

made and will keep America great. Decatur has never been in this category. The history of this progressive and truly American city speaks for itself, and I submit that history for the Congress and all the country to know.

Before that, however, I want to reiterate that Decatur's citizens of today have not departed from the ways of their forebears. Today's sons follow the example of their forefathers, giving expression to their ambitions and ideals that Decatur remain a busy, livable city and an example to all of America. While adhering to the tried traditions of the past, Decatur does not stand on past accomplishments. It knows that the future, the "great purposes" of tomorrow, can only be one of progress through the meeting and solving of the problems of today.

Today Decatur, as all America, is on the threshold of a new era. There are new industrial and agricultural developments. With these new developments come new responsibilities. I am happy to say that Decatur is facing, and meeting, every responsibility that has come with the past years of its growth, with those of today and those it can foresee in the coming years. Homes are being built, new schools are being built, churches and hospital facilities are be-

ing enlarged and new ones built, new factories are going up and additions are being made to many of those that have been long established, improvements are being made in public services, and community and civic problems such as those of water supply, traffic safety, sewage, and others are being met.

Mr. Speaker, we are facing one of the most critical times in our national history. That we may meet the crisis, that we may in solving it, maintain our American system of government and our American way of life. I feel sure that all of our people must reaffirm their faith, rededicate themselves to truly American principles. That this can be accomplished, millions of Americans must be shown the way; they must be told over and over again. And the best way to tell the American story is by example, by the example of Decatur, and her sister cities whose community integrity and devotion, through trial and tribulation, through the long hard pull, have led us from a noble past and, if followed, into an even nobler future.

The path to the fulfillment of "great purposes" and a world at peace is that which Decatur treads and on which in the days ahead must be heard the footsteps of all America.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, Decatur is truly an "All-America City," not just for 1961, for it has been in the past and will continue to be for long years to come.

Mr. Speaker, as quoted in the issue of Look magazine which will carry the All-America Cities Awards, Dr. George H. Gallup, foreman of the All-America Cities jury, states:

The citations are not given for good government or efficient municipal administration, but rather on the basis of energetic, purposeful citizen effort.

Within this concept, Look magazine says of Decatur, in naming it an All-America City:

Middle age came early to Decatur. The city's downtown section was traffic clogged. Parking space was scarce. Slums choked the city's choicest sections. Industry grew, but outside city limits. Even worse, water reserves were low.

In 1958, a citizen group campaigned for and won a council-manager government. Later, the reformers elected a mayor and five out of six councilmen. Meanwhile, a \$2.5 million street program had been adopted, augmented by State and Federal funds, along with a \$5 million plan to raise the reservoir level. Merchants purchased parking sites, and urban-renewal funds were obtained to clear a blighted area of 50 acres. Today, Decatur is a rejuvenated city.

## SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1961

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

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

God of all grace and glory, unto whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid, teach us to pray, for we are keenly conscious that the world in which our common days are spent is poor preparation for communion with Thee. Yet, we need Thee; every hour we need Thee.

We are disturbed by the public menace of our times, burdened by many anxieties, tempted to be cynical because of human evil, and of faint hope because of human folly. We confess that too often we are fretted by small problems and blown off our course by great storms that sweep the earth.

We pray, today, for our divided and violent world, and for ourselves in the midst of it, that we may not increase its dissension by our ill temper and prejudice, but may widen every area of good will our influence can reach.

Give us the strength to carry on, whatever the future may hold, knowing that nothing can befall us as a nation and as individuals that as laborers together with Thee we cannot withstand and master.

So make our hearts strong in the spirit of Christ. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the

Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 16, 1961, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of U. Alexis Johnson, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 451. An act to authorize the distribution of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Members of Congress requesting such copies; and

H.R. 5075. An act to provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits, and for other purposes.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. B. CARROLL REECE, late a Represent-

ative from the State of Tennessee, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

### ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Calendar be dispensed with.

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

### COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Will the distinguished majority leader indicate what the program of business today is, and will he

be able to indicate what we may expect during the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to the question asked by the distinguished acting minority leader, I wish to state that the unfinished business is the so-called educational TV bill, S. 205. There may be some debate on it today, but we shall really get underway with its consideration tomorrow. It is not anticipated that any votes will be taken today.

If the conference report on the feed grains bill is reported to the Senate, it is anticipated that it will be brought up for consideration on tomorrow.

If the Senate is agreeable, it might be possible to consider today Calendar No. 69, House bill 1822, a bill to adjust the amount of funds available for farm operating loans made pursuant to section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; and Calendar No. 70, Senate bill 1028, a bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved August 7, 1959, entitled "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendments of 1959," provided there is no controversy over them. I assure the distinguished Senator that, so far as I am concerned, no votes will be taken today, and Senators can govern themselves accordingly.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the authority of Public Law 650 of the 86th Congress, the Chair appoints the following Senators to serve on the United States Constitution One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commission: Senator CLARK, Senator ERVIN, and Senator SCOTT.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

##### REPORT ON STOCKPILE PROGRAM

A letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a secret report on the stockpile program, for the period ended December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### REPORT OF NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A letter from the Secretary, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that organization, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### REPORT OF CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS TAKEN TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contractual actions taken to facilitate the national defense, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

##### REPORT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Assistant General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law,

that the Commission had no activities to report for the calendar year ended December 31, 1960, relating to Public Law 85-804; 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 resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

##### "HOUSE RESOLUTION 1309

"Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would allow those people who are not able to speak or read English to apply for American citizenship

"Whereas many of our good citizens who have migrated from other lands found refuge in America fleeing from the yoke of tyranny and oppression; and

"Whereas these people have contributed much to the educational, cultural, and economic structure of our country; and

"Whereas the sons and daughters of these people have served bravely and commendably in the military service of their country; and

"Whereas these many people, as a result of economic need were unable to provide for formal education; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has recognized this and the Immigration Act provides that those citizens who have been in this country for 20 years and who have attained the age of 50 are eligible to make application for citizenship regardless of their ability to read or write; and

"Whereas these people have an earnest desire to become citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to abolish these limitations in the Immigration Act and to enact legislation which would allow those people who are not able to speak or read English to apply for American citizenship; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith by the secretary of state to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, earnestly requesting that each use his best efforts to enact legislation which would carry out the purposes of this resolution."

##### By Mr. SCHOEPPEL:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Public Works:

##### "HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

"Concurrent resolution notifying the U.S. Army Chief of Engineers of the desire of the Kansas Legislature relative to water supply features in Milford Reservoir and other authorized reservoir projects

"Whereas the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958 authorizes the inclusion of water supply storage in reservoirs constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to meet future needs, provided the Federal Government receives reasonable assurances from the States or their political subdivisions that the water will be needed sometime in the future and that the non-Federal financial obligations for the water supply features will be fulfilled; and

"Whereas the Kansas constitution was amended in 1958 to authorize the State to participate in works for the conservation and development of water resources; and

"Whereas the Kansas Water Resources Board, after thorough deliberation and study, has requested the inclusion of 300,000 acre-feet of water supply storage in the Milford Reservoir on the Republican River, 150,000 acre-feet in Perry Reservoir on the Delaware River, and 34,900 acre-feet in John Redmond Reservoir on the Neosho River to meet future anticipated needs; and

"Whereas the Kansas Water Resources Board has also supported requests by the cities of Independence, Coffeyville, Emporia, and Council Grove for inclusion of water supply features in the Elk City Reservoir on the Elk River and Council Grove Reservoir on the Neosho River; and

"Whereas the U.S. Senate, in its consideration of the public works bill passed by the 86th Congress, recommended that none of the fiscal year 1961 appropriation of \$500,000 for Milford Reservoir be used to commence construction until the Chief of Engineers has been furnished a resolution or declaration of policy by the Kansas Legislature recognizing the non-Federal repayment obligation and stating intent to fulfill same at the proper time; and

"Whereas the special report to the 1961 legislature prepared by the Kansas Water Resources Board shows clearly that State assumption of responsibility for obtaining needed conservation storage in Federal reservoirs would be in the best interests of the State of Kansas as a means of making more of the natural water supply available for beneficial future use within the State: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas (the Senate concurring therein): That the legislature concurs in the recommendations made by the Kansas Water Resources Board for inclusion of water supply storage in Milford, Perry, and John Redmond Reservoirs, and concurs in the requests made by the cities named in the preamble hereof, which requests have been supported by the Kansas Water Resources Board, for inclusion of water supply in the Elk City and Council Grove projects; and be it further

"Resolved, That the legislature recognizes the non-Federal repayment obligations required relative to the development of water supply features in federally financed projects and does hereby assure the Chief of Engineers that the State or its political subdivisions will fulfill such obligations, prior to the use of the water, as they relate to the above-named projects and as the obligations are described in Public Law 534, 78th Congress (the Flood Control Act of 1944), title III of Public Law 85-500 (the Water Supply Act of 1958), and such acts as may be supplemental or amendatory thereto; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state is directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, each member of the Kansas congressional delegation, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the chairmen of the U.S. Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and the Governor of Kansas.

"Speaker of the House.

"A. E. ANDERSON,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Adopted by the senate March 9, 1961.

"HAROLD M. CHASE,

"President of the Senate.

"RALPH E. ZARKER,

"Secretary of the Senate."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.



# RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN—JOINT RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the economic crisis confronting the country requires a new look by the people of local, State, and Federal governments for better ways to utilize potential economic resources.

Wisconsin, like other States, is faced with serious problems. The situation is especially acute in our northern areas with unemployment ranging up to 18 percent.

The drastic repercussions of such conditions affect not only the jobless but the economy of whole communities dependent upon the buying power of local people.

In northern Wisconsin, however, we have splendid all-year-round opportunities for recreation.

Currently, these communities, as well as the State government, are trying to find ways to capitalize upon this promising resource. Insofar as it properly can, Uncle Sam, I believe, should lend a hand. The Small Business Administration, as well as other agencies, can, I believe, provide useful assistance to these communities attempting bootstrap operations to improve the economy. Recently, I received a joint resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature on the need for additional Federal help to resolve economic problems. I am bringing this to the attention of the appropriate agencies. In addition, the will of the legislature on this matter deserves the attention of Congress.

