New York, distinguished lawyer, former fellow, the Association of the Bar, City of New York; Everett L. Hollis, former General Counsel for the Atomic Energy Commission; Charles A. Horsky, former assistant prosecutor at Nuremburg with the Chief Counsel for War Crimes; John E. Lockwood, of New York, former General Counsel for the Office of Inter-American Affairs; and Samuel I. Rosenman, of New York, former special counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

The committee staff included Prof. Bayles Manning, of the Yale Law School, as staff director, and Prof. Marver H. Bernstein, of the department of politics of Princeton University, as associate staff director. I am pleased to note that Professor Manning was recently appointed as one of the three special advisers to the President on Federal conflict-of-interest laws.

When I introduced this bill in the 86th Congress, I spoke at length on the floor regarding its importance. Hearings were held thereafter before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee and also in the other body.

My proposed legislation adopts a new approach to this critical subject—it is geared to the necessity of creating statutory standards that will insist upon exemplary conduct in office and the removal of the possibility of conflicts of personal and public interests. At the same time it gives due recognition to the need of the Government in this day and age for the services of expert consultants, scientists, educators, and other highly trained and knowledgeable individuals.

This legislation seeks to pull together the scattered, ambiguous, and misunderstood statutes in existence now. Since the last Congress I have made a few changes in the bill which are designed to perfect it.

Recently, Fortune magazine ran an excellent article by Herbert Solow entitled "Conflict of Interest: A Legal Nightmare." In discussing the bill that I have introduced Mr. Solow affirms that the immediate practical issue is to reduce the incidence of conflict without debilitating the public service and he suggests that the bill, as well as the study by the special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, will constitute important steps toward this end. At this point, I include Mr. Solow's article in my remarks:

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: A LEGAL NIGHTMARE

(By Herbert Solow)

The Senate will soon be asked for its advice and consent on several hundred nominations to high posts in the new administration. One of the tests sometimes applied to a nominee is whether there exists any conflict between his private interests and the performance of his Government job. The ordeal of General Motors' Charles E. Wilson is probably the best remembered case, but there have been many others, ranging from the discovery of clear and outrageous conflicts to cases where a nominee—and indirectly the public interest—was victimized by a badly drawn law or a strained interpretation of the law. The cases that the public hears about are probably less important than those that remain unknown. And while some real conflicts of interest are not covered by present laws, legal ambiguities keep many valuable men from entering public service.

The whole subject is due for a major overhaul, and the basis for a new approach has been laid in a study called "Conflict of Interest and Federal Service," made by a special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (Harvard University Press, $5.50). The study's research staff director is Bayless Manning, a professor of law. His associate, Marver H. Bernstein, a professor of politics, brought to the study a helpful nonlegalistic knowledge of the real operations and problems that arise in Federal service.

The book describes the present laws and rules, analyzes their defects, and presents a draft of a proposed new law. This draft has been submitted to Congress as H.R. 10575 by Representative JOHN V. LINDSAY, a New York Republican and a member of the bar association committee, who will also be in the 87th Congress. The bill's aim is to facilitate (a) Government recruiting of specialized personnel and (b) honest law enforcement rather than Government connivance at evasion of conflict-of-interest laws and regulations.

Federal statutes on conflict of interest are mostly about a century old and show the effects of age. They are largely directed at the conduct of a class of low-rank political appointees who, for the most part, disappeared with the rise of the civil service system. Likewise, they deal largely with a limited class of cases—prosecution by Government employees of other people's monetary claims against the United States. Today this kind of case has little importance compared to problems arising out of vast new areas of public interest such as Government regulation of industry and the contracting out of research.

Not only are the conflict-of-interest laws out of date, but most of them were badly drawn in the first place. They sometimes treat comparable employees differently, sometimes treat differentiated employees identically. They are riddled with haphazard exemptions. Some are so vague that the bar committee's book calls them a nightmare. Four laws forbid Federal employees from assisting outsiders in prosecuting claims against the Government, but what "assist" means is quite uncertain. One law bars an employee from doing certain things

for 2 years after leaving his Government job, so that a man who consults intermittently for, say, 5 years may be barred until the seventh year. But what if his only seemingly relevant action for the Government was in the first year? Nobody can be sure that he is not barred anyway.

Section 1914 of United States Code 18 forbids a former employer from making up the difference between a man's former business pay and his Government pay. But can a Government employee receive compensation in any form from his erstwhile employer? Can an employee, by picking up the payments, retain his eligibility in long-range and preexisting stock options or retirement and pension plans?

Then there is the problem of the WOC's, persons who serve without compensation and are sometimes said to be exempt from the conflict-of-interest laws. Many are, in fact, exempt only in part, and the exemptions are highly technical and erratic. There are also the more numerous WAE's, persons paid only when actually employed. Section 281 makes all WAE work dangerous because no Government employee may legally take pay from anybody else for performing services "in relation" to any matter that is in a forum of the executive branch. But at all times a consultant, his company, and the Government are occupied with related matters. What does 281 mean?

Again, under section 1914, should a privately employed scientist acting as a WAE have his employer dock him for a day's pay because he was in Washington? As the bar committee puts it, "He could have taken that day off to play golf. Does it make any difference that he worked at his regular office all the following Sunday? [How can] his stock option, retirement, and insurance pay * * * be adjusted to take account of one day a month?"

HOW CAN WASHINGTON USE SCIENTISTS?

In 1960 the Federal Government spent about $5.5 billion for research, engineering, and development, more than half in laboratories of profitmaking organizations and universities. And latterly, scientists have discovered that they can make money, and many are doing it, as executives, investors, consultants. (See "The Egghead Millionaires," Fortune, September 1960.) The conflict-of-interest situation of scientists, increasingly important for its own sake, is also illustrative of many general problems.

The bar committee shows that the statutes are too strict and at the same time too lax. They are ineffective in curbing real risks and they are crippling when strictly enforced. "The many scientists who work on a contract basis, or on Government-financed projects in universities or other institutions, are not [legally] 'employees,' and are not covered by the statutes at all. Full-time civil servant scientists are as little affected as other civil servants." Section 434, calling for disqualification, "has an impact on regular employees in operational positions, but those employees are not apt to have significant outside commitments, while the scientist serving as consultant * * * is seldom in the kind of business-transacting situation to which section 434 applies." The problems of applying section 1914 "have special force for the scientific consultant, typically a corporate or institutional employee" who "works in a field most dramatically illustrating the unique mixed private-public economy of contemporary America, and often cannot be classified either as a Government 'employe' or a 'nonemployee.' He demonstrates in a modern and complex form the exposure of Government employees to potential and real conflicts of interest * * *.

"In the case of the consultant, one of the major potentials for risk lies in the commercial usefulness of information acquired out of the consultancy. Yet it is an administrative and psychological impossibility to enforce a rule that technical information learned in one place be forgotten in another; and the interacting flow of ideas and information from many sources is exactly what is called for from scientific consultants * * *. It is futile to try to draw a sharp line separating decisions on policy matters (whether the rocket program should emphasize liquid or solid propellants, for example), where personal disqualification is presumably unnecessary, from decisions on immediate operating questions (whether an award for propellant research should go to company X or company Y), where any official interested in either company must disqualify himself * * *. Must the Government, under this logic, hear no word of counsel from any industry scientist on * * * fuels?"

Until recently, the scientific community was not much aware of the conflict-of-interest statutes, but its attention was caught in November 1959, when a Congressman loudly criticized the Secretary of Defense for proposing that Convair's research director, Charles L. Critchfield, be named Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Convair is a big Pentagon supplier, and Critchfield was to be 1 of 10 WOC's permitted under a 1951 law. Critchfield—or Convair—decided that he could not take the heat and he got out of the kitchen. Thus the principle that underlies section 1914 was made effective in a case to which the section itself was not properly applicable, and the precedent may do more and more damage to recruiting efforts.

UNDER THE RUG

Anyone who takes a job in Washington may be relying on a lawyer's bad guess and, since half a dozen of the conflict-of-interest statutes are criminal in character, he may end up in the penitentiary—at least in theory. One leading corporation lawyer has said that, because of the conflict-of-interest laws, he does not as a general rule advise his clients to join up, at least in time of peace. And before a House committee last year the representatives of many executive agencies complained of the deterrent effect of the conflict statutes on recruiting. For one example, Assistant Attorney General Robert Kramer testified that "agencies such as the AEC, which must depend upon the part-time services of scientific or other technical advisers," have serious difficulties because of the conflict-of-interest laws, and that even his own department has a related problem. Moreover, Senator HENRY M. JACKSON has identified distributing difficulties in securing first-rate talent [for] Government service, due to the fear of honest prospective appointees of getting caught in some technical violation. (See also "The Businessman in Government," Fortune, July 1954.)

Of course, the situation might be worse were it not for a pattern of ignoring or evading the law. The bar association committee found that in day-to-day administration the intermittent Government employee and his agency sometimes choose a sensible interpretation of the unclear law so that it can be quietly swept under the rug. Some examples:

"A specialist who is unwilling to accept appointment as an employee because of conflict-of-interest restraints enters instead into a contract with the agency to turn out a work product as an independent contractor—the work product being the report he would have written had he accepted the appointment as a WAE. The holder of stock that might have to be sold upon his appointment, transfers it to his wife before accepting the appointment. * * * During the 2 years of postemployment decontamination * * * the former official does not formally join a private concern dealing with the Government but, through a variety of independent contracting and accounting arrangements, offices with the concern and draws his income from it. * * * In an effort to comply with section 1914 and simultaneously to maintain the appointee's eligibility under * * * security plans, subtly differing degrees of quasi-resignation, or leave of absence are devised."