I request unanimous consent to have the resolution printed at this point in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, under the rule, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## JOINT RESOLUTION 40 A

Joint resolution relating to the need for economic assistance in the winter recreational area of northern Wisconsin

Whereas during the past two decades northern Wisconsin has built a strong reputation as a winter recreational area; and

Whereas during the winter of 1959-60 more than 40,000 people visited a single recreational area in northern Wisconsin; and

Whereas it is estimated that more than a million dollars is expended in that area by visitors during a booming winter season; and

Whereas residents of the northern area have invested thousands of dollars to improve the facilities and attract more visitors; and

Whereas the fickle hand of fortune has, during the current season, disrupted the economic opportunities of the area by shunting all the snow to other parts of the Nation, leaving only a token layer as an attraction to the winter sports enthusiasts; and

Whereas the lack of snow has seriously affected the economic opportunities of those engaged directly in the recreational business and also a larger group of residents who are indirectly concerned: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the legislature recognize that through no fault of their own, the residents of northern Wisconsin have been gravely affected by the peculiarity of the weather,*

that the snow drought has had as serious consequences to northern Wisconsin as the absence of rain has had to various agricultural areas of this Nation in the past, and that northern Wisconsin is truly in the throes of a disaster; and be it further

*Resolved, That the legislature urge the Administrator of the Small Business Administration of the Federal Government to declare the recreational area of northern Wisconsin a disaster area and make available to the residents thereof the financial assistance which is authorized; and, be it further*

*Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to the Members of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress in order that they may lend their assistance to secure such aid.*

D. J. BLANCHARD,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
ROBERT G. MAROTZ,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.  
W. D. KNOWLES,  
President of the Senate.  
LAWRENCE R. LARSEN,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL PARKWAY IN UTAH—RESOLUTION

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by the Five-County Organization of the State of Utah, endorsing the Utah park bill which I introduced some time ago. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved by the Five-County Organization, an association of county commissioners and other county and city officials and officers of civil groups of the counties of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington, in southwestern Utah, in regular meeting assembled, at Cedar City, Utah, this 3d day of March, A.D. 1961, That we heartily endorse U.S. Senate bill S. 808, introduced by Hon. WALLACE F. BENNETT, of Utah, on February 6, 1961, which bill, if enacted, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a national parkway in the State of Utah; and be it further*

*Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Five-County Organization, hereby pledge our full support and effort for said measure; and be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this association, and that copies of same be sent to the office of Gov. George D. Clyde, the Utah State Road Commission, to the Ogden office of the Bureau of Public Roads, and to each member of the Utah congressional delegation in Washington, D.C., after this resolution has been signed and executed by the officers of this organization.*

Done at Cedar City, Utah, this 3d day of March A.D. 1961.

MERRILL R. MACDONALD,  
President.

Attest:  
D. WAYNE ROSE,  
Secretary.

## REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

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

S. 712. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin and sell duplicates in

bronze of a gold medal presented to Robert Frost by the President of the United States (Rept. No. 75).

## EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,  
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

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

Richard James Murphy, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Postmaster General; and  
Ralph W. Nicholson, of New York, to be an Assistant Postmaster General.

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joseph D. Tydings, of Maryland, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Maryland.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

S. 1373. A bill for the relief of Giuseppa Lanza Lascuola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 1374. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain medical officers of the uniformed services who have served as surgeons general for 5 or more years; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1375. A bill to permit unmarried annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 1376. A bill to impose additional individual and corporate income taxes when necessary in order to offset deficits and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. BRIDGES:

S. 1377. A bill to authorize the award posthumously of an appropriate medal to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

By Mr. BARTLETT:

S. 1378. A bill to provide for transferring from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over lands of the United States within the boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, and abolishing such naval petroleum reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. MORSE, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. MOSS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCHOEPEL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, and Mr. KEATING):

S. 1379. A bill to encourage and promote the expansion through private enterprise of domestic exports in world markets; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

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

S. 1380. A bill to amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of

law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself and Mr. Long of Missouri):

S. 1381. A bill to authorize the establishment and development of the Ozark Rivers National Monument in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. JOHNSTON (by request):

S. 1382. A bill to correct the inequities of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 1383. A bill to amend section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, the Fugitive Felon Act;

S. 1384. A bill to amend section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to appeals by the United States;

S. 1385. A bill to amend section 1621 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide for degrees of perjury and for other purposes; and

S. 1386. A bill to amend section 3486(c) of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1387. A bill to amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

## RESOLUTIONS

### AMENDMENT OF RULE XXV, TO CREATE A STANDING COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL (for himself, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 110), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to standing committees) is amended by—

(1) striking out parts 10 through 13 in subparagraph (h) of paragraph (1);

(2) striking out parts 16 through 19 in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (1); and

(3) inserting in paragraph (1) after subparagraph (p) the following new subparagraph:

"(q) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to consist of thirteen Senators, five who are also members of the Committee on Finance, four who are also members of the Committee on Armed Services, and four who are also members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects shall be referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

"1. Veterans' measures, generally.

"2. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.

"3. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

"4. Compensation of veterans.

"5. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

"6. Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

"7. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

"8. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life."

Sec. 2. Paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out "and Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences" and inserting in lieu thereof "Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and Committee on Veterans' Affairs".

Sec. 3. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall as promptly as feasible after its appointment and organization confer with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made of proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters theretofore referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during the Eighty-seventh Congress which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

### ENLARGEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 111), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That the first section of S. Res. 33, Eighty-seventh Congress, agreed to February 13, 1961, is amended (1) by striking out "nine" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-one", (2) by striking out "six" and inserting in lieu thereof "fourteen", and (3) by striking out "three" and inserting in lieu thereof "seven".

### DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE B. CARROLL REECE, OF TENNESSEE

Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. GORE) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 112) relative to the death of the late Representative B. CARROLL REECE, of Tennessee, which was considered and agreed to.

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

### TAX ADJUSTMENT AND DEBT RETIREMENT ACT OF 1961

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I introduce a bill called "The Tax Adjustment and Debt Retirement Act of 1961."

The purpose of the bill is to provide a practical, self-enforcing method by which the Federal debt may be reduced at a steady rate of at least \$3 billion per year in normal peacetime years.

The practical operation of the bill will be to stimulate demands at the grassroots level for fiscal restraint by Congress. Otherwise, the constituents of our national lawmakers will be faced with increased tax burdens—not at some indefinite future time, but now. If a deficit seems likely with a tax increase sure to result, pressure on Congress to prevent or minimize it can be very effective. This is the kind of discipline we often need.

The basic idea behind the bill is simple. It sets as the goal of our fiscal policy not merely a balanced budget, but an

annual surplus of \$3 billion; and if in any fiscal year we fail to meet that goal, it provides for special 1-year additional personal and corporate income taxes in an amount necessary to make up the difference.

The pattern of the determination and imposition of the tax is also simple, and grows out of the relation of the Federal fiscal year to the calendar year. The existence and amount of any deficit below the desired surplus of \$3 billion can be determined soon after July 1, and the amount of the special tax can then be calculated and collected with other taxes due the following April for the taxable year which began, in most cases, with the preceding January. In the case of corporations and individuals with taxable years other than the calendar year, the makeup tax would be payable when the regular income taxes are payable.

In order to calculate this new tax and distribute its burden fairly among all taxpayers, the bill provides that the amount needed to make up the deficit in any fiscal year shall be calculated and announced by the Treasury as a percentage of the total collections from personal and corporate taxes in that same fiscal year.

Of course, the amount thus calculated would never exactly match the previous deficit, because of the difference of the end of the Government's fiscal year and the taxable year of most taxpayers, and because of swings in income. But since our economy is growing, it would tend to exceed the deficit slightly over a span of years. This is good, because any excess would automatically reduce the debt that much more, and this is our essential purpose anyway.

To provide a simple and practical way in which each taxpayer can figure his own 1-year tax, the bill would apply the official percentage to the next tax due as figured under present law. Two extra lines could be added to the tax forms—one showing the percentage to be used for that year with space for the resulting dollar figure of new tax, and on the other the final total of the regular tax plus the 1-year special makeup tax would be shown.

If such a plan were adopted, there would be no need to change the present law with respect to rates, exemptions, exclusions, requirements for withholding, or the present ceiling on the effective rate of tax on a persons' total income—currently 87 percent—and, therefore, no changes in the body of rulings and regulations would be required. Nor would the cost of examination or verification of returns be materially increased.

Another feature of the bill is that it provides for a limit to the makeup tax of 10 percent in any one year, so that if we ever have another large deficit year like fiscal 1959, its effects can be spread forward for a few years and not concentrated into one.

I realize that there are potential variations of the application of this idea which the committees of the House and Senate might like to study, and there may be times when the automatic imposition of the makeup tax would be unwise. Obviously, I have not attempted



to write these into the bill, but such as have occurred to me might well be briefly stated here.

One obvious type of variation might be in the target itself. At the minimum, the target of the bill might be set merely to create a balanced budget with no surplus to apply on the debt. The variations above that point are unlimited. One would be to authorize automatic tax reductions equivalent to the amount of any surplus above \$3 billion. I selected the figure of \$3 billion because it is slightly more than 1 percent of the debt, though even at this rate it will require at least 96 years of such a surplus to pay off the present debt, to say nothing of the stretchout that will be caused by inevitable additions to the deficit in years of war, or in sterile years when for one reason or another it seems wise to suspend the plan. In war years deficits are probably inevitable, and in recession years they are probably desirable. The bill provides that Congress can suspend the program for any year by an affirmative act signed by the President.

To look at this another way, the fifth generation of our descendants, our great-great-grandchildren, would still be paying on this debt, even if there were no additional deficits.

The need for such a program is evident when we look at the record of the past 30 years. In that time we have had only 6 surplus years. In the prewar decade of the thirties, we had a deficit every year, at an average of \$3 billion per year. In the post World War II years, our deficits have exceeded our surpluses by a total of \$17.5 billion, or an average of \$1¼ billion per year. Moreover, never once in this time have we balanced the budget over a business cycle. If we can reverse the process, and pay off \$3 billion per year, it will take 5½ years to pay for the debt which had accumulated up to the 1930's, 11 years to pay for the deficits of the thirties up to the World War II, 6 years to pay for our excess spending since 1946. The wartime deficits will require 73 years to repay.

It is encouraging to realize that both Members of Congress and the folks back home are becoming increasingly concerned with our national debt, and are beginning to try to do something about it. In the last Congress 50 bills were introduced, and already this year 27 bills have been introduced whose purpose is to provide a program to reduce the debt. Unfortunately, none of the ideas in these bills are self-enforcing and, therefore, the proposals are little more than expressions of pious hope.

My bill seeks to put a positive force behind the proposal. Either Congress resists excessive spending or its constituents must pay the consequences in higher taxes. The potential effects of this are obvious.

No legal device can ever be a complete substitute for self-control and no program can long operate without support at every level. Debt reduction at a steady rate must become a definite national policy. The President's budget must be planned to produce the necessary annual surplus. Congress must

regard it as an obligation to be met by providing adequate revenue by wise taxation, by control of appropriations, and by restraint in legislation creating new programs which require new spending. Most of all, the American people must discipline themselves as to their demands on government and must impose similar discipline on every unit and function of government.

I hope the ideas contained in this bill can prove to be useful steps in that direction and they are offered in that spirit.

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

The bill (S. 1376) to impose additional individual and corporate income taxes when necessary in order to offset deficits and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt, introduced by Mr. BENNETT, 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 this Act may be cited as the "Income Tax Adjustment and Debt Reduction Act of 1961".*

#### TITLE I—DETERMINATION OF ADDITIONAL INCOME TAXES

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, on or before September 1 of each year, beginning with 1961, determine—

(1) the amount of the annual surplus (as defined in subsection (b)) or of the annual deficit (as defined in subsection (c)) for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 of such year;

(2) the total amount of revenue collected during such fiscal year from all taxes imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (other than the taxes imposed by sections 5 and 12 of such Code); and

(3) the percentage which the annual deficit for such fiscal year is of the total amount of revenue described in paragraph (2).

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), the annual surplus for any fiscal year is the amount (if any) by which—

(1) the total receipts of the Government during such fiscal year (other than revenue collected from the taxes imposed by sections 5 and 12 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), exceeded

(2) the total expenditures of the Government during such fiscal year, plus \$3,000,000,000.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a), the annual deficit for any fiscal year is the amount (if any) by which—

(1) the total expenditures of the Government during such fiscal year, plus \$3,000,000,000, exceeded

(2) the total receipts of the Government during such fiscal year (other than revenue collected from the taxes imposed by sections 5 and 12 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954).

(d) If the annual deficit for any fiscal year exceeds an amount equal to 10 percent of the total amount of revenue collected during such fiscal year from all taxes imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (other than the taxes imposed by sections 5 and 12 of such Code), then—

(1) for purposes of subsection (a) (3), the annual deficit for such fiscal year shall be treated as an amount equal to 10 percent of the total amount of revenue so collected, and

(2) for purposes of subsections (b) and (c), the amount of such excess shall be taken into account as an expenditure for the fiscal year following such fiscal year.

SEC. 102. The percentage determined under section 101 (a) (3) for any fiscal year, or if applicable, the percentage prescribed under section 101 (d) for such fiscal year, shall be the rate of tax to be imposed under sections 5 and 12 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the taxable year in which such fiscal year ended.

#### TITLE II—IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL INCOME TAXES

SEC. 201. (a) Part I of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to tax on individuals) is amended by redesignating section 5 as 6, and by inserting after section 4 the following new section:

##### "SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL TAX IMPOSED.

"There is hereby imposed, with respect to the taxable income of each individual, for each taxable year in which ends a fiscal year in which there is an annual deficit as determined under section 101 of the Income Tax Adjustment and Debt Reduction Act of 1961, a tax equal to the percentage prescribed by section 102 of such Act for such taxable year of the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter (without regard to this section) on the taxable income of each such individual."

(b) The table of sections for such part is amended by striking out

"Sec. 5. Cross references relating to tax on individuals."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"Sec. 5. Additional tax imposed.

"Sec. 6. Cross references relating to tax on individuals."

(c) Section 6015(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to declaration of estimated income tax by individuals) is amended by inserting after "imposed by chapter 1" the following "(not including the tax imposed by section 5)".

SEC. 202. (a) Part II of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to tax on corporations) is amended by redesignating section 12 as 13, and by inserting after section 11 the following new section:

##### "SEC. 12. ADDITIONAL TAX IMPOSED.

"There is hereby imposed, with respect to the taxable income (or its equivalent) of each corporation, for each taxable year in which ends a fiscal year in which there is an annual deficit as determined under section 101 of the Income Tax Adjustment and Debt Reduction Act of 1961, a tax equal to the percentage prescribed by section 102 of such Act for such taxable year of the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter (without regard to this section) on the taxable income (or its equivalent) of each such corporation."

(b) The table of sections for such part is amended by striking out

"Sec. 12. Cross references relating to tax on corporations."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"Sec. 12. Additional tax imposed.

"Sec. 13. Cross references relating to tax on corporations."

SEC. 203. The Congress reserves the power to suspend, by appropriate action, the application of sections 5 and 12 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as added by sections 201 and 202 of this Act) with respect to any taxable year.

#### POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE TO DR. THOMAS A. DOOLEY III

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the President to award posthumously an appropriate medal and certificate to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III.

The outstanding work of this fine young American physician is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to make any lengthy remarks at this time in support of the bill.

I feel certain that any Member of Congress who has had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Dooley, as I have, would support this measure with enthusiasm. During his lifetime he brought to the peoples of many underdeveloped countries, and principally to those disease ridden persons in the jungles of Laos, an image of a kind and merciful America.

It is fairly well known that Dr. Dooley conducted this work with full knowledge of the probable consequences to his own health. As a result, death came to him last January at the age of 34.

Mr. President, I submit that the recognition of Dr. Dooley's selfless devotion to his fellow man provided by this bill is worthy of expeditious and favorable consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1377) to authorize the award posthumously of an appropriate medal to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III, introduced by Mr. BRIDGES, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to transfer from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior jurisdiction over the public land area within the boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Pet 4, which is the short name for this withdrawal of northwestern Alaska lands, has been continuously reserved from all forms of public entry since 1923. Ordered withdrawn by President Harding, the area remained virtually unexplored until the last 2 years of World War II. Between 1944 and 1953 approximately \$50 million was spent to develop the area by the Department of the Navy. As a result of naval efforts no commercial deposits of oil and gas were discovered.

In recent years there has been no important effort to renew military exploration of the petroleum reserve. To the contrary, the Department of Defense has expressed a desire to relinquish control of the area in order to allow further exploration through private investment by the oil industry.

During the last session of Congress I introduced proposed legislation similar to that which I offer today. Although there was no Senate action on my bill, S. 434, the Armed Services Committee was informed that the Department of Defense favored its enactment. The departmental report stated in part:

Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 is located on the Arctic coast of Alaska in the area surrounding Point Barrow. Extremely difficult conditions of weather and terrain prevail in this region. Test drillings have been conducted in the reserve by the Department of

the Navy at considerable expense, but no oil or gas pools of commercial value were located. However, these tests in no respect disprove the potential of the area for oil and gas. If the area were opened for leasing, a commercially integrated industry might eventually be created in northern Alaska. The availability of supply from an active oil industry in this area would be of value to the military departments.

The Armed Services Committee also received reports from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and the Department of the Interior. Neither of these reports raised any objection to the enactment of S. 434, but certain changes were suggested by the Interior Department. Some of the Interior Department recommendations are incorporated in the language of the bill I now introduce.

Mr. President, when I introduced S. 434 on January 17, 1959, I briefly summarized the history of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. In order to make this summary readily available to the Senate I ask unanimous consent that my introductory statement be reprinted in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

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

The bill (S. 1378) to provide for transferring from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over lands of the United States within the boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, and abolishing such naval petroleum reserve, introduced by Mr. BARTLETT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The remarks presented by Mr. BARTLETT are as follows:

#### TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER LANDS WITHIN NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the purpose of turning back to the public lands of the United States a vast area in Alaska now withdrawn and set apart as a naval petroleum reserve.

This withdrawal, known as Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4—Pet 4, for short—was set aside by President Harding by Executive Order No. 3797-A on February 27, 1923, at a time when his administration was under a searching investigation by a committee of this body for its handling of the then existing naval petroleum reserves. These are the Elk Hills reserve—Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1—and the Buena Vista Hills reserve—Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 2—both in California, and Teapot Dome—Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3—in Wyoming.

Criticism of the administration's action in leasing the California and Wyoming reserves obviously was responsible for setting aside of the Alaska reserve which embraces some 37,000 square miles in the great basin lying north of the Brooks Range and extending from the crest of the mountains on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north and from the Colville River on the east to approximately the 162d meridian of longitude on the west. Point Barrow, the northernmost point of land in Alaska and Barrow Village, the northernmost inhabited settlement in the United States, is approximately in the center of the northern boundary of the reserve.

When set aside in 1923 virtually nothing was known of the geology of the region or of

the lithology of the sediments and a great part of the lands had never been explored. The only evidence of the presence of oil or gas was a single seepage near Cape Simpson, where a small amount of oil seeped from a hummock of ice and ran down to cover a small lake with a scum of oil.

I am further advised that in the opinion of informed persons in the Department of the Navy the area is not suitable under present day conditions for a naval petroleum reserve, even if large quantities of oil were known to exist there, primarily because of its location, climate, lack of transportation, and the great expense of exploration and development. In view of the high costs involved it would not be practicable to drill a large number of wells in a proven field in this region and maintain them in a standby status pending potential future need as has been done in the Elk Hills reserve. In Elk Hills, I am told, the Navy by merely turning the valves on suspended wells can turn into the existing pipelines to refineries at San Francisco and Los Angeles in excess of 150,000 barrels daily of additional oil whenever the Congress by joint resolution authorizes its production. This is a real and valuable reserve for the military.

It is well known that the Navy, from 1944 to 1953, endeavored to determine the potential value of its portion of this vast sedimentary basin lying north of the Brooks Range—Pet 4—and expended nearly \$50 million in exploration for oil. After drilling 36 test wells and 40 core holes the Navy suspended operations and although no large oilfields were discovered, this meager amount of drilling in an area so large did not disprove the possible existence of large oil and gas fields in the many mammoth geologic structures disclosed by both its geological and geophysical exploration. The Navy did determine the presence of both oil and gas in this geologic basin in which the sediments exceed 20,000 feet in thickness in the deeper parts. Due to budget limitations the Department of the Navy is reluctant to supply funds from naval appropriations for the further development of its naval petroleum reserves and neither the Navy or the Congress has, at this time, any plans for further exploration or use of the lands in this petroleum reserve. A naval petroleum reserve to be of use in time of emergency must be fully developed and ready, as is the Elk Hills reserve, in order to serve its purpose. To hold a vast tract of land, such as that covered by this bill, idle and unused constitutes a waste and serves no useful purpose to the Government.