The bar committee recognizes that the civil service must be supplemented not only by high political appointees but also by many lower rank temporary or intermittent employees, and advocates aggressive action to insure that these be men of the highest skills available. It is willing, therefore, to gamble with financial temptation. Its bill retains the essential principles embodied in existing laws, but recasts their form and language. Its basic idea is to broaden and strengthen public protections without drowning in moralism the practical staffing requirements of modern government. This novel approach would broaden the scope of restraints to cover the widened spectrum of Government activities. It would generalize the spot distinction already made between bans on outside pay prescribed for regular and for intermittent employees, and thus accommodate old law to new reality. It would strengthen restraints in general but remove from the area of uncertainty the right of Government employees to retain accumulated economic values, particularly benefits in outside pension plans.

The bill also would turn agency regulation into law in an effort to tighten restraints on gift taking and coercive use of Federal office for private profit. It would not abandon criminal penalties for purposeful and knowing violations, but it would emphasize suspension, firing, and civil damage actions. It would apply sanctions such as cancellation of contracts to persons outside Government who induce or participate in breaches of the law.

The committee's bill would also mandatorily centralize responsibility for administration in the Office of the President. This idea has some promise. Agency conflict-of-interest codes vary widely in quality, with the poorer tending to undermine the better. So the bar committee suggests the creation in the Executive Office of the President of a small central coordinating office to help the President promulgate minimal standards, applicable to the entire executive branch. The coordinator would help individual agencies formulate special regulations, follow up on White House directives, and assist agency heads in answering preventive questions as to proprieties.

GAMBLE ON MEDIOCRITY?

At hearings before a Senate subcommittee last year, one witness was Roswell B. Perkins, chairman of the bar committee and former Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. He pointed out to the Senate that achieving statutory revision may be hard, since at least half a dozen congressional standing committees claim authority. Perkins suggested that the revision job go to a special joint committee of both Houses.

In any case, Representative EMANUEL CELLER, New York Democrat and chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, is likely to play a big role. In 1958 he filed a bill now known as H.R. 2156, his own blueprint for a revision of the statutes. There is an important difference between the Celler and the bar committee approaches. In general, CELLER would discourage consultants and temporary employees, and emphasize reliance on full-time workers without income sources except their Federal pay. His bill, as epitomized by Assistant Attorney General Kramer, "attempts to clarify, tighten, and extend existing laws,

continuing the emphasis of those laws upon criminal penalties and retaining a single standard of conduct for all Government employees, subject to various exemptive enactments." CELLER would eliminate financial temptation by all means and gamble on mediocrity. His bill gives little comfort to those, including Senator JACKSON, who fear that present laws act as an unnecessary deterrent on recruitment of qualified men in Federal service.

Whatever happens, the problem of conflicts of interest will probably never be fully solved, but the immediate, practical issue is to reduce the incidence of conflicts without debilitating the public service. The present study and draft bill are important steps toward that end.

Mr. Speaker, the principal points in the legislation that I have proposed are as follows:

First. Consolidate all of the fragmentary, discordant, and confusing provisions of conflict-of-interest law into one unified statute with comprehensive coverage, common definitions, and consistent standards.

Second. Reinforce present laws by expanding current offenses beyond the classical area of prosecution of claims.

Third. Add to the present law new offenses against the giving and receipt of corrupt gifts and the use of office as a club to exact favors from others.

Fourth. Differentiate between regular and intermittent employees of the Government and would provide appropriate rules of conduct for each. This basic change would go far to help assure the flow of information and advice which our modern Government seeks daily from knowledgeable private citizens.

Fifth. Recognize certain uniquely modern forms of interest in property acquired in private life, specifically those designed to achieve personal and family economic security arrangements. With solid protections and specific limitations, the act would sanction retention of these rights while in Government service.

Sixth. Supplement the present criminal penalties with more flexible and easily enforceable administrative remedies, while preserving the criminal penalties for willful violations.

Seventh. Provide the framework of an active and effective administrative structure for continuous application of the laws, with ultimate responsibility clearly vested in the President and agency heads.

The omnibus legislation I have proposed would leave the existing statutes covering the judicial and legislative branches unchanged. However, I am also introducing a measure which will focus attention on the legislative branch and that will be entirely separate from my omnibus bill, H.R. 3050. The rules applicable for the legislative branch would, by their very nature, have to be entirely distinct from those for employees of the executive branch. The legislative branch must reappraise the laws applicable to its own House and appropriate study is necessary.

Companion legislation will be introduced in the other body today by Senators JAVITS and KEATING.

I am hopeful that the partially completed work on these measures accomplished in the last Congress, along with the added necessity to solve these problems in the early days of a new administration, will prompt the Judiciary Committee and this House to act early in the current session.

The Nation's conflict-of-interest laws should be keystones for honest and impartial government. Subtle forms of modern corruption and the obsolescence and inadequacies of existing law prompt action. I hope we will have it.

THE RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, whenever an issue which strikes at the very heart of our legislative processes is considered, emotions and irresponsibility seem to take over. Whenever issues that may severely affect the Nation and all of her citizens are considered, reason, unfortunately, sometimes gives way to demagoguery.

Should the Rules Committee be packed? Of course it should not.

No case has been made against the present Rules Committee or its membership. Charges against it just are not supported by fact.

It is regrettable that Mr. Kennedy has added to the confusion, although he said he was speaking as a private citizen. He rightfully said:

> This responsibility rests with the Members of the House.

This being the fact, then why did he, on a televised political news conference, endorse the packing of the Rules Committee?

He further said:

> Members of the House should have an opportunity to vote themselves on the programs which we will present. That, I think, is the reason the people selected * * * me as President.

Citizen Kennedy spent too many years on Capitol Hill not to know the fallacy of this statement. It should be recalled that President Eisenhower, in his messages to the Congress, submitted many programs to the Congress which the Members did not have an opportunity to vote upon. May I just remind you, my colleagues, of a few: The Eisenhower depressed areas bills, which would have given $50 million to the depressed areas of this Nation; a minimum wage bill, which would have been beneficial to many of those who are underpaid; the Eisenhower Federal aid to education bill; the various farm bills; postal increases; the transferring of many of the functions now carried on by the Federal Government back to the States; and many other items of constructive legislation recommended by the President which were not voted upon by the Members of the Congress, which President Kennedy said should be the procedure.

I think it is well to ask, "Were these blocked because of the Rules Committee?" The answer is obviously, "No." They were blocked by the Democratic leadership of the Congress.

So, the responsibility as to what legislation will eventually be voted upon by the membership of the House of Representatives lies with the Democratic leadership—not with the Rules Committee. It is unfortunate we do not keep the record straight.

May I further point out that in the same televised news conference to which I referred, President Kennedy said further:

> The Constitution states that each House shall be the judge of its own rules and, therefore, the Speaker of the House, Mr. RAYBURN, has been extremely anxious that the House be permitted to settle this matter in its own way.

The President injected himself into this controversy, violating this constitutional precept, but even more serious in my mind is the fact that one of the President's Cabinet officers has called upon Members of Congress, urging them to vote to pack the Rules Committee, and these calls have contained veiled threats of retribution. This not only is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, but a serious threat to our Republic.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill calling for the establishment of an Office of International Travel within the Department of Commerce and a Travel Advisory Board. The purpose of this bill is to promote and encourage a significant increase in the now very small flow of foreign visitors to the United States.

Legislation of this nature was enacted in the last Congress by the other body but failed of action in the House during the final weeks before adjournment.

The bill which I propose would authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce to develop, plan, and implement a comprehensive program for the stimulation and encouragement of foreign travel to the United States. The bill provides for the establishment in the Department of Commerce of a greatly enhanced Office of International Travel authorized to expend up to $5 million a year on travel advertising and promotion. The new Office of International Travel would be headed by a Presidentially appointed director who would also represent the Secretary of Commerce on any interagency travel committee that might be set up within the executive branch. The bill also calls for the establishment of travel offices in foreign countries as the

Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may deem advisable. The bill provides further for the establishment of a Travel Advisory Board of 12 members, at least 6 of whom would be representatives of the various enterprises which constitute the travel industry. The Travel Advisory Board would advise and consult with the Director of the Office of International Travel and submit reports, at least once a year, to the Secretary of Commerce and to the Congress.

There are compelling reasons for the prompt enactment of this bill. The most urgent of these reasons is the necessity for positive action to help mitigate the alarming disequilibrium in our balance of payments, of which the travel gap—the difference between the amount spent by American travelers abroad and the amount expended by foreign visitors to the United States—is the largest single element. Spending by American tourists abroad has exactly doubled since 1953 while the increase in the volume of foreign travel to the United States, and the amount spent on American goods and services by foreign tourists, has expanded only very modestly. Despite the phenomenal growth in the prosperity of our friends in Western Europe, the travel dollar gap continues to mount precipitately. Indeed, the travel deficit, which accounted for one-fourth of our total balance-of-payments deficit in 1959, jumped to $1,150 million in 1960, or almost one-third of our total payments imbalance.

At least as important as the significance of foreign tourism for our balance-of-payments position is the need to open new and vitally needed channels of communication between the American people and our friends all over the world, especially the democratic peoples of the nascent North Atlantic community. The ignorance and misconceptions of America that prevail in many parts of the world constitute an appalling obstacle to the advancement of our foreign policy objectives and, consequently, a positive asset to our Communist adversaries.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker—economic, political, cultural, and educational—a vigorous new effort is required to encourage foreign travel to the United States. Foreign countries have long since recognized the advantages of advertising and promotion of tourism and their efforts have yielded handsome dividends. The bill which I have introduced purports to achieve the same objectives for the United States. It is my earnest hope that the House will act promptly and favorably on this bill. It is needed as a positive instrument for the advancement of our national interests.

MINERALS POLICY FOR LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRY

Mr. ASPINALL. 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 Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, several of us are today introducing legislation to establish a minerals policy for the entire lead-zinc industry. The legislation, involving an adequate tariff arrangement, is to be cited as the "Lead and Zinc Act of 1961," and was developed by the Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee. The purpose of the legislation is to restore the industry to a sound and stable condition and promote a reasonable balance between foreign and domestic supplies of lead and zinc ores, concentrates, and metal. It includes provisions for all segments of this diverse industry that range in size from the small independent miner to large integrated mining, milling, and refining companies.

Efforts in the past to solve the problems of this industry have not been successful. The programs of buying and bartering for national stockpiles have proved themselves only temporary palliatives, injurious to the long-range welfare of the industry, because rather than getting at the root of the problem of surplus foreign lead and zinc mine production, they encourage the creation of greater surpluses. Tariff Commission recommendations were never placed in effect and the effectiveness of a quota plan as a long-range solution is very questionable.

The factors considered by the Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee in the formulation of adequate tariff legislation included first, the market price required by the domestic miner for profitable operation and continued development of domestic mines; second, a fair and stable price to the consumer assuring continued sales of lead and zinc and encouraging the expansion of the industry through new uses of these products, and, third, proposed rates for a tariff—fair to the importer—on the quantities of lead and zinc imports needed in the United States.

The legislation can be summarized by discussing briefly the three phases included.

First. It provides for a limited subsidy to be paid to domestic producers from tariff receipts on imported lead and zinc. This would give immediate help to domestic lead-zinc mines during periods of low metal prices and would guarantee continued production, exploration, development, and elimination of permanent loss of ore reserves through mine closure. The subsidy payment is limited to sales of new production of domestic ores and concentrates up to 2,000 tons of lead and 2,000 tons of zinc in any 12-month period. The payment is based on the difference between 16 cents per pound for each metal and the actual market price. Any company or any individual miner may receive only one subsidy on production up to a maximum of 2,000 tons of lead and 2,000 tons of zinc per year regardless of the number of mines he may own, lease, or operate.

Second. It provides for an import tax on lead and zinc concentrates and metal consisting of first, a permanent tax of 2 cents per pound on lead and zinc metal and 1.4 cents per pound on ores and concentrates to assure minimum required domestic prices; and, second, a removable tax of the same amount on both metals which is applied if the domestic market price of either metal goes below 13½ cents per pound and is removed when the market prices rise above 14½ cents per pound. This removable tax would protect the domestic industry from severely depressed prices abroad which permit such an invasion of the domestic market that home production is wiped out of existence.

Third. The legislation provides for a compensatory tax on the lead and zinc content of imported manufactured goods. This is 2 cents per pound in addition to present levies with an increased amount on two zinc items. This would control excessive imports of these products that displace uses of domestic metal.

All three phases of this legislation are needed to assure exploration, development, production, and continued growth of the domestic lead-zinc mines. A combination of market prices stabilized at a moderate level by the tariff plus a limited subsidy will maintain the domestic miner. Stable prices of approximately 14 cents per pound assure the consumer of long-term supply at a price attractive to use in domestic manufacturing. The United States needs to import approximately 50 percent of the newly mined lead and zinc ores and concentrates consumed each year. If this need is observed by importers and foreign producers and if our markets are not flooded with an unneeded supply, the removable tariff will not be applied, and the importer will receive a much better price for his product than he otherwise would.

I am confident that this program of limited subsidy and removable tariff is a practical solution to the continuing problems of the lead-zinc industry and I believe the legislation should be enacted to provide a long-term and long-awaited minerals policy.

KOWALSKI BILL FOR HEALTH CARE INSURANCE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Mr. KOWALSKI. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I have submitted a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide health care insurance for our older citizens. The bill establishes an insurance program for persons entitled to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. It will also provide this insurance for persons with coverage under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Civil Service Retirement Act and for persons electing voluntary coverage.

My bill differs in some important respects from the Forand bill, of which I was a sponsor in the 86th Congress.

This new bill sets up a much broader coverage under a social security approach to health insurance. Coverage has been extended to railroad and civil service retirees. Further, the bill provides immediate coverage for all persons

not covered by other provisions of the bill whereby all uncovered persons now of retirement age, or reaching retirement age before January 1, 1964, will be insured, with financing out of general funds. Coverage for those reaching retirement age after January 1, 1964, and not otherwise covered, may be provided on a voluntary basis to those persons who elect coverage by paying a tax into the Federal Health Care Trust Fund.

The inclusion of Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Act retirees is a relatively simple matter, and in the interest of establishing broad coverage it seems reasonable to tax these employees and include them in the health care insurance program. The need for this program in general for senior citizens has been reported frequently, and President Kennedy has emphasized the necessity for legislation of this nature. The need exists not only for those now covered by social security, but all others as well.

In justice, persons not covered by the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, or the Civil Service Retirement Act should have coverage available. Therefore, my bill makes coverage automatic to those retired before January 1, 1964, and extends it on a voluntary basis to those uncovered individuals reaching retirement age after January 1, 1964. General funds will provide financing for those receiving coverage automatically.

There is also provision that the Secretary of Health, Welfare, and Education may, at the request of any State, enter into agreements to provide coverage to the employees of that State or any unit within that State.

Thus, with the provision for voluntary enrollment, coverage is broadened greatly with only a limited expense to general funds. This arrangement is an attempt to provide the broadest coverage while maintaining fiscal responsibility.

To assure fiscal responsibility, the level of wages taxable for payments to the health fund is raised from $4,800 to $6,000.

Another major difference between this bill and preceding ones is its approach to the question of payments to hospitals. At the hearings on the Forand bill, Dr. Groner, of the American Hospital Association, pointed out that the Forand bill provided for payments on a reasonable cost basis. Hospitals today are suffering from serious deficits between cost for care of welfare patients and funds provided by State welfare agencies. Government must not add to the financial burdens of hospitals by requiring the hospitals to accept payments for patients which do not cover the hospitals' costs of treatment. If the hospitals incur deficits because of a Government program, the costs of the deficit will only be shifted to other segments of the population. Accordingly, the basis for payments to the hospitals is to be a full cost basis, and the bill enumerates some of the factors to be considered in establishing a formula. This is a very important change.

Also, the bill provides some latitude to surgeons who are to receive payment for services under this legislation. Fee schedules are to be set by regulation, and the surgeons are to accept these fees as full payment in the case of patients whose annual income is $3,000 or under in the case of a single person, or $4,000 or under in the case of a married individual. Above these income levels the surgeon's fee may be above the fee schedule set, and the patient is responsible for payment of the difference.

Another difference in this legislation is in the approach to admission to nursing homes. Previous legislation provided that such admission must be preceded by treatment in a hospital, and this meant that the hospital becomes a way station to a nursing home, thus perhaps causing some unnecessary admissions to hospitals. The legislation proposes a solution to this difficulty by providing that an individual may be admitted to a nursing home without previously receiving hospital services upon recommendation of a physician with the concurrence of a hospital administrator.

These are the major differences between this legislation and health care bills proposed in the past. The necessity for health insurance for the aging under the Social Security System seems clear. It is our responsibility to insure that the coverage is as broad as possible, and that the legislation have no unfavorable effects either on the practice of medicine or on the administration of hospitals.

THE ALMIGHTY WASHINGTON POST

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes 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. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker. I always have believed and do now believe in a Supreme Being, in the 10 Commandments, the Golden Rule, but when individuals here on earth attempt to assume absolute and arbitrary power, seem to think themselves infallible, I still cling to my childhood conviction that there is but one Supreme Being, though there may be many faiths and forms of worship.

True, scientists have made realities of some of our wildest imaginative creations.

Today's "Darius Green and his flying machine," which ignominiously always landed in the barnyard filth, travels thousands of miles beyond the earth, incredible distances at greater than the speed of sound or light. It is indeed a bold individual who today will say of any proposal "it cannot be done."

But to date no one of the vast majority has seemed to have a monopoly on knowledge or wisdom. Apparently the Post appears to harbor the conviction that it is the "glory hole" of all virtue. In the Washington Post's editorial of this morning supporting a minority's spending and sometimes socialistic program, we find this:

> Far more is involved than the prejudices of Mr. SMITH or the partisan concerns of Minority Leader HALLECK. If the Republicans in the House should gang up to force retention of a flagrantly undemocratic procedure, they would convict their party of cynical obstructionism.

Being interpreted, that means the Post knows it all, that Mr. SMITH is motivated by prejudices, Minority Leader HALLECK by partisan concerns. Did the Post ever credit an individual who did not accept its dictation with any worthy purpose or motive? The Post triumphantly admits—in fact, asserts—that it knows it all, that its motives are always pure.

One thing it is my privilege to know—and it came from the Post's own news stories and editorials. At least since 1935, the Post has advocated socialism, a form of communism, accused those who refused to accept its dictation of being either ignorant, dishonest, or unpatriotic—sometimes all three.

Once or twice, as when one of its reporters and its editorial columns endeavored, by fraud and deception, to make a hero out of a special U.S. district attorney, whose conduct was condemned by a U.S. district court and at last—twice—by a U.S. appellate court, and who later was convicted of a drunken assault on a Chinaman, the Post has been forced to editorially apologize for its misconduct.

A publication further to the left, of a deeper shade of pink, more conceited, more arrogant in its editorials, it would be difficult to find.

We should be thankful we still have the privilege of refusing to accept the Washington Post's political philosophy, comply with its programs which would eventually and quite quickly lead us to accept many of the Communists' views and programs.

Thank God, we still have the privilege of believing in Him, the 10 Commandments, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution, even though apparently, in the Post's opinion, He made many mistakes when He created the universe.

ACTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT NEEDED NOW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, as President John F. Kennedy begins the first days of a new administration, he faces an array of serious problems bequeathed to him by the outgoing Republican administration. Perhaps the most harsh and pressing legacy of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration to the Nation in mid-January 1961 is the fact of nearly 6 million Americans unemployed.

Repeatedly during the 1960 presidential campaign, Mr. Kennedy warned that the Nation was in economic trouble. Repeatedly Mr. Kennedy declared,

"We have got to get this country moving again." Repeatedly the GOP campaigners replied that "the American people have never had it so good."

The people spoke in November of last year. The facts are clear. We are now in the third recession in the past 7 years, and potentially the most severe. But in comparison with the past, there is now a cheering difference. The Kennedy administration is determined to attack the recession with effective economic countermeasures rather than with talk, inaction, and delay.