At the present time there is a great interest by the petroleum industry in the petroleum possibilities of several large sedimentary basins known to exist in Alaska and large areas in each have been leased for oil and gas exploration. Private interests appear now to be interested in the Barrow Basin and ready to carry on the work of exploration so ably begun by the Navy.

The Alaska Petroleum & Gas Co., Inc., has recently obtained leases on the Gubik gas structure, a structure in which the Navy indicated commercial gas reserves may be developed. If further drilling proves that adequate gas reserves exist in the Gubik structure, a gasoline will be built to furnish gas to Fairbanks, including the military installations in the area, with the result that great savings can be made in the present fuel costs in the area, both by civilians and the military. High cost of fuel is one of the principal reasons for high costs of living in Alaska, and particularly in the Arctic regions.

At the present time the only region in Alaska which enjoys the use of natural gas for fuel is at Point Barrow, where the Navy discovered the small South Barrow field, which supplies gas to its camp and to other Government installations in the area.



Drilling in this field has not been sufficient to determine accurately the gas reserves.

On the Umiat structure, some 25 miles southwest of the Gubik structure, the Navy found a field of high gravity oil at shallow depth. While the five productive wells drilled in this field did not produce oil in quantities sufficient to warrant its development as a naval reserve, it may well be that further drilling would develop enough oil to warrant laying a pipeline to Fairbanks—particularly if it could be constructed in connection with a gasline from the Gubik field.

This bill is very important to the people of the new State of Alaska, and when passed and approved will enable the petroleum industry to take over and continue the exploration started by Navy. It will enable private interests to develop that part of the Gubik structure within Pet 4 which cannot now be leased and developed; it will permit further exploration of the South Barrow gasfield to the end that it may be possible to furnish gas therefrom to the citizens of Barrow Village and adjacent thereto; it will permit the industry to utilize fully the vast amount of information developed by the Navy in a further search for oil north of the Brooks range. This bill is important to the future economy of the State of Alaska and any oil or gas discoveries made in the region it will open up will add to both the resources of the State and the United States.

In closing my remarks, I want to call the attention of the Senate to a bill, H.R. 298, recently introduced by the Honorable CARL VINSON, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House, which has for its purpose establishment of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 5 by setting aside for the Navy the islands of San Nicolas, San Miguel, and Prince lying off the coast of southern California. These islands, if found productive of petroleum, can be developed at a reasonable cost and will be far better suited for an oil reserve for the military than is the area which is covered by the bill. Should the bill H.R. 298 ever come before this body for its consideration it will be strongly supported by me and will have my vote.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXPORTS BY SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, on behalf of all of the members of the Senate Small Business Committee, a bill designed to encourage and expand the participation of American small business in exporting. This bill is intended to meet and, we hope, solve some of the problems that were presented to the committee at its hearings on "Small Business Exports and the World Market." Those hearings were held last November and December in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. I expect to have the privilege of filing the committee's report on its study of small business exports within the next few days.

The bill I am introducing today implements several recommendations that are contained in the draft report now nearing final approval of the full Small Business Committee. It is an amended and amplified version of S. 852, the National Export Policy Act, which was introduced on February 9, 1961, by the committee's distinguished member from the State of New York [Mr. JAVITS]. The present bill, which I think may fairly be called the committee's bill, since all of our 17 members are cosponsors, adds important small business provisions

to the proposals for export promotion that were contained in the earlier Javits bill. The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], who served with Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey as cochairman of the committee's hearings in New York City on November 17, 1960, has welcomed the additions the committee has made to this legislation, and certainly the committee is much indebted to him for the leadership and scholarship that he has given to our work in this important area.

The suggestion made most frequently by the witnesses who testified at the committee's hearings in the Nation's three greatest ports last year was for an improved and expanded program of export credit guarantees, competitive in all respects with the guarantee programs available to exporters of other great trading nations, our competitors in the world market, from their governments, or from private enterprise. Accordingly, the committee's bill will authorize and encourage the Export-Import Bank of Washington to add important new kinds of coverage, including short-term commercial risk guarantees, to its export-credit-guarantee program. I am personally persuaded that the Bank has the statutory authority now to set up the improved and expanded export credit guarantee facilities contemplated by this bill, and it is my hope that it will not await the passage of new legislation to exercise the authority. But the Export Policy Act will make unmistakably clear for all time that Congress intends for the Export-Import Bank to provide this country's exporters with export credit guarantees, against both commercial and political risks in both short- and medium-term transactions, which are competitive in all regards with the best of the foreign credit guarantee facilities.

Second, the bill would establish within the Small Business Administration a new division, the Foreign Trade Division, to be headed by a Deputy Administrator. This provision of the bill is the principal substantive addition to S. 852 made at my suggestion and with the assistance of the Small Business Committee. A Foreign Trade Division in SBA, the small businessman's own agency, would be an invaluable aid, in my opinion, in the urgent job of expanding American exports by expanding the number of American exporters. The division could render explicit services to the small businessman newly entering or considering the entry of foreign markets. In addition, the bill would authorize the Administrator of SBA, through the Deputy Administrator for the Foreign Trade Division, to represent the interests of the small and independent businesses of the United States on interagency committees and at international trade negotiations.

Thirdly, the National Export Policy Act of 1961 would authorize and direct the Department of State to undertake market surveys and other commercial research in foreign countries and to disseminate the information gained thereby to American businesses; to insert institutional advertising for American exports, general and specific, in foreign media; and, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, to set up U.S. trade in-

formation centers at permanent and temporary trade fairs in other countries.

Fourth, the committee's bill would authorize and direct the Department of Commerce to expand export services in its field offices and increase the number of field offices; to insert export promotion advertising in American media; to set up, in cooperation with the State Department, permanent trade centers abroad for the exhibition of U.S. goods; to build warehouses and other support facilities abroad in aid of American exporters; and to increase the number of trade missions sent abroad annually.

Fifth, the bill would create a Council for Export Promotion, made up of sub-Cabinet officers and heads of independent Federal agencies, including the Small Business Administration, to coordinate governmental export services.

And finally, the National Export Policy Act would create an Advisory Committee on Export Promotion, made up of representatives of various sectors of the private business community, to consult with and advise the Council for Export Promotion.

Hence, it will be seen that the bill would expand and accelerate export promotion services on several fronts—by setting up new or expanded programs in the Export-Import Bank, the Small Business Administration, and the Departments of State and Commerce, programs which will benefit small business and all business. In addition, it seeks improved coordination of Government programs through the proposed inter-agency Council for Export Promotion, which would carry on the work and carry out some of the recommendations of the Interagency Export Promotion Task Force of the last administration. And finally, the bill seeks to keep the entire program close to the needs and desires of the business community through the Advisory Committee.

Within a very few days I expect to file for the committee a report on our study of "Small Business Exports and the World Market." In that document will be found recommendations and conclusions bearing upon the problems with which the bill I am introducing today is concerned. There will also be other recommendations which may furnish a basis for later legislation.

I am proud to announce that every member of the Small Business Committee is cosponsoring this legislation: Senators JAVITS, LONG, HUMPHREY, SMATHERS, MORSE, BIBLE, RANDOLPH, ENGLE, BARTLETT, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, MOSS, SALTONSTALL, SCHOEPFEL, COOPER, SCOTT, and PROUTY.

In addition to committee members, these Senators are on the bill: Senators CASE of New Jersey and KEATING.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks and those of other Senators concerning the bill.

I also ask that remarks by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] on this bill be printed in the RECORD, as well as a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the text of the bill, together with the remarks of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and a section-by-section analysis of the bill, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1379) to encourage and promote the expansion through private enterprise of domestic exports in world markets, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Senators JAVITS, LONG of Louisiana, HUMPHREY, SMATHERS, MORSE, BIBLE, RANDOLPH, ENGLE, BARTLETT, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, MOSS, SALTONSTALL, SCHOEPEL, COOPER, SCOTT, PROUTY, CASE of New Jersey, and KEATING), 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 "National Export Policy Act of 1961."*

#### POLICY AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that foreign trade represents a strong and vital element in the economic leadership of the United States in the free world. Further, the expansion of exports by and through private enterprise is the most effective and positive answer to the current balance of payments deficit experienced by the United States, and is assuming increasing importance to the economic welfare of this Nation. The largest potential for the rapid expansion of exports resides in opening to smaller manufacturers and businessmen in the United States the great opportunities which exist in foreign markets for United States products and services. It is the purpose of this Act to provide a coordinated and augmented program of Government action to assist United States manufacturers and businessmen to recognize and to develop export markets.

#### COUNCIL FOR EXPORT PROMOTION

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established a Council for Export Promotion (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall consist of the following members, all ex officio: The Under Secretary of Commerce, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council; the Under Secretary of State; the Under Secretary of Agriculture; the Under Secretary of the Treasury; the President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; the Director of the International Cooperation Administration; the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(b) The Council shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Export Promotion which shall consist of nine members as follows: Two members who are representative of manufacturing industry; two members who are representative of the field of export operations; two members who are experts in international economics and business administration; one member who is representative of the field of banking and finance; one member who is representative of labor; and one member who is representative of agriculture. From the members appointed to such committee the Council shall designate a chairman. Such committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, and shall, from time to time, make recommendations to the Council relative to the carrying out of its duties under this section. The members of such committee shall receive no compensation by reason of their service on the committee, but, while away from their homes or regular places of business may be

allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service intermittently.