Delay in meeting the problem of widespread unemployment means not only continuing hardship for millions of American families who have known hardship too long. Failure to act now means a weakening of our national economy at a time when we should be building up our strength to meet the challenge of the Communist world.

Last month President Kennedy received the report of a special Task Force on Area Redevelopment, the chairman of which was the distinguished Senator from Illinois, the Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS. The report dealt with problems of areas of chronic unemployment. In receiving the report, Mr. Kennedy said:

It would be a mistake to consider the problems of chronic unemployment and underemployment solely in the context of the areas directly affected. The entire Nation suffers when there is prolonged hardship in any locality. This problem is especially critical today, for 1 out of every 10 persons in the United States lives in an area that now feels the impact of chronic unemployment or underemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES HIGH

Mr. Speaker, in my own congressional district, the Third of Indiana, as well as throughout the Nation, the latest unemployment statistics indicate an extremely serious situation.

Last month, December 1960, unemployment nationwide totaled 4.5 million, which is 6.8 percent of the total labor force, and the situation now is far worse. Conservative estimates place current unemployment throughout the Nation at 5.5 million, and this figure is expected to grow.

In my district, there are nearly 20,000 persons out of work right now. Today I talked with the director of the Indiana Employment Security division office in Indianapolis who expressed to me his own grave concern about the unemployment situation in Indiana and in the Third District, which happens to be his home district.

These figures show that, as of January 21, 1961, 9.5 percent of the labor force, or 10,500 persons, in St. Joseph County—South Bend-Mishawaka—are unemployed; that 8.3 percent of the labor force, or some 4,000 persons are jobless in Elkhart County; and 12.5 percent, or 4,500 persons, are out of work in La Porte County.

St. Joseph County, which contains roughly half the population of the congressional district, has now been placed by the Department of Labor in the "E" category of labor surplus areas, one category from the bottom.

Some 10,000 persons in the Third Indiana District are now eligible to receive surplus food.

LETTERS FROM UNEMPLOYED TELL STORY

Mr. Speaker, during the last few weeks I have received hundreds of letters from unemployed persons in my district, letters which even more vividly than statistics dramatize the meaning of unemployment. For example, one man wrote:

If something isn't done about the unemployment situation in South Bend, this town will turn into a ghost town.

Said another man:

In the last 3 years, I have been unemployed a total of 13 months. * * * My age being 40, it seems difficult to seek another company.

Another unemployed worker told me:

I am a fully competent, capable tool and die maker with a skill acquired through long experience, and instead of being able to put my talents to a useful purpose, I find myself chasing around the community begging for a job or standing in long lines of people to sign up for unemployment benefits.

Again:

I am unemployed and am repeatedly told 51 is too old for a job.

Yet another:

I've been out of work 3 years. * * * We get a small amount of powdered milk, yellow corn meal, no beans, no cheese, no butter. * * * We can't keep holding things together.

BRADEMAS INTRODUCES UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BILL

Mr. Speaker, we need both long- and short-term measures if we are effectively to attack unemployment.

I am today introducing two bills, one of which is designed to help in the short run and the other over a longer period.

The first bill would establish minimum standards for unemployment compensation payments and extend the period for benefits to a maximum of 39 weeks.

At the present time, unemployment compensation benefits in many States are inadequate to provide the worker and his family with the basic necessities of life. Many unemployed workers are, moreover, not covered for such benefits. There are great disparities among the States with respect to the terms and conditions under which workers may become eligible for unemployment compensation, as well as with respect to the amount of such compensation and the length of time for which it is paid.

I have therefore introduced a bill, which was also introduced by the then Senator Kennedy in the 86th Congress, to provide a long overdue improvement in the Federal-State unemployment insurance program.

This bill sets weekly benefit allowances at one-half the worker's weekly wage or two-thirds of the average weekly wage in the State, whichever is lower. In addition, the bill provides benefits for up to 39 weeks. The maximum period for receiving payments in Indiana now is 26 weeks.

No Federal appropriation is needed to put this improvement into effect. What is called for is the adoption of minimum State standards providing at least these benefits for qualified unemployed workers. The benefits could be higher, if a State should choose, but they could not be lower.

In 1958 these minimum standards would have meant an additional $11 a week for each unemployed worker in Indiana; in 1959, the absence of these standards cost the average unemployed worker in my State over $1,000. This additional purchasing power would have been a shot in the arm for the economy of the State.

It is quite likely that our present economic troubles would be considerably less severe if the people who were unemployed last year and the year before had had these added insurance benefits.

Improved unemployment compensation demands precedence as the first order of business, but there is a great deal more to be done to make certain that jobs are available for all Americans willing and able to work.

THE TIME FOR ACTION IS NOW

As Senator DOUGLAS said recently at Charleston, W. Va.:

There is a time for study and contemplation, and there is a time for action. I believe strongly that the time for action is now. Conditions of chronic unemployment have been studied at great length and at considerable depth, especially in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, in undertaking action, I think we should be aware of the significant observation of Senator DOUGLAS that "a distinction must be made between areas of chronic, long-term unemployment, and areas of temporary, short-term unemployment." This distinction is important because it means we must use not one but a variety of methods. The task force on area redevelopment headed by Senator DOUGLAS offers several recommendations to deal with the problem of chronic unemployment.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY ENDORSES AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL

One of the most important of these recommendations is the area redevelopment bill, which I am also today introducing. My bill is basically similar to the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator DOUGLAS. The chief difference between the two bills is that mine would qualify additional areas, such as St. Joseph and La Porte Counties, for redevelopment assistance.

Only yesterday, in a letter to Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and House Speaker SAM RAYBURN, President Kennedy called for prompt passage of this legislation.

President Kennedy's task force had urged congressional action "to provide technical assistance, loans for private projects, loans and grants for public facilities, and training and retraining to provide new industry, new jobs, and new growth."

I recommend the enactment of legislation containing provisions along these lines—

President Kennedy wrote in his letter. He said there were nearly 100 areas with substantial and persistent unemployment in addition to "many places where

chronic underemployment is predominant."

The President warned that it was impossible for private groups to achieve a permanent solution by themselves, while State and local governments no longer could carry the full burden.

I believe—

President Kennedy concluded—

there must be a cooperative effort in which the Federal Government joins with private industry and local and State governments in a maximum effort to strengthen and improve the economic climate of the communities affected.

Mr. Speaker, in introducing the area redevelopment bill, let me first reiterate that its purpose is to attract and develop new industry and new job opportunities in areas of chronic unemployment.

Second, let me express my complete agreement with President Kennedy that this problem is not one for the Federal Government alone but that the Federal Government and private enterprise must work together, in close cooperation with local and State governments, if we are to make headway.

PROVISIONS OF BILL

Under the provisions of the area redevelopment bill, loans totaling $300 million would be provided for industrial and commercial buildings as well as for the construction of public facilities necessary for a thriving economy. In this last category are access roads, industrial water supplies, industrial parks, and public utilities, all of which make an area more attractive for businessmen looking for profitable locations.

In addition, the bill provides $10 million to help workmen obtain vocational retraining that will give them new skills. It also provides grants totaling $75 million for areas too depressed to bear the cost of loans for redevelopment, and $4.5 million for technical assistance in planning new projects.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL ACT

Mr. Speaker, it was most unfortunate that twice during the 86th Congress of 1959–60, President Eisenhower vetoed area redevelopment bills passed by a majority of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These two vetoes added fuel to the fires of unemployment which are now mounting steadily higher.

I am confident that if Congress again passes this legislation, President Kennedy will immediately sign it into law and we can at last make a start in attacking one aspect of the problem of unemployment.

And, Mr. Speaker, I hope Congress will speedily consider and act favorably upon the bill I, along with other Members of Congress, have introduced to improve the unemployment compensation program which so directly affects the lives of so many of our unemployed fellow citizens.

VICE ADM. H. G. RICKOVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an address recently delivered by Admiral Rickover.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the great Americans of all time is Admiral Rickover. In the course of the last year he has been able to continue his duties only by Executive consent. The Navy claims they cannot guarantee that he will be continued in his work for more than a year. Then they will assemble a board to decide whether to recommend that he continue for more than a year. I understand they claim they are prevented by law from taking more forward action.

This great American, great naval officer, has had an outstanding career. He is the best qualified man to fill the position he occupies. Certainly he should be continued in service because the national interest of our country calls for his leadership in the important field in which he is engaged.

Mr. Speaker, Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, head of the Navy's nuclear ship program, recently spoke at the 15th anniversary dinner of the American Nobel Anniversary Committee honoring Alfred Nobel and the Nobel laureates in New York City. His address, as is usual with him, ascended the intellectual heights, and is appropriately entitled "Intellect in a Democracy." Since I believe that all Members of Congress, and indeed all serious-minded Americans, will appreciate this literary contribution to our great democracy, I include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks.

Admiral Rickover has again demonstrated the working of a mind which is an essential national asset. In the years ahead the Nation needs this mind directing our naval nuclear propulsion program and the Shippingport Atomic Power Station. These two programs are the prime showpieces in our national atomic power effort, and it is no coincidence that these two successful programs are led by the same man.

But Admiral Rickover is able to continue his duties only by Executive consent—the Navy claims they cannot guarantee that he will be permitted to continue his vital work for more than a year. Then they will assemble a board and decide whether to recommend that he be held on another year. I understand they claim they are prevented by law from taking any more straightforward action.

Let us make clear to the Navy that the law of this land is not forcing them to retire Admiral Rickover. Let this record show that it is the will of the people that Admiral Rickover continue his present work for the United States for many years to come. If legislative action is needed to promote him to the rank of full admiral and to keep him in the service of his country, I will be honored to sponsor whatever legislation is required. I feel so strongly about this matter that I propose that he not only be promoted to full admiral, but that he be given the title of "Admiral of the Nuclear Navy." Without him, there would not be today a nuclear navy. Without him the nuclear navy cannot continue to expand, either in types of ships or in numbers of ships.