(c) It shall be the duty and function of the Council—

(1) to coordinate the export services provided to domestic concerns by the various departments and agencies of the Government which are engaged in the promotion of the export trade of the United States, and to promote the speedy and direct extension of the services of such departments and agencies to domestic concerns engaged in the export trade;

(2) to provide for the implementation of pertinent recommendations of the inter-agency export promotion task force established in 1959, and to review, revise, and augment such recommendations from time to time in the light of changing conditions and needs; and

(3) to undertake a study of the services provided by the Government which are designed to assist or encourage export operations of United States businessmen and manufacturers. For the purpose of carrying out such study the Council may contract with such private groups or organizations as it shall determine without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring competitive bidding. Such study shall include specific recommendations for such legislative and administrative action as may be deemed necessary in furtherance of the policy and purposes of this Act.

(d) The Council is authorized to utilize the facilities, information, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government which it deems necessary to carry out its duties under this Act; and each such department and agency is authorized to furnish such facilities, information, and personnel to the Council upon request made by the Chairman.

(e) The Council shall make a report to the Congress, not later than January 31 of each year, on its operations under this section setting forth therein such recommendations as it deems advisable in furtherance of the purpose of this Act.

#### AMENDMENT TO EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT OF 1945

SEC. 4. Section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(d) (1) In furtherance of the policy and purpose of the National Export Policy Act of 1961, the Export-Import Bank of Washington is authorized, in addition to and not in replacement of any other authority conferred by this Act, to guarantee, in the manner and to the extent herein specified, the payment of money due residents of the United States (including corporations, partnerships, and associations organized under the laws of the United States or of any State) from foreign customers for the export-sale of goods or commodities.

"(2) Guarantees under this subsection may be made directly or in participation with others, on such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors of the Bank shall prescribe, subject to the following conditions:

"(A) the person or firm in whose behalf the guarantee is made shall retain a substantial interest (as determined by the Board) in the discourse by his foreign customer of the terms of the contract of sale;

"(B) guaranteeing against the risk of nonpayment by reason of (i) the imposition by a foreign government of an exchange block or other exchange control, or (ii) war, hostilities, rebellion, or civil commotion, preventing the foreign purchaser from trans-

ferring funds to the United States to make payment in accordance with the contract of sale, or preventing the delivery of goods, the guarantee assumed by the Bank shall not extend to more than 90 per centum of the total contract price;

"(C) in guaranteeing against the risk of nonpayment for any reason other than the reasons specified in paragraph (B), the guarantee assumed by the Bank shall not extend to more than 85 per centum of the total contract price;

"(D) the aggregate amount of guarantees outstanding at any one time under this subsection shall not exceed \$500,000,000; and

"(E) the terms of coverage of guarantees issued hereunder and the fees or charges required in connection therewith shall be established from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Bank with a view to making such guarantees available on a short- and medium-term basis, insofar as practicable, to domestic exporters of all types of goods or commodities on reasonable terms and with a minimum of delay.

"(3) In carrying out the provisions of this subsection the President of the Bank shall, in consultation and cooperation with the Secretary of State, consult with representatives of other countries doing a major export business with respect to export-guarantee programs which are in effect in such countries. The President of the Bank shall also consult with representatives of the private banking and insurance industries and with exporters to assure that the program to be established pursuant to this subsection shall utilize to the utmost extent practicable the facilities of private financial institutions, and that export credit guarantees may be made available to exporters in their own communities, at one place, without requiring in each instance direct correspondence or communication between the exporter and the Bank.

"(4) The Bank shall include in any report submitted to the Congress under section 9 of this Act a complete and detailed summary of operations under this subsection including, whenever practicable, an evaluation of such operations in terms of programs of a similar nature which are being carried out by other countries doing major export business.

"(5) As used in this subsection—

"(A) the term 'State' means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States; and

"(B) the term 'contract price' includes any insurance, freight, or other charge paid or to be paid by the exporter, and any charge for services furnished by the exporter as an incident of an export sale."

#### EXPANSION OF SERVICES BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 5. (a) In furtherance of the policy and purpose of this Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed—

(1) to undertake such market surveys and other commercial research in foreign market areas as he determines to be most useful, on a long- or short-term basis, in connection with the expansion of United States export trade, and for such purpose may contract with such private firms or organizations (either domestic or foreign) as he may determine without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring competitive bidding;

(2) to disseminate, by direct mail from the Department of State or from other departments or agencies, or by publication, the results of such surveys and research in such form as may be most useful;

(3) to cause such notices or advertisements to be placed in foreign informational media as he determines will be in furtherance of the policy and purpose of this Act,



including institutional advertising of United States products and descriptions of the services and facilities available at United States embassies, consulates, or other Foreign Service posts; and

(4) to establish, in consultation and cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, on a permanent basis trade information centers in the principal international trade fairs of the world, and on a temporary basis in other trade fairs, whenever he determines this to be advisable in the furtherance of the policy and purpose of this Act.

(b) 39 United States Code, sec. 4154, is hereby amended—

(1) by striking out the word "or" at the end of subsection (b)(7);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of subsection (b)(8) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon followed by the word "or"; and

(3) by adding a new clause (9) to subsection (b) as follows: "(9) the results, in such form as may be most useful of market surveys and research conducted pursuant to section 5(a)(1) of the National Export Policy Act of 1961."

#### EXPANSION OF SERVICES BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sec. 6. In furtherance of the policy and purpose of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed—

(1) to undertake a program for the expansion of the number of, and the variety of export services provided by, field offices of the Department of Commerce in the commercial centers of the United States;

(2) to cause such notices or advertisements to be placed in the informational media of this country as he determines will be most helpful to domestic manufacturers and businessmen in maximizing their foreign trade opportunities and in utilizing the commercial services available to them through the various departments and agencies of the Government;

(3) to establish, in consultation and cooperation with the Secretary of State, permanent trade centers for the exhibition of goods produced in the United States, in major foreign trade centers, when he determines this to be advisable in the furtherance of the policy and purpose of this Act;

(4) to establish, in consultation and cooperation with the Secretary of State, a limited number of pilot projects in foreign market areas to provide warehousing and other permanent, basic support facilities to aid the export operations of United States businessmen and manufacturers, and to provide for the eventual sale of such facilities to United States business concerns, or to associations of such concerns as authorized by the Act of April 10, 1918 (the Webb-Pomeroy Act (40 Stat. 516)), for private operation; and

(5) to increase the level of trade missions to twenty-five or more so that such missions will cover annually, biennially, or triennially, all of the important export markets of the world.

#### EXPANSION OF SERVICES BY SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 7. (a) In furtherance of the policy and purpose of this Act, there is hereby established in the Small Business Administration a division to be known as the Foreign Trade Division. The Division shall be headed by a Deputy Administrator who shall be appointed by the Administrator, and shall receive compensation at the rate provided by law for other deputy administrators of the Small Business Administration. The Administrator, acting through the Deputy Administrator in charge of the Foreign Trade Division, is authorized and directed—

(1) to undertake a program for the expansion of the number of, and the variety of export services provided by, regional and

branch offices of the Small Business Administration;

(2) to cause such notices or advertisements to be placed in the informational media of this country as he determines will be most helpful to small business in maximizing its foreign trade opportunities and in utilizing the commercial services available to it through the various departments and agencies of the Government;

(3) to cooperate with the President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce in obtaining for American small businesses the full benefits of, and encouraging the fullest possible participation by American small businesses in, the programs established by sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Act, such cooperation to include, when deemed desirable by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, the assignment of personnel of the Foreign Trade Division to permanent or temporary trade fairs and trade centers in the United States and abroad and to advise in the planning of or to accompany trade missions;

(4) to represent the interests of the smaller and independent businesses of the United States at international commercial treaty and other trade negotiations in which the United States Government participates, and on interagency committees, boards or other organizations established within the executive branch to deal with foreign-trade matters;

(5) to revise, prepare, publish and republish directories of private business concerns involved in various aspects of foreign trade, for the purpose of aiding small businesses to find and obtain the most competent assistance in developing and expanding their exporting operations: *Provided, however,* That publications prepared in accordance with the program authorized by this paragraph shall be sold at prices calculated to produce revenues equal to at least one-half the total cost of the program: *Provided further,* That, for the purpose of carrying out the program authorized by this paragraph the Administrator may contract with such private groups or organizations as he shall determine to be best qualified, including but not limited to the making of grant contracts under section 7(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 636(d)), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring competitive bidding; and

(6) generally, and without any limitation by the foregoing paragraphs of this subsection, to establish, maintain, and operate a program calculated to promote the continued expansion of exports by American small business.

(b) Section 4(b) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 633(b)), is amended by striking the word "three" in the final sentence of such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

#### USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Sec. 8. Section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), is amended (1) by striking out the colon at the end of paragraph (r) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and (2) by adding after paragraph (r) a new paragraph as follows:

"(s) For financing, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation Acts, programs and projects to be undertaken in foreign countries in accordance with sections 5 and 6 of the National Export Policy Act of 1961:"

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The statement and analysis presented by Mr. SPARKMAN are as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS—REMARKS ON NATIONAL EXPORT POLICY ACT OF 1961

I am very pleased that all members of the Small Business Committee have seen fit to join Senator SPARKMAN and me in sponsoring this legislation which is designed to provide the United States with a smoothly functioning and coordinating export promotion program. The Small Business Committee has added provisions, directed toward improving the machinery for small business, participation in our export drive, to the bill which I originally introduced on February 9. These provisions are in line with the findings of both the original and the present bill which state that "the largest potential for the rapid expansion of exports resides in opening to smaller manufacturers and businessmen in the United States the great opportunities which exist in foreign markets for U.S. products and products and services."

I should like to add briefly to the able presentation of the chairman of the Small Business Committee whose broad grasp and detailed knowledge of the export problems facing U.S. businesses are largely responsible for the promising action we are taking today. This legislation meets the growing awareness of the business and financial community of this Nation that our international economic position as well as our domestic economic needs require a massive effort for expansion of exports.

A prime example of this awareness is the proposal made by Mr. David Rockefeller at the Economic Club in New York on March 7, 1961. This proposal would set up expert credit organizations, privately financed, in the major financial centers of the United States. These organizations would facilitate about \$1 billion worth of exports annually, principally in capital goods. This represents about 25 percent of our current annual capital goods exports. These export credit organizations would require the backing of the kind of comprehensive guaranty program under the Export-Import Bank, specifically authorized in the National Export Policy Act being introduced today.

Further proof of this growing awareness of the need for export expansion is found in the testimony at the hearing on "Small Business Exports and the World Market" held last year by the Senate Small Business Committee, and the hearings by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Many of the provisions of the instant legislation are drawn from the experience of these hearings which brought us into firsthand contact with the problems faced by the U.S. businessmen in the export field.

Finally, I wish once more to express my gratitude to my respected chairman for the valuable help he has rendered in working out this bill which we join in filing today, and to the other members of the committee who share with me high hopes for this export program.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL EXPORT POLICY ACT OF 1961

Section 2 finds and declares that foreign trade represents a strong and vital element in the economic leadership of the United States, and that the expansion of exports by and through private enterprise is the most positive means of meeting the balance-of-payments deficit as well as of increasing importance to the domestic economy. Proposes to provide a coordinated and augmented program of Government action designed to assist U.S. manufacturers and businessmen in recognizing and developing the opportunities in export markets.

Section 3 establishes a Council for Export Promotion, under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of Commerce, and including the Under Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Agriculture, the President of the Export-Import Bank, the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. Establishes an Advisory Committee on Export Policy, whose nine members are representative of industry, export operations, banking and finance, labor, and agriculture, and includes experts in international economics and business administration.

Provides that the functions of the Council for Export Promotion are to coordinate the export services of the U.S. Government, to promote the speedy and direct extension of these services to U.S. private business, to implement, review, revise, and augment the pertinent recommendations of the Interagency Export Promotion Task Force which was established in 1959, and to undertake a thorough study of the export services provided by Government with a view to making specific recommendations for legislative and administrative action to improve these services. The Council is to make a yearly report to Congress.

Section 4 amends section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, to give specific and detailed authorization to the Export-Import Bank to engage in a program of short and medium term export credit guarantees against both commercial and political risks, giving coverage of up to 80 and 90 percent respectively, with the total amount of guarantees outstanding not to exceed \$500 million at any one time. Emphasizes the desirability of participation by private banking and financial institutions at the local level in this program.

(NOTE.—The Export-Import Bank has during the past year instituted a program of short term export credit guarantees against political risks and has implemented its program of medium term credit guarantees against commercial risks. (Medium term guarantees against political risk, now made available by the Bank on an individual basis only, have had little response from the export community. The need is for a general program fully backed by the Congress of complete guarantees for all classes of export credit.) This legislation (the National Export Policy Act of 1961) specifically authorizes the Bank to extend short term guarantees against commercial risks and medium term guarantees against political risks, showing the clear intent of Congress that the Bank round out its present program, thus reinforcing the general authority which the Bank has under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.)

The President of the Bank shall undertake a continuous comparison of the operations and effectiveness of the U.S. export credit guarantee program with the programs pursued by other leading exporting nations, and include his findings in his annual report to Congress.

The President is directed to consult with the private banking and insurance industries and with exporters to assure maximum utilization of the possibilities of private financial institutions in local communities.

Section 5 authorizes and directs the Department of State to expand and augment its export services to U.S. businessmen by:

(a) Undertaking market surveys and other commercial research activities in foreign countries and, when necessary, hiring private U.S. or foreign firms for the purpose;

(b) Placing advertisements in foreign news media, in order to provide institutional advertising for U.S. products and in order to describe the services available to poten-

tial foreign buyers at U.S. foreign service posts; and

(c) Establishing, with the Department of Commerce, permanent or temporary trade information centers at international trade fairs.

Section 6 authorizes and directs the Department of Commerce to expand and augment its export services to U.S. businessmen by:

(a) Undertaking an expansion of the export services provided by its field offices in the United States.

(b) Placing advertisements in U.S. news media to advertise foreign trade opportunities and export services available to U.S. businessmen.

(c) Establishing, with the Department of State, a limited number of pilot projects in foreign market areas to provide warehousing and other basic support facilities for private U.S. export operations. (These facilities would be permanent and designed for eventual purchase by private U.S. firms or export associations.)

(d) Increasing the number of trade missions going overseas in order to provide for a more thorough coverage of foreign market areas.

Section 7 establishes a Foreign Trade Division, to be headed by a Deputy Administrator, in the Small Business Administration, in order to:

(a) Expand the export services provided by regional and branch offices of the Small Business Administration.

(b) Cooperate with the Departments of State and Commerce, and the Export-Import Bank to assure full benefit from their programs for the small businessman, through active participation in trade fairs and trade missions.

(c) Represent the interests of small business at trade negotiations and governmental interagency committees dealing with foreign trade matters.

(d) Revise, prepare, and publish directories of business concerns involved in the various aspects of foreign trade for the information of small businessmen.

Section 8 amends section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to authorize the use of foreign currencies held by the United States for the implementation of the programs in sections 5 and 6 of the National Export Policy Act of 1961.

Section 9 authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the purpose of this act.

#### ABOLITION OF MANDATORY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to abolish mandatory capital punishment in the District of Columbia.

Under the provisions of this bill, juries could recommend life imprisonment in first degree murder cases by unanimous vote. This recommendation would be binding on the court. If the jury was unable to agree as to a recommendation, however, the court could sentence the defendant either to death, or life imprisonment. The bill specifically provides that any person sentenced to life imprisonment in a first degree murder case shall be eligible for parole only after the expiration of 20 years

from the date he commences to serve his sentence.

Our bill would do away, at long last, with the requirement under the present District of Columbia Code that defendants in all first degree murder cases, regardless of the circumstances involved, be sentenced to death by electrocution. The District of Columbia is the only remaining jurisdiction in the United States with such a nondiscretionary death penalty provision. Enactment of this legislation will close the book, insofar as the American judicial system is concerned, on this rigid, archaic relic of another age.

It should be made clear that this legislation would not abolish capital punishment as such. All it would do is to remove the inflexible, inexorable, unalterable requirement of the present law that every defendant convicted of first-degree murder be sentenced to death. This is not only justice blindfolded—it is justice without judgment. No man's life should be snuffed out by the State without an opportunity to consider all the factors involved in a particular crime.

This measure would not weaken law enforcement in any way. As a matter of fact, the bill is strongly supported by the District of Columbia Law Enforcement Council. It is recognized that the present inflexible laws are self-defeating. First degree murder convictions are rare and are very difficult to sustain on appeal because of the mandatory death provisions. By permitting consideration of mitigating circumstances, this bill should avoid acquittals of guilty offenders for whom something less than the death penalty would be appropriate.

Personally, I believe capital punishment should be retained for those cases in which the reflective moral judgment of the community would be shocked by any lesser penalty, and for those cases in which no other sanction is possible. Such cases fortunately are rare, but they are not nonexistent. Under this measure, all of the aggravating, as well as mitigating circumstances could be given consideration by the judge and jury in passing sentence. I believe that this approach answers the capital punishment problem better than any provisions for automatic death penalties or any provisions for absolute death bars. I have tremendous respect for our jury system and for the judges who serve us, and I have confidence that they would administer this law in a manner which would do credit to the reform it seeks.

Other procedures could be suggested for coping with this problem. Last year I recommended a bill which would permit the court to either accept or reject a jury's recommendation of life imprisonment. Others have suggested that only the death penalty be reviewed by the court. The bill we are offering today, however, is the bill that won the approval of the other body and the Senate District of Columbia Committee during the last session of Congress. This is a tremendous practical advantage. Almost all agree that the present provisions of the District of Columbia Code



are intolerable. Under these circumstances, no one should insist on a particular formula for change at the risk of blocking any change at all.

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

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the bill be on the table for 1 week to permit other interested Senators to join as cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD, and lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from the New York.

The bill (S. 1380) to amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, introduced by Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. HARTKE), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, 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 section 801 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1189, 1321), is amended to read as follows:*

"SEC. 801. PUNISHMENT.—The punishment of murder in the first degree shall be death by electrocution unless the jury by unanimous vote recommends life imprisonment; or if the jury, having determined by unanimous vote the guilt of the defendant as charged, is unable to agree as to punishment it shall inform the court and the court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to impose and shall impose either a sentence of death by electrocution or life imprisonment.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person convicted of first degree murder and upon whom a sentence of life imprisonment is imposed shall be eligible for parole only after the expiration of twenty years from the date he commences to serve his sentence.

"Whoever is guilty of murder in the second degree shall be imprisoned for life or not less than twenty years.

"The provisions of this legislation shall be applicable to all defendants sentenced following the effective date hereof. Cases tried prior to the effective date of this Act and which are before the court for the purpose of sentence shall be governed by the provisions of law in effect prior to the effective date of this Act: *Provided*, That the judge may, in his sole discretion, consider circumstances in mitigation and in aggravation and make a determination as to whether the case in his opinion justifies a sentence of life imprisonment, in which event he shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment. Such a sentence of life imprisonment shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"In any case tried under this Act as amended where the penalty prescribed by law upon conviction of the defendant is death except in cases otherwise provided, the jury returning a verdict of guilty may fix the punishment at life imprisonment; and thereupon the court shall sentence him accordingly; but if the jury shall not thus prescribe the punishment the court shall sentence the defendant to suffer death by electrocution unless the jury by its verdict indicates that it is unable to agree upon the punishment, in which case the court shall sentence the defendant to death or life imprisonment."

## OZARK RIVERS NATIONAL MONUMENT, MO.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri (Mr. LONG), and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the establishment and development of the Ozark Rivers National Monument in the State of Missouri.

The monument would be comprised of not to exceed 113,000 acres of land along the Current and Eleven Point Rivers in the southeastern part of the State. This is one of the most beautiful and unique areas in the country, still in its natural state, with clear, spring-fed rivers coursing among the Ozark hills. The bill we are introducing today recognizes that the area is an asset that should be preserved and developed for the enjoyment of all Americans.

Today's bill represents the efforts of many persons in the State of Missouri and throughout the country who have been working, over the past decade, to evolve a plan that would best serve the interests of the people of the Current-Eleven Point area and the people of Missouri and the Nation.

In 1950, the State of Missouri urged that steps be taken to preserve the rivers as free-flowing streams, and in 1955 this recommendation was supported by the Arkansas-White-Red Basin Interagency Committee. The following year, the National Park Service prepared a recreational resources plan, recommending that a national recreation area be designated within the watersheds of the rivers. The plan was published by the Missouri Division of Resources and Development, and in January 1959 the Missouri State House and Senate indicated support of this general objective.