We must not wait for the Navy to make up its mind. We must clear up this uncertainty as to future leadership of the invaluable work conceived and undertaken by Admiral Rickover. The good of the Nation must not be made subject to the whim of a board of admirals assembled by the Navy each year to make this decision of far-reaching consequence. I hope that the Secretary of the Navy will recommend that the President send to the Senate Vice Admiral Rickover's promotion to the rank of full admiral, with the title of "Admiral of the Nuclear Navy."

The address follows:

INTELLECT IN A DEMOCRACY

(Remarks by Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, U.S. Navy, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary dinner of the American Nobel Anniversary Committee honoring Alfred Nobel and the Nobel laureates at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, Jan. 8, 1961)

I should like to begin by thanking you for your invitation to come here tonight and to address this distinguished audience. In casting about for a suitable subject to discuss with you, it occurred to me that I might examine the perennial problem of intellect in a democracy from the specific point of view of its bearing on modern weaponry. There is no need to dwell on the fact that today, unfortunately, we depend for our very survival upon ability to come up with new ideas and to cut short the leadtime between idea and finished military item. Intellect is the key factor in developing new weapons systems, as it is in all large-scale engineering projects designed to move us ahead technologically. National attitudes toward the man of intellect are therefore of crucial importance to the future of this country.

From de Tocqueville onward, thoughtful observers of the American scene have been struck with the paradox of anti-intellectualism in a nation which is the embodiment of pure 18th century rationalist thought. The Founding Fathers produced a Constitution suffused with the light of reason; the Nation they called into being incorporates the best thought of the most illustrious political theorists of the age of reason; democracy itself, as the term indicates, means rule (kratein) of the people (demos), hence presupposes the ability of all men to exercise statecraft, that is to be intelligent enough to decide who is to govern them and how they are to be governed. There is no inherent antithesis between intellect and democracy; respect for the one is inherent in belief in the other.

Apart from exclusion of unfree members of the community who by reason of bondage cannot bring their intellect to bear on public issues, the real or alleged reason for excluding any citizen or group of citizens from participation in self-government has always been absence of intellect. It justifies the permanent exclusion of the mentally deficient; the temporary exclusion of the immature, that is the minor. Women's alleged intellectual inferiority has traditionally been a favorite argument for denying them the vote.

Far from being antagonistic to intellect, democracy depends upon it. Moreover, as civilization advances and life and government become more complex, native intelligence will no longer suffice, and educated intellect becomes the sine qua non for responsible discharge of duties of democratic citizenship. All modern democracies have

therefore made education free and compulsory for increasingly longer periods of time. (For other reasons, namely the need for literate soldiers and industrial workers—nondemocratic nations have done likewise.)

It is evident when one reads the Federalist that nothing was furthest from the minds of the Founding Fathers than our present-day cult of the common man. They were conscious of the risk they took in making the people the Nation's sovereign but they hoped these would choose men of superior capacity to be their representatives in government; they also incorporated in the Constitution certain safeguards to protect the Ship of State from hasty and ill-conceived popular actions. They were fully aware of the basic problem in democratic government: how to obtain capable leaders without infringing on the right of all citizens to participate in government. As Jefferson wrote Adams, the success of the American experiment depended wholly on the ability of the citizen to discover who, among several candidates, is best qualified for public office. Mill wrote later—for an English audience—of the necessity "to obtain, in the greatest measure possible, for the function of government the benefits of superior intellect trained by long meditation and practical discipline to that special task." To elect such men to public office was in general the purpose of the American voter until the election of Jackson in 1828. But Jacksonian egalitarianism introduced the new idea that not only are the needs of average men the only valid considerations in a democracy, but that any man of average ability and without requisite training can fill any public office or exercise any profession.

The 1958 Rockefeller Report on Education speaks of the "tug of war between equality and excellence in a democracy." This war would seem to be more pronounced in this country than in other democracies, perhaps because of the indelible imprint on American society of the continuation of pioneer life almost to the turn of the 20th century. Turner first brought out that the existence of free land in the West meant that succeeding generations of Americans turned their backs on the civilized parts of this country and returned to more primitive ways of life—as when New Englanders left the settled eastern seaboard and homesteaded in the wilderness beyond the Alleghenies. Each wave of settlers thus started once more to move up the ladder of civilization but, as it were, from a lower rung. Such respect for learning as had developed in the older communities was given up in favor of respect for physical prowess—the indispensable requirement for survival on the frontier.

Consider, for instance, that of the 55 men who sat in Philadelphia in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention 31 had attended college while several others had become first-rate scholars and scientists by self-education. In contrast, 100 years later, pioneers in Washington territory dubbed the spot where a common school had been built "fool's prairie." Merle Curti, whose "American Paradox" documents American anti-intellectualism, past and present, tells of a highly educated western Governor who found it politically expedient to pretend he abhorred books. "In order to be thought one of the people, this man made speeches that were not only homespun in idiom but often pathetically ludicrous." The frontier perpetuated the antipathy to superior intellect and education that is to be found in many primitive societies. When pioneering ceased, the basic conflict in our attitude toward the man of thought as opposed to the man of action did not change; the man of action merely ceased to be a pioneer and became a businessman. As Bryce noted, much of our best ability, "both for thought and for action, for planning and for executing, rushes into a field which is comparatively narrow in Europe, the business of developing the material resources of the country."

Jacksonian egalitarianism lingers on in the present-day notion that democracy cannot rise above mediocrity; we not only assure the common man his fair share of whatever wealth is created in this country; we make the average, the median, and the mediocre the norm of human behavior. As Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., says, We do not merely reject hero worship but heroes as well; we dislike greatness per se. De Tocqueville, in writing that in this country the power of the majority was "so absolute and irresistible that one must give up one's rights as a citizen if one intends to stray from the track which it prescribes," accurately describes modern pressures to conform to group judgment. Bryce who wrote a whole chapter on "Why great men are not chosen President," devotes much space to discussion of American anti-intellectualism in politics. By that he meant that men of superior intellect were handicapped in the race for public office. He poses a question which today takes on ominous significance: "Will not a nation ruled by its average men in reliance on their own average wisdom be overtaken in the race of prosperity or overpowered in a warlike struggle by a nation of equal resources which is guided by its most capable minds?" He has no valid answer except to say "that America has hitherto been able to afford to squander her resources, and that no other state threatens her. With her wealth and in her position she can with impunity commit errors which might be fatal to the nations of Western Europe."

My own concern is not with anti-intellectualism in politics but with the effect which hostility to superior intellect has on our technological progress. I believe we can no longer afford to squander our intellectual resources, nor continue to commit errors that result in overlong leadtimes in weaponry and other important new developments. It is no longer true that no other state threatens us. My thesis is that hostility to superior intellect is a national idiosyncracy rather than a necessary consequence of our devotion to the democratic ideal. To alter our attitude toward men of high intellect does not run counter to democratic principles; it would, in fact, merely reestablish the respect for learning that existed here when this Nation came into being.

Pari passu it must be said that engineering projects designed to come up with wholly novel weapons systems are but one of a number of projects of comparable difficulty and magnitude that we must undertake in order to progress technologically. We have little choice in this matter. The challenge of the totalitarians forces us to move forward on a broad technological front. We have seen the propaganda effect of sputnik; progress in space has become a criterion of national status, and so has progress in any other sphere that in some manner enhances a nation's position. Moreover, even if the cold war ceased tomorrow, we should have to carry through similar large-scale projects in order to meet the needs of our own and the world's exploding population on a planet that is being rapidly denuded of natural resources indispensable to human life. Thus we must in the near future come up with economic procedures to produce artificial sweet water out of the oceans, with synthetic power derived from nuclear fission and hydrogen fusion or through utilization of solar energy. In all these tasks intellect is the key factor. Continued anti-intellectualism is a luxury we can no longer afford.

If one had to pinpoint the major reasons for present-day hostility to superior intellect, two would stand out; first, the popular tendency to look upon democracy as something more than a political system where every citizen is equal before the law, has an equal vote, and is equal in his relations with all branches of government; second, the rapidly increasing bureaucratization of private and public life.

As to the first, John Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote "that all men are born to equal rights is clear. Every being has a right to his own, as moral, as sacred, as any other has * * * but to teach that all men are born to equal powers and faculties * * * is as gross a fraud, as glaring an imposition on the credulity of people, as ever was practiced * * * for truth and virtue's sake, let American philosophers and politicians despise it." Even so, the confusion of political equality with total equality in all things continues. It is easily forgotten that while rights can be portioned out equally as long as the recipient is able to enjoy them passively, this cannot be done when enjoyment of a right involves ability and effort, for in these respects men are unequal. Thus workers can be given an equal share in increased productivity even though they may have contributed nothing whatever to this increase; but one cannot give an equal share in education, for here enjoyment depends upon ability and desire to make use of educational opportunity. Many Americans cannot come to terms with the fact of unequal human powers and faculties. To them anything irrevocably setting one type of man or group of men against the majority is undemocratic, therefore unacceptable.

Nowhere is this resistance to the fact of human inequality of intellect more clearly seen than in the reaction of most professional educators to anyone who suggests that a bright child needs a tougher, more challenging education than a less able child and ought to receive it within our publicly supported system of education. So great is this hostility to the idea of different schooling for talented youth that otherwise decent people have no scruple to misquote those who urge such schooling; to accuse them of wanting "to train the best and shoot the rest." Of course this is deliberate falsification of the case made by many critics of American education. Nobody has ever suggested that we should diminish the education of the less intelligent in order to serve the needs of the talented; quite the contrary.

But, as the Council for Basic Education put it succinctly, the chief obstacle to acceptance of the educational rights of the gifted is that "the professionals can't seem to conquer their own mythology of the common man and their grotesque fear that special attention to the gifted will create a special social class. The literature of the subject is filled with such unexamined assumptions. For instance, the term 'intellectual elite,' inevitably makes its appearance wherever gifted children (one must never call them superior) are discussed. Education is plagued with shibboleths like this one." Witness the curious habit among American professional educators of listing the unusually gifted child along with the lame, the halt, the deaf, blind, and mentally subnormal under the generic term of "exceptional children"—a term which itself has lost its original meaning and acquired an epithetical tinge.