At a meeting of State and National officials here in Washington in February 1959, it was decided that further study by the National Park Service would be needed before definite action could be taken. The Congress made funds available for the study during fiscal year 1960, and in January 1960, the Department of the Interior issued a proposal for establishment of the Ozark Rivers National Monument.

The bill we are introducing today is the result of consultation and exchange of views with a wide range of local, State, and National officials and private citizens. The plan has two major objectives: first, to preserve in its natural state one of the most beautiful sections of our country; and second, to develop the recreational opportunities and stimulate the economy of the Ozark rivers area.

Last month President Kennedy stated in his natural resources message:

America's health, morale, and culture have long benefited from our national parks and forests, and our fish and wildlife opportunities. Yet these facilities and resources are not now adequate to meet the needs of a fast-growing, more mobile population—and the millions of visitor-days which are now spent in federally owned parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and water reservoirs will triple well before the end of the century.

The Ozark Rivers National Monument will help to meet this national need, pre-

serve a magnificent part of our State for the benefit of generations to come, and bring growth and development to the southeastern part of Missouri.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill, the proposal of the Department of the Interior, "Ozark Rivers National Monument," January 1960, the press release issued yesterday announcing introduction of the bill, and House Resolution 19 of the Missouri House of Representatives, January 1959, be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, proposal, press release, and resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1381) to authorize the establishment and development of the Ozark Rivers National Monument in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself and Mr. LONG of Missouri), 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, for the purpose of conserving and interpreting unique scenic and other natural values and objects of historic interest, including preservation of portions of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers in Missouri as freeflowing streams, preservation of springs and caves, protection of wildlife, and provision for use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall designate an area not to exceed one hundred and thirteen thousand acres being generally depicted in the publication by the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, entitled "Ozark Rivers National Monument," dated January 1960, including submerged land along, near, or beneath the Current River in Missouri, the Jacks Fork of the Current River, and the Eleven Point River, for establishment and development as the Ozark Rivers National Monument (hereinafter referred to as "such area"): *Provided*, That no lands shall be designated within two miles of the municipalities of Eminence, Van Buren, and Doniphan, Missouri.*

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may, within such area, acquire lands and waters, or interests therein, by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest; except that any parcel of land containing not more than five hundred acres, which borders either of the rivers referred to in the first section of this Act, and which is being used primarily for agricultural purposes, shall be acquired by the Secretary in its entirety unless the owner of any such parcel consents to the acquisition of a part thereof. Lands and waters owned by the State of Missouri within such area may be acquired only with the consent of the State. Federally owned lands or waters lying within such area shall, upon establishment of the monument pursuant to section 4 hereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, without transfer of funds, for administration as part of the monument.

SEC. 3. Any owner or owners, including beneficial owners (hereinafter in this section referred to as "owner"), of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for non-commercial residential purposes for a term

ending at the death of such owner, or the death of his spouse, or at the death of the survivor of either of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

SEC. 4. When the Secretary determines that lands and waters, or interests therein, have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantity to provide an administrable unit, he shall establish the Ozark Rivers National Monument and shall declare such establishment and designate the boundaries thereof by publication of notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary may thereafter alter such boundaries from time to time, except that the total acreage in the monument shall not exceed one hundred and thirteen thousand.

SEC. 5. (a) In order to provide compensation for tax losses sustained by counties in the State of Missouri as a result of certain acquisitions by the Secretary of privately owned real estate and improvements thereon pursuant to the provisions of this Act, payments in lieu of taxes shall be made to each such county in which such real estate is located, and which has been authorized, under the laws of Missouri, to assess taxes upon real estate to the person who is in possession thereof and to assess taxes upon any present interest in real estate to the owner of such interest, in accordance with the following schedule: For the calendar year in which the real estate is acquired in fee simple absolute, an amount which bears the same proportion to the full amount of tax assessed thereon in such year as the number of days remaining in such year after the date of acquisition bears to the number of three hundred and sixty-five. In any case where an amount in excess of the difference between such proportionate amount and such full amount has already been paid to the county by or on behalf of the owner or owners from whom the real estate was so acquired, payment of such excess amount shall be made as reimbursement to such owner or owners out of such proportionate amount and only the balance remaining of such proportionate amount shall be paid to the county. For the two succeeding calendar years there shall be paid on account of such real estate an amount equal to the full amount of tax assessed thereon in the year of acquisition.

(b) No payments in lieu of taxes shall be made on account of real estate and improvements thereon in which the Secretary has ever acquired less than a fee simple absolute under this Act.

(c) As soon as practicable after real estate taxes have been assessed by such counties in each calendar year, the Secretary shall compute and certify the amount of payments in lieu of taxes due to each of such counties, and such amounts shall be paid to the respective counties by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any property acquired by the Secretary after December 31 of the twenty-fifth year following the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the State of Missouri, its political subdivisions, and other Federal agencies and organizations in formulating comprehensive plans for the monument and for the related watershed of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers in Missouri, and to enter into agreements for the implementation of such plans. Such plans may provide for land use and development programs, for preservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape, and for conservation of outdoor resources in the watersheds of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers.

(b) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the monument under such regulations as he may prescribe. The Secretary shall, prior to the issuance of any such regulations, consult with those officials of the State of Missouri and of any political subdivision thereof who, with respect to any lands or waters acquired by the Secretary under this Act, exercised jurisdiction over hunting and fishing conducted thereon prior to such acquisition by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby established an Ozark Rivers National Monument Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall terminate ten years after the date the monument is established pursuant to section 4 of this Act.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of eleven members each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary as follows:

(1) Seven members to be appointed from recommendations made by the members of the county court in each of the counties in which the Ozark Rivers National Monument is located (Carter, Dent, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon, and Texas), one member from the recommendations made by each such court;

(2) Three members to be appointed from recommendations of the Governor of the State of Missouri; and

(3) One member to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary shall reimburse members of the Commission for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the members of the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the Ozark Rivers National Monument, and shall consult with the members with respect to carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(f) It shall be the duty of the Commission to render advice to the Secretary from time to time upon matters which the Secretary may refer to it for its consideration.

SEC. 8. The Ozark Rivers National Monument, when established pursuant to this Act, shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and laws supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be needed to carry out the purposes of this Act, of which not more than \$6,000,000 shall be expended for the purpose of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon.

SEC. 10. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance other than that to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

The proposal, press release, and resolution presented by Mr. SYMINGTON are as follows:

#### A PROPOSAL FOR OZARK RIVERS NATIONAL MONUMENT

(By U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service, January 1960)

#### FOREWORD

Those who know the beauty of the Current-Eleven Point country of southeast Missouri and have seen its clear, spring-fed rivers winding among quiet hills have

long cherished the hope that these streams would remain unchanged.

It was encouraging therefore when, in 1950, the State of Missouri took a position urging that certain rivers, including the Current and Eleven Point, be preserved as free flowing streams. The Arkansas-White-Red Basins Inter-Agency Committee supported this recommendation in its report of June 1955.

As followup, the National Park Service under authority contained in the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Survey Act of 1936, and with the cooperation of the interested State agencies, prepared a plan for the preservation and development of the recreation resources of the two rivers. This plan, published in 1956 by the Missouri Division of Resources and Development, recommended that a national recreation area be designated within the watersheds of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers. The Missouri State Legislature recently indicated its support of this general objective. In January 1959, it requested the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would establish a national recreation area so that these great scenic and recreational values would be perpetually protected from destruction by man-made encroachments.

At a meeting in Washington, D.C., during February of 1959, between representatives of the State of Missouri and the National Park Service, it was decided that a further study of the Current-Eleven Point Rivers country was needed before definite action should be initiated on the proposal. Funds were subsequently appropriated to the National Park Service for the study, the results of which are presented in this report.

#### THE STUDY IN BRIEF

Only a few miles by today's standards from St. Louis or Kansas City or Memphis lies a portion of the Ozarks still relatively wild and natural. The Ozarks are old—mellow with the beauty of great age—remnants of an ancient mountain range. Uplift and water have molded them. Climate has influenced them.

Today, this particular area houses a unique complex of springs and rivers, caves and sinks, plants and animals. Here are many springs—some giant, some small. Here are spring-fed rivers, the Current, the Jacks Fork, and the Eleven Point—cold, clear, abounding with bass and goggle-eye.

Here are caves created by waters of the past, many containing an unusual variety of multicolored formations, some still uncharted. Here are interesting sinks—ground surface reminders of cave roof fall-ins below. Here are found the shortleaf pine, oaks of many names, the redbud, the red wolf, the osprey, and the pileated woodpecker—overall, a surprisingly varied ecology.

Nearly 10,000 years ago, early man lived beside these same waters. He too must have marveled at the springs and the rivers flowing from them. More recently, the Indian, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the logger each had his day. Descendants of settlers who came mainly from the Appalachians now people the area. Much of the folk culture and character of early American society remains with them.

For years—largely because of this unusual combination of natural values—there has been interest in preservation of parts of this scene. Four State parks have been established—three along the Current River and one along the Jacks Fork. Two wildlife areas have been set aside by the Missouri Conservation Commission.

As early as 1950, the State of Missouri recognized a need to preserve the natural qualities of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers. As recently as January 1959, the Missouri Legislature asked the Congress of the United States to establish a national recreation area to preserve the free-flowing qualities of these very rivers.



Here in the heart of the Ozark Plateau, lies a unique opportunity to set aside an outstanding type of area—one not now represented in the national park system. Here, too, is the opportunity to preserve still unspoiled rivers with many miles of shoreline.

To preserve this area, establishment of an Ozark Rivers National Monument, as part of the national park system, is now proposed. The monument, consisting of approximately 113,000 acres, would be located along some 190 miles of the Current, Jacks Fork, and Eleven Point Rivers. This area would contain the most important portion of these scenic rivers as well as some 13 named caves, 11 geological sites, more than 40 archeological sites, several fine ecological sites, and many springs and sinks.

Natural concentration of these features in the river valleys makes possible their preservation for public enjoyment in relatively narrow strips of land. It would be difficult to find an area where so much beauty and variety can be preserved by setting aside so little. A sizable block along the Current River has been included to allow preservation of a significant example of typical Ozark topography. Preservation of the area's fragile qualities, while allowing its use, would be the basic objective of all planning, development, and administration.