Of course, it cannot be denied that superior intellect makes for the most intractable kind of human inequality. Intellect goes to the whole of a man's personality and for this reason differs from special talents in such fields as athletics, music, art, which men may possess who have but average intelligence. Nothing is inherently so aristocratic as superior intelligence, the more so when it has

been sharpened by a rigorous education. And no amount of legislating can democratize, that is, universalize high intelligence.

Before IQ tests were invented, believers in democracy deprecated the intellectual gulf between people that was manifest to the naked eye, and attributed it solely to artificial barriers preventing the poor from acquiring the education available to the rich. Discovery that the IQ of normal citizens ranges from 90 to 200 was perhaps the greatest disappointment ever suffered by sincere believers in democracy. (I assume you agree that geniuses are normal citizens and only the mentally deficient should be classed as abnormal.)

So potentially dangerous to the democratic process is this gap in intelligence that we can do nothing more important to strengthen democracy than put concentrated thought and effort into a search for ways to narrow it. Obviously, handing out unmerited academic diplomas or herding all students into the same classroom will not bring this about; it merely camouflages the gap. There is only one way to narrow it and that is to motivate the less intelligent to greater effort.

All of us have unused inner resources—intellectual no less than moral and physical—with which we could vastly surpass our normal achievements. Men have proved this time and time again in emergencies. Today, we live in a continuous state of emergency where our fate depends on the ability of average citizens to think clearly and act wisely. To do this, they must be convinced of the necessity of making greater mental effort. Average citizens need more application to learning than the above average, so they will absorb sufficient knowledge and wisdom to govern this Nation; they must be better instructed in the subjects basic to a good education. To shunt them into vocational subjects or life-adjustment courses, as happens too often in our schools, is to aggravate intellectual inequality. Other Western democracies—notably Switzerland and the Scandinavias—have done much better in raising the scholastic standard of their less intelligent children. In these countries not only the talented, but also the average and below-average youth, achieve higher scholastic levels than here. Though our educationists deprecate European education, it actually succeeds better than ours in narrowing the intellectual gap between people. So much so that some Europeans wonder whether there could actually be a wider IQ spread in the United States than abroad—a suggestion I cannot accept. Our poor showing is simply the result of poor schooling.

Life-adjustment education is mainly responsible for mediocre schooling. It fails to stimulate the less able to make the extra effort to catch up with the rest; it nourishes in them a false sense of intellectual equality; it prevents them from realizing how rare is high intellect, how hard the road that must be taken to bring it to fruition, how enormously beneficial the contributions it makes to the individual, to community, to Nation. By carefully protecting the average, the dullard, the lazybones against intellectual competition from children with better minds and stronger motivation, we foster in the less able a blindness to excellence; they never realize it is the work of superior minds that has created the high material standard of living all Americans enjoy today. They have been taught to believe our industrial productivity, our widespread high standard of living, is the work of men who push buttons; they forget the enormous contributions of those who conceived, designed and built the whole intricate machinery which reduces man's labor to simple manipulation and floods the market with consumer goods.

Keeping all children together in one classroom is said to develop the virtues of democratic citizenship; this is hardly borne out by our present political behavior compared to earlier periods of our history. What it does develop in less able children is a disrespect for—a hostility to—high intellect. How could it be otherwise?

Conditioned by schooling that never challenges me and never lets me fail; bombarded by flattery from those who desire my custom or my vote, what is my reaction going to be when I discover I have a modest and poorly developed mind, you have a towering intellect sharpened by mental exertion? Obviously my sense of equality leads me to look upon this as an undemocratic abomination, and so I will proceed to pull you down to my own level. At the very least I will consider you a freak—not to be trusted with practical affairs. Pursued to extremes, this type of thinking led the French revolutionary tribunal to guillotine the great chemist Lavoisier, the judges being reported as saying coldly: "The Republic has no need of savants."

Yet in truth such anti-intellectualism goes counter to respect for the individual—which is the pivot of democracy, as it is of Western civilization. Virtually all the constitutional restraints making ours a government of limited powers, "of laws not men," have the purpose to protect the individual in his right to be undisturbed by the demos, except when national necessity or the conflicting rights of others render this unavoidable. Western civilization, since it centers on the worth and sovereignty of the individual, requires democracy for its fulfillment. One reason non-Western societies have difficulty creating viable democratic States is that most of them are centered on the group, not on the individual. This is particularly so in the case of primitive societies. Writes Derek Stanford: "Anthropologists are agreed that the primitive psyche was powerfully collective; that it was, in fact, preindividual. Primitive man had a limited and painful sense of self-identity. He found it difficult, and rather fearful, to conceive of himself in spatial isolation, as a separate being distinct from the environing communal body." So too does the unformed immature human being seek security in his "peer" group. To center schooling on life—and group—adjustment prevents development of the sense of self-identity that must be achieved to reach maturity. Without mature citizens democracy cannot be made to function properly.

Democracy is a difficult system even for Western man. What begins as a democracy may end up as a species of authoritarian government. This can be brought about not only by the desire of the strong to exercise unrestrained political power but also by the desire of the weak to escape the awful loneliness of intellectual independence and the heavy personal responsibility which are the price of liberty, and to seek refuge in the security of collectivism. Our glorification of conformity, of the group, the team, the organization could in fact destroy democracy though its forms might be preserved.

The second factor contributing to hostility toward superior intellect is the bureaucratization of life. Bureaucracies are hierarchical in structure, routine in operation. In course of time they tend to put the survival and smooth functioning of the organization itself above its intended purpose. They elevate to leadership men who have adapted themselves to work in circumscribed conditions, who readily accept direction from above, even in matters where they are more competent than their administrative superiors. Men of high intellect and professional expertise cannot easily accept organizational routines and leader-follower relationships based on rank, not competence; in the eyes of the "organization man" this makes them disruptive, divisive. Yet without their contributions, organizations stagnate. All progress comes through individual creativity by men of superior intellect. How to fit such men into our overorganized life is a problem of paramount importance.

Our admiration for so-called practical men and dislike for eggheads incline us to overvalue the manipulator of men, money and words—the administrator; and to undervalue the man of superior intellect, the creative innovator—the professional man. Whatever the original purpose of an organization, be it private or public, be it commercial, spiritual, cultural or educational, it inevitably becomes a bureaucracy unless we clearly define the activities of those who administer and those who create and produce. Progress is hampered by unintelligent administrative meddling, by insistence on routine. Clear definition is most important when an organization must combine novel developmental projects alongside routine activities.

The military is such an organization. Its main activity is operational and emergency in nature, requiring clear channels of command and spelled-out routines. But to carry out its operational task, the military must also be capable of continuous innovation in weapons and in ways to use these weapons effectively. Such innovations do not flow from command channels or routines. They are brought forth through the efforts of men of high intellect and professional competence. Technology is relentlessly shifting the criterion of military strength from the operational to the materiél side; the best military qualities avail naught unless equipment is up to date.

This change is not yet reflected in our military structure. We still operate on the principle that officers are interchangeable men; that they can perform any task assigned them. Included among such military tasks is direction of complex technical projects for new weapons systems. Here the actual productive work is performed by qualified technical experts but the direction is by officers who rarely possess the necessary technical knowledge to understand the work. Moreover, they are rotated in and out of assignments for short periods of duty, usually 2 to 3 years. Officers thus exercise management control without having the requisite technical competence which today can only be acquired by a long and arduous professional education. Their term of office is so brief they do not have time to become familiar with the work they direct. We could not have devised a more ineffectual system had we deliberately set out to do so.

The Military Establishment is our national life insurance. Respect for tradition must yield where the country's survival is involved. We must not continue practices resulting in ever longer leadtimes while the Russians keep on cutting theirs. Were I asked to identify the principal cause of this dangerous state of affairs, I should unhesitatingly give it as the unwillingness of the military to make room for the men who alone can produce new weapons—the technical professionals. We shall continue to lose the few capable men of this kind we now have, and certainly fail to attract others, unless we reverse present practices which hamstring them and render them unproductive. Parenthetically, I may say that another bureaucratic weakness—excessive loyalty to one's own organization—runs a close second. A recent Life article states that "debilitating, inclusive rivalry between all three services was among the factors that blinded both military and civilian officialdom to the importance of space development before the Russians enlightened the world with their sputniks."

In this country large-scale developmental projects of military significance—such as

missiles, space vehicles, nuclear propulsion—all suffer grievously from overadministration. Technically, unqualified officers do not hesitate to decide complex scientific and engineering problems; to overrule their technical subordinates; to meddle in their day-to-day activities. In my own group, at least two-thirds of my own time, and that of the top scientists and engineers, is wasted by administrative fiat. Time and again everyone must stop regular work and exhaust his energies in combating administrative errors. Thousands of hours are lost dealing with the avalanche of memorandums descending from higher administrative levels. A short while ago, every senior technical man in the group was doing paperwork ordered from above; we had difficulty releasing one of them from his writing chores to deal with an urgent technical problem. We were scribbling instead of building nuclear ships; the Russians were forging ahead with new weapons, widening the leadtimes between the two countries.

Russia carries complicated technical projects through more efficiently than we, chiefly because she does not subscribe to our quaint notion that top management of projects is a part-time chore for technical amateurs. Her long-range developmental projects proceed on schedule, ours flounder in a tangle of redtape produced by legions of committees and layers of supervisory administrators—all with great power but little personal responsibility for ultimate success of the work. Even when we ostensibly vest responsibility in a czar, he will long since have moved on to a new assignment by the time the smokescreen of organizational public relations has been dissipated and the truth about his performance has become public.

Let me repeat: Today a nation's strength depends more on the scientific and technical competence of those who conceive, design and build military equipment and who devise new strategies for their optimum use than on the men who operate these new weapons. Technical experts ought not, in their professional fields, be subjugated to officers unless these are technically competent and stay in their managerial posts long enough to acquire understanding of the work they direct. Our present system, appropriate in a simpler age when weapons were uncomplicated and change was slow, is unsuitable to an age of rapidly spiraling technological progress. Progress now depends on men of superior intellect. Democracies cannot survive unless such men are properly fitted into the huge organizations now dominating life, most particularly into the military bureaucracy.

To speed military technology and reduce leadtimes I suggest the following simple reforms; in order of importance:

First. Make power coincide with competence; recognize that pure administrative ability alone does not fit a man to direct complex technical work performed by highly trained professionals; that even a technically trained manager needs time to familiarize himself with the work; short assignments must therefore be avoided.

Second. Make power coincide with responsibility; hold men all along the line responsible for the directions they give; keep managers of technical projects in office long enough so they can be judged by their success or failure.

Third. Recognize that routines do not give rise to new ideas and technical developments; therefore creative workers should be freed from unnecessary routines; recognize that such freedom is essential if they are to do their work and does not constitute a pampering of eggheads.

Fourth. Change the administrative structure to permit technical experts the right to their own professional judgment; unless this professional right is preserved, such men are degraded to the status of mere technicians and technicians will not win us the race with the Russians.

Above all, in this period of danger to our country, let not devotion to the ways of the organization hold back capable professional men with creative ability. Superior intellect is essential to all organizations, none more than to a democratic state.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BENNETT of Michigan (at the request of Mr. KNOX), until February 6, 1961, on account of illness.

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. ZABLOCKI, for 15 minutes, on Tuesday, January 31.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. BONNER.

Mr. POFF.

(At the request of Mr. MCCORMACK, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mr. FOGARTY.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 30, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 3411. A bill to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCULLOCH:

H.R. 3412. A bill to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 3413. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to make permanent the authority of the Small Business Administration to make secured loans to State and local development companies for plant construction, conversion, or expansion; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H.R. 3414. A bill to provide that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 450 Members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3415. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to strengthen independent competition by providing for competitive enterprise in the marketing of livestock, livestock products, and other food items; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 3416. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 3417. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional district judges for the eastern district of Tennessee, the middle district of Tennessee, and the western district of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3418. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide compensation for the anatomical loss, or loss of use, of a procreative organ as a result of a personal injury sustained by a Federal employee while in the performance of his duty; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3419. A bill to amend section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that where the taxpayer or his spouse has attained the age of 65 no gain on the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's home will be taxed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3420. A bill to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern administration and office building at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H.R. 3421. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide for the disposition for historical site purposes of certain real property acquired in urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3422. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3423. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 3424. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on transportation of persons shall not apply to any transportation which begins outside the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 3425. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 3426. A bill to authorize an increase in the annual immigration quota for Italy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3427. A bill to extend the National Wool Act of 1954 for 3 years; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3428. A bill to amend section 661 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide that the punishment for larceny of livestock shall be the same as the punishment for larceny of property of a value exceeding $100; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 3429. A bill to provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States, to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3430. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H.R. 3431. A bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to pro-

mote public knowledge of progress and achievement in astronautics and related sciences through a program for the recognition and commemoration of those who have made such progress and achievement possible, and in particular through the designation of a special day in honor of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, the father of modern rockets, missiles, and astronautics; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3432. A bill to provide for nonveteran Federal employees the same appeal rights as are provided by law for veteran Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3433. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H.R. 3434. A bill to amend section 307(c) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to prescribe regulations prohibiting the takeoff of aircraft having more than one engine from any airport under certain weather conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 3435. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish corporate tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 32 percent surtax, and to increase the amount of exemption from such surtax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3436. A bill to declare a national policy on conservaton, development, and utilization of natural resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EVERETT:

H.R. 3437. A bill to amend section 5 of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to extend until June 30, 1961, the period within which applications for payments thereunder may be made by former enlisted members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 3438. A bill to amend the Public Health Services Act to provide Federal assistance to States which award scholarships to students of medicine and dentistry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 3439. A bill to create a National Peace Agency and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON:

H.R. 3440. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3441. A bill to promote the welfare of the people by authorizing the appropriation of funds to assist the States and territories in the further development of their programs of general university extension education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOODELL:

H.R. 3442. A bill to establish a commission to study and propose improvements in the methods of nominating and electing the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 3443. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $4,404,000 as an ex gratia payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H.R. 3444. A bill to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 3445. A bill to prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3446. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Bridge Canyon project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 3447. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOWALSKI:

H.R. 3448. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide health care insurance for persons entitled to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, for persons having service covered by the Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Retirement Acts, and for persons electing voluntary coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 3449. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to maintain records of fraudulent and other unethical business practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3450. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress with respect to adjudicatory matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3451. A bill to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel within the Department of Commerce and a Travel Advisory Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 3452. A bill to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 3453. A bill to extend for 2 years the temporary provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which relate to Federal assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MERROW:

H.R. 3454. A bill to permit an individual who retired before September 1954 under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program to have his benefit amount recomputed, without acquiring any additional coverage, to take advantage of the "dropout" provisions in title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3455. A bill to provide that active military or naval service performed during the period beginning on November 12, 1918, and ending on July 2, 1921, by any individual who served in Germany or Russia during that period shall be deemed to be World War I service for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 3456. A bill to provide that Government plants and facilities for the conduct of newly developed processes and operations shall to the extent practicable be located in areas of substantial labor surplus; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 3457. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H.R. 3458. A bill to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit individuals aged 65 or over to earn an additional $300 a year without diminishing their retirement income credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3459. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3460. A bill to amend section 9(a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 3461. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3462. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit certain new organizations to sponsor works of improvement thereunder; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3463. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Dixie project, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 3464. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from $600 to $1,000, and to increase the exemption for a dependent from $600 to $1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3465. A bill to reaffirm the national public policy and the purposes of Congress in enacting the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes, approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U.S.C. title 15, sec. 13), and for other purposes' ", and to clarify the intent and meaning of the aforesaid law by providing for the mandatory nature of functional discounts under certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H.R. 3466. A bill to clarify the relationship with and the effect of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 with State and/or Federal apprenticeship laws; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.R. 3467. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3468. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide pensions, and wartime rates of disability or death compensation, in the case of veterans of Mexican border service in 1916 or 1917; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3469. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, with respect to the hours of operation of certain broadcasting stations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 3470. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 3471. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H.R. 3472. A bill to clarify the authority of the Commissioner of Patents to compile, publish, and disseminate certain information relating to patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 3473. A bill to provide a more equitable system for the settlement of disputes arising from personnel actions in the classified civil service, and of grievances and complaints of all Government personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H.R. 3474. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a fully insured individual may elect to have any employment or self-employment performed by him after attaining retirement age excluded (for both tax and benefit purposes) from coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3475. A bill to create a National Peace Agency and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to forestall intervention, domination, control, and colonization by international communism in the New World, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H.J. Res. 174. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the procedure for amending the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEELY-BROWN:

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. Con. Res. 119. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the use of a Great White Fleet in support of American foreign policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Con. Res. 120. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to establish a "University of Free Cuba" to provide assistance to certain Cuban refugee students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the Legislative Branch of Government; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOELLER:

H. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 3476. A bill for the relief of Anastacio de Vega; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 3477. A bill to authorize the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the late Comdr. William B. Cushing of the U.S. Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3478. A bill for the relief of Anna Mastoraki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3479. A bill for the relief of Mitsuko Saito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3480. A bill for the relief of Michael Pascu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 3481. A bill for the relief of Anastasia Stassinopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3482. A bill for the relief of Dr. Perkins P. K. Chang (Chang Peng-Keng), and his wife Yu-Ih Chuang Chang, and their two minor daughters, Jean Li and Jean Ih Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3483. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marguerite de Soepkez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3484. A bill for the relief of Jan Michal Dien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3485. A bill for the relief of Cornelis Jacobus Overbeeke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 3486. A bill for the relief of Stefano Buccellato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 3487. A bill for the relief of Louis C. Wheeler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H.R. 3488. A bill for the relief of Sulzbach Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 3489. A bill for the relief of Bernard Jacques Gerard Caradec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3490. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Stephanie Harper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 3491. A bill for the relief of Lufti Guneri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 3492. A bill for the relief of Sebastian Hermosilla Sanches; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 3493. A bill for the relief of Nubar Hadidian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3494. A bill for the relief of Pablo Rendaje Cava; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3495. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nouritza Kodjababian and her minor children, Berj, Sona, Ara, and Zaven Kodjababian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3496. A bill for the relief of Panayota Tanglis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H.R. 3497. A bill for the relief of Mrs. S. Jeannette Senno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3498. A bill for the relief of William Joseph Vincent; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 3499. A bill for the relief of Orlando V. Jamandre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHERER:

H.R. 3500. A bill for the relief of Francine Middelman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 3501. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hasmik Arzoo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 3502. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3503. A bill for the relief of Primitiva F. Torres, and daughter, Virginia F. Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLHAUSER:

H.R. 3504. A bill for the relief of William Sim and his wife, Marina Ting Sim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H.R. 3505. A bill for the relief of Emanuel and Antonina Gagliano and their children, Salvatore and Agostino Gagliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 3506. A bill for the relief of William Fu (also known as Foo Mow Son); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Reverend Oscar Creech

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT C. BONNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1961

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I should like at this time to pay tribute to one of the truly great men of my State. The Reverend Oscar Creech, of Murfreesboro, N.C., is retiring on February 1 of this year after 53 years of service to his church, his State, and to the people of northeastern North Carolina. As an educator, an ordained minister, and as a member of the staff of one of North Carolina's oldest junior colleges, Mr. Creech has always served in the interests and welfare of others. I am proud that I can say that Mr. Creech is from the First Congressional District of North Carolina, which I serve.

Mr. Creech's record is long and full. It includes several years' service in the public schools of North Carolina, followed by a quarter of a century as pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Ahoskie, N.C. Perhaps the greatest of his undertakings was his effort to reopen Chowan College in Murfreesboro, N.C., after World War II. We of North Carolina pride ourselves on our educational institutions, and Mr. Creech's efforts to raise funds to reopen Chowan College are exemplary of this pride. Northeastern North Carolina was in need of this school, so Mr. Creech set about to see that that need was met; and in 1949 that institution reopened its doors and he saw his dream come true.

Perhaps the best expression of the statewide feeling for Mr. Creech is found in a letter from Dr. Harold Tribble, president of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N.C. In it, Dr. Tribble says, "He has worked in a quiet and unselfish manner, always putting the cause of Christ first and the welfare of his fellow man above his own interest. As he has had many fruitful years in active service, it

is my prayer that he may also now have many happy and fruitful years in the kind of service for which he is so richly qualified as he enters now upon the joys of retirement." Such is the prayer of all who know and love Mr. Creech.

Tax Credit for Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1961

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, since I have been in Congress, I have consistently and steadfastly opposed in principle the several Federal aid to education bills which the Congress has considered, under the earnest conviction that aid means control and control should remain with the States and localities. I recognize the deficiencies and urgent needs of education in general and science in particular, but I have not changed my convictions. The States still can, and I believe will, meet the challenge and do the job. The only help they need is a tax source to finance the job. The Federal Government can make that tax source available to the States in a very simple and uncomplicated way.

On January 3, 1961, I introduced a bill, H.R. 530, to provide a credit against the Federal income tax for additional State and local taxes imposed for school purposes. Under my bill, a Federal taxpayer will be authorized to subtract from his total income tax liability any new school tax hereafter imposed by any State legislature, provided that the revenue from this new tax is used solely for school construction, maintenance or operation or for the payment of interest on, or the repayment of the principal of, indebtedness incurred for any such school purposes, and provided further that such new tax does not replace any other tax in effect at the time of the passage of the bill.

So far as I know, this is an entirely original approach to the school aid problem. To my mind the idea, which doubtless will need some technical refinement in legislative draftsmanship, has several important virtues:

First. Simplicity: Not a single additional Federal employee would have to be hired to administer the program.

Second. Independence: The Federal Government would have no control whatever over either substantive or procedural educational policies. The individual States and localities would decide how much tax would be imposed and how every revenue dollar would be spent for school purposes.

Third. Flexibility: Each local school district would receive additional school revenue suited to its particular needs as distinguished from the needs of another district in another State.

Fourth. Economy: The total cost of educational assistance to the Federal Treasury—measured in revenue lost on the tax credits—would be a realistic minimum. Obviously, no State would impose a tax higher than necessary for vital school needs. Moreover, this plan would contain none of the customary costs of administration incidental to Federal programs.

Fifth. Local incentive: State and local taxing authorities would be able to "sell" the new school tax to the people, because there would be no net increase in the taxpayer's total annual tax liability. Whatever he pays under the new local school tax he would be able to recapture as a credit when he pays his Federal income tax.

Another consideration is of prime importance. In Federal-aid grant programs, whether educational or otherwise, the individual taxpayer, whose tax payments are commingled with taxes paid by his fellow citizens throughout the United States, loses sight of the many courses his tax dollar follows after it leaves Uncle Sam's hands. Stated differently, he has no personal identification with the ultimate achievement of the program. However, when a taxpayer pays a State or local school tax, he recognizes his own personal tax dollar in the brick and mortar of the new school building erected in his community. From that he takes a certain intangible but nonetheless actual pride in the school and in the cause which it symbolizes. To him it is a concrete object lesson in government by the people which he can see and understand. Since, in a democracy, all strength and all resources originate with the people, we must, if we expect to meet the national education crisis, go to the people at the local level and inspire in them the spirit of self-help and the pride of personal achievement.

Federal Aid To Provide Scholarships for Students of Medicine, Osteopathy, and Dentistry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, for the second consecutive year I am introducing legislation proposing that the Federal Government assist top-quality young people to obtain the medical education which will equip them to serve the Nation's health needs.

This legislation is designed to complement the bills I introduced previously, providing for Federal assistance to renovate and modernize existing health teaching facilities and to stimulate the construction of new schools.

The bill I am introducing today would authorize Federal funds, to be matched by State funds, to provide scholarships for students of medicine, osteopathy, and dentistry, which would be awarded on the basis of ability and need.

All of these bills are aimed at one of the Nation's genuinely critical health needs of the immediate future—the swiftly developing shortage of physicians and other professionals who care for the health of our people.

Innumerable studies over the past few years, culminating in the thorough and comprehensive study, "Physicians for a Growing America," have come forth with the same basic conclusions. We have barely enough doctors now. As our population inexorably grows, our corps of physicians will be spread thinner and thinner. If we are to have enough physicians at the end of the next 5, or 10, or 15 years, we must recruit them, house them, and train them now.

The time for studies is past. The need for action is immediate. And our past experience makes it plain that action initiated here in this Congress is the only sure course.

The critical physician shortage has recently been called to our attnetion in a very dramatic way. More than 7,000 foreign-trained doctors are serving as interns and residents in hospitals in this country. A substantial number of these young physicians failed to pass a professional examination given last year by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates. In the view of many hospital administrators, the prospective loss of these interns and residents will cause a serious crisis in hospital medical care, especially in our large cities. Only a short time ago Governor Rockefeller, of New York, met with leaders of the American Medical Association to try to avert or, at least, postpone a desperate situation.

This is not the time to discuss the arguments which have been voiced over the use of foreign-trained doctors in this country. I would suggest, however, that this is but a symptom of a deeper ill. We are simply not training enough doctors in the United States to meet our growing demands for medical services. Young doctors from foreign lands, ostensibly here for further professional training, are quite frankly being used to plug the gaping holes. Without them, many large city hospitals would have to curtail their emergency services, reduce their ambulance services to the danger level, perhaps even close up rooms and wings.

We cannot permit this to happen. And the only solution is to expand our own educational opportunities, to bring more young people into the medical profession. We cannot be content with halfway measures or patchwork remedies.

It comes as a surprise to many people—as it did to me—that a medical career no longer attracts as high a proportion of the brightest young people as it used to. Yet a few hard, cold statistics make such a conclusion inescapable.

The total number of applicants for medical school has declined by about one-third in the last 10 years. As a result, the medical schools are no longer in a position to accept only the cream of the crop. To fill their first-year classes, they must dig deeper into the ranks of applicants whose work is acceptable but not of the very top quality. In 1950, 4 out of every 10 students accepted by medical schools carried an A average through their undergraduate work. Just

8 years later, only 18 percent of those accepted had an average undergraduate grade of A.

The reasons for this decline in the attracting power of medicine are not difficult to understand if you look at the practical situation confronting an A student at the moment of selecting his career. Unless he is lucky enough to be backed by almost unlimited financial resources, the road to a medical career looks long and rocky.

He can look ahead to medical school, followed by additional years of internship and residency training—8 years or more of increasing indebtedness before he can begin to pay his way in his profession.

Almost one-third of all graduates are more than $2,000 in debt when they finish the 4 years of medical school; 17 percent have debts of $5,000 or more, at this point, with years as interns and residents still ahead of them.

Many of the married medical students—and three out of five of them marry before they graduate—owe their medical education largely to their wives, who must work to support the family throughout the long training period.

Contrast this prospect, as seen through the eyes of the outstanding student choosing a career, with the outlook as he considers a scientific field such as physics, chemistry, or electronics. In perhaps 4 years—less than half the full educational period for an emerging physician—he can earn a Ph. D. degree in science, with a fellowship which may well carry him through debt free. At that point he is prepared to embark immediately as a full-fledged professional in a well-paid and prestige-filled field of science.

Obviously, I do not mean to suggest that our national policy of recruiting more and better young people to the physical sciences, which we have implemented through congressional appropriations to the Office of Education, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies for the awarding of generous fellowships, has been unwise. I do wish to point out, however, that comparable assistance has not been made available for medical and dental students, and that the health of the American people is likely to suffer if this situation is not remedied.

I do not believe that we wish to restrict entrance into the medical profession to sons and daughters of families wealthy enough to support their long and costly education. I do not believe we want the medical profession to take what is left after the other sciences have skimmed off the cream.

The legislation that I am introducing today proposes constructive Federal action to place medical and dental education on a parallel plane with the other scientific disciplines deemed to be of high priority for our national interest. Specifically,

First. It provides for scholarships of $2,500 per academic year to students in schools of medicine, osteopathy, and dentistry.

Second. The students would be selected by State commissions established for this purpose, on the basis of ability and need. These commissions would also be responsible for determining students' eligibility to continue receiving funds, by reviewing their performance annually.

Third. One-half the cost of the scholarships would be borne by the States. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service would be authorized to pay one-half the cost of the scholarships to those States which have submitted to him an acceptable plan for administering these funds.

Fourth. An initial appropriation of $10 million would be authorized for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961. These funds would be allotted among the States on the basis of their populations between the ages of 20 and 24, inclusive.

Fifth. This Federal appropriation, plus the matching State funds, would permit a maximum of 8,000 scholarships per year, at $2,500 each.

It should be clearly understood that the $2,500 scholarship is not intended to cover the full cost of a medical education. According to the best figures available, minimum expenditures by medical students are in the range of $3,000 per year, and the figure for married students is substantially higher.

Even with the scholarships proposed, the attainment of a medical degree would still be a strenuous and testing task, demanding the highest order of dedication on the part of the student. Nothing can be done to shorten or simplify the course of study required to equip a young man or woman for competency in the medical profession, a profession whose practice becomes increasingly complex and challenging as its lifesaving miracles multiply. But something can and should be done to lighten the overwhelming financial burden which is superimposed upon these young people.

A scholarship plan of this nature was unanimously recommended as one of the fundamental needs in meeting our shortage of well-qualified physicians by the non-Federal leaders of medicine, medical education and related disciplines who made up the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Medical Education. Such a plan has been repeatedly advanced, and the need demonstrated in study after study.

It is of the utmost urgency that the Federal Government suit action to these many words, and do it promptly. The first beneficiaries of such legislation, even now, would not emerge as fully qualified physicians before the threshold of the next decade. Further delay is unthinkable.