Here would be an area preserved for use of people—an opportunity to float the Current or the Jacks Fork or the Eleven Point, to watch the osprey at work, to try camping on a gravel bar, to test the boater's or fisherman's skill, to watch the Ozarks renowned fall colors pass by, or perhaps even just to loaf. Hiking along the riverbank or to some remote cave, sink, or site where man of yesterday lived; wandering through little known Powder Mill Cave or into spectacular Jam Up Cave; climbing down a shaded trail to magnificent Greer Spring—all of these and many other opportunities would be available to the visitor. A carefully developed interpretive program would add to his enjoyment and understanding of the area.

Sixteen percent of the land in the proposed Ozark Rivers National Monument is now publicly owned, with administration divided between the Missouri Conservation Commission and the U.S. Forest Service. The remainder is privately owned. Acquisition of this private land might cost in the neighborhood of \$5,500,000.

Based on certain premises, the University of Missouri estimated that within 5 years of the monument's establishment, and assuming adequate development, annual tourist expenditures would increase \$5,500,000. Applying information contained in the university's report, the National Park Service estimates that assessed valuation on local tax rolls would increase by \$8,700,000, and the annual tax return by \$300,000. This would more than compensate for the taxes lost due to removal of monument lands from the tax rolls.

#### THE AREA

Within the most scenic section of the Ozarks of southeastern Missouri lies the area under consideration. Crossed or skirted by several highways, it is readily accessible, and within an easy day's drive for more than 20 million people. It lies only 175 miles from St. Louis, or 250 from Kansas City, yet it remains "off the beaten path."

Here the Current and Eleven Point Rivers flow unimpeded, within a forested landscape. Giant springs, caves, and sinkholes accent an outstanding geological story. Wildlife roams the oak-hickory forest. Here, ancient and modern man have added special color.

#### Nature's story

Superficially, the Ozarks are a land of rolling hills, rivers, and forests. But more, they tell a complex and fascinating story of interrelated phenomena.

Geology is a basic chapter. The oldest rocks in the area were formed in Precambrian time, more than half a billion years ago. The newest deposits are the sands and gravels of today. For hundreds of millions of years in between, the land was submerged under ancient seas and then raised above them time and time again. Sediments laid down under these ancient seas, now consolidated into sandstones and limestones, form the bluffs rimming the rivers.

Streams played the major roll in wearing down these rocks to form the rolling country of today. Limestone dissolved and great series of underground caverns formed. Water trickling into these caverns joined with other waters, to emerge eventually as huge springs—thence rivers again.

The countryside is mostly rolling with forested hills rising up to 400 feet above the streams. Its surface is irregular, the eroded remnant of an ancient upland. The most rugged areas border the rivers. Valleys are usually narrow, but occasionally widen into alluvial plains. Tributaries cut smaller ravines and valleys throughout the area.

In relief, elevations above sea level vary from 1,320 feet at Thorny Mountain to 300 feet where the Current River enters Arkansas. The Current itself falls 690 feet between Montauk Springs, its source, and the Arkansas line, an airline distance of about 80 miles.

The two major rivers under study—the Current and Eleven Point—are strong, and alive, and clean. Their waters are transparent, varying in color by depth and according to the hour of the day, from sapphire blue through many shades of green. Quiet waters alternate with chutes or rapids. They meander through mile after mile of scenic beauty, for long stretches under towering rocky bluffs.

The Current is the largest of these rivers. It rises at Montauk State Park in southern Dent County and flows 140 miles southeasterly through Shannon, Carter, and Ripley Counties to the Arkansas line. Born of Montauk Springs, it is fed by other giants along the way. Even during the severe drought of 1936, the Current maintained an average flow of 611 million gallons a day past Doniphan. Its major tributary is the Jacks Fork which rises in southeast Texas County and flows easterly about 70 miles into Shannon County, where it joins the Current. Here along the Jacks Fork is perhaps the finest scenery, with a special wild yet intimate quality.

The Eleven Point River with headwaters in the vicinity of Willow Springs in north-west Howell County flows generally southeasterly across Howell and Oregon Counties, thence south, crossing the Arkansas State line to join the Black River about 15 miles below its junction with the Current. Its mean flow, even during 1936, was 130 million gallons a day past Riverton.

The springs are wonderful in themselves. Many are world famous for the immense volume and regularity of their flow. Some issue from rocky recesses; some well up from gravelly beds; some rush forth from caverns; others boil gently up from unknown depths. Their settings often are places of rare beauty.

Of 11 springs in the Missouri Ozarks having an average flow of 65 million or more gallons per day, 6 are in the Current-Eleven Point country—Big Spring, Welch Spring, and Blue Spring on the Current—Alley Spring on Jacks Fork—Greer Spring and Blue Spring on the Eleven Point.

Big Spring is the largest. It has flowed as much as 840 million gallons a day, and for more than 20 years has averaged better than 250 million gallons every 24 hours the year around. The third largest spring in Missouri is Greer. Its two outlets, about 300 feet apart, are located in a beautiful, wild and forested gorge. A mile and a quarter away and 60 feet lower, it enters the Eleven

Point River. For over 20 years it has flowed an average of 214 million gallons a day.

Four State parks in this area have been established to preserve large springs and related scenic or historical values. Each bears the name of the spring involved—Big, Alley, Round, and Montauk.

Extensive dissolving of the limestone widespread in this country led to the formation of a vast series of underground chambers. Caves and caverns, springs, sinks, and other associated features all are dramatic demonstrations of the dynamic solution power of underground water.

Scattered throughout the area are numerous caves. They are of varied character—some quite extensive and magnificently decorated with dripstone. Possessing an even temperature, caves are delightfully cool in the summer, and pleasantly warm in the winter.

Some of these caves, such as Jam Up Cave, have no decoration, but the majority exhibit nearly every type of flowstone decoration to be found anywhere in the world. Round Spring Cavern ranks highest among all these. While smaller than Carlsbad Caverns and Mammoth Cave, both preserved in national parks, it equals them in the variety and color of their formations. It is the largest charted cave in the area having over 6,000 feet of passageways. Throughout the cavern are domes, stalactites, columns, and stalagmites of every conceivable form.

Associated with this system of caverns is a large number of sinks and potholes dotting the uplands between the major stream valleys. Some are large elliptical depressions possibly caused by collapse of cavern roofs. Other sinks are funnel-shaped holes resulting from the dissolving of limestone around an opening in the rock, as surface water trickles to the caverns below. They range in size and form from chimneylike shafts 300 feet or more deep, to representative funnel-shaped holes up to 400 feet in diameter and as much as 75 feet deep.

A striking example of sinkhole topography can be seen in "The Sunkland." Here is a great hollow several hundred feet across and nearly a mile long, produced by the successive fall-in of several interconnected underground chambers. It is an almost classic example of this phenomenon.

The "shut-ins" are in great contrast to the general landscape dominated by limestone features. "Shut-ins" are numerous in the Current River Valley east of Eminence. Rocky Creek Falls, a delightfully attractive cascade, is an excellent example. Here masses of ancient dark-pink, granitic rocks are exposed through which Rocky Creek has cut rugged gorges. The valley is wider above and below, where the stream cut through softer sedimentary rock. Oftentimes where these ancient rocks occur, they appear as relatively flat surfaces. But here the later sedimentary rocks surround, but did not completely bury, knobs of ancient rock that once stood as islands in now-vanished seas hundreds of millions of years ago.

About three-fourths of the land is covered with forest. This forest is almost entirely immature hardwoods, with oaks and hickories predominating. Here and there are a few scattered patches of nearly mature pines, but nowhere similar to the stands of 75 years ago.

Because of variations in soil, microclimate, slope, and exposure within the area, a proper analysis of plant relationships is extremely difficult. For example, within a relatively limited area, such as a sink, marshy pond communities exist within a relatively dry oak-hickory forest.

Despite these fairly complex relationships, four forest types are recognized. The oak-hickory type is the dominant upland forest of the Ozark Plateau. Within the four gen-

eral types, there are other plant associations, each quite different. The above-mentioned marshy pond is one good example. Another distinctive association grows on the drier limestone bluffs. The "shut-ins" contain a still different assortment of plants. Besides the oaks and hickories, other common trees of the forest are maple, shortleaf pine, tulip tree, black tupelo, sweetgum, and birch. Others notable for their flowers or fruit are hawthorn, bittersweet, dogwood, redbud, rose azalea, and bush hydrangea.

In all, 1,500 different kinds of plants are reportedly found here. This great variety is due to several factors, one of the most important being the long period of time that the Ozarks have stood free as land masses. Glaciation, too, brought climatic changes which induced northern plants to migrate south. With the retreat of the ice sheet, southern plants moved northward.

Likewise, due to the area's central location on the continent, plants spread here from both the East and West. Thus cool bluffs contain plants characteristic of the Appalachians; marshes around potholes contain plants similar to those of the South; and dry sites contain plants with a southwestern affinity. The combination of all these characteristics make this an outstanding area botanically.

The forests provide homes for many mammals and birds. White-tailed deer, gray and fox squirrels, raccoon, opossum, and skunk are quite plentiful. Less common are red and gray foxes, bobcat, mink, muskrat, and cottontail rabbit. Badgers are occasionally seen. The rare red wolf is still found here.

Birdlife is abundant. The more common birds to be seen along the waterways are the kingfisher and the little green heron. Numerous songbirds make this area their summer home. Teal and wood duck nest here. Wild turkeys are making a comeback. Perhaps the most spectacular bird of the area is the crow-sized, pileated woodpecker. Many other birds are visitors, pausing here on their northward and southward migrations.

The Current, the Jacks Fork, and the Eleven Point Rivers are among the best small-mouth bass streams left in Missouri. Ninety-three species of fish have been reported from these rivers. Rock and smallmouth bass are the most abundant native game species. Largemouth bass, walleyed pike, and chain pickerel are fairly common. Ozark blindfish would possibly be found if further studies were made in caves where they were once reported.

#### Man's story

In general, river valleys the world over were logical locations for the development of prehistoric cultures. The valleys under consideration are no exception.

The ever-flowing streams, the springs, and the forests, with their ready abundance of drink, fuel, and food, were irresistible attractions to the prehistoric hunters, fishers, and gatherers. The fertile bottoms attracted those who grew maize, beans, and squash. Here they established camps on the level terraces of the valleys, and sometimes they occupied the inviting caves. Some erected earthen mounds over their dead.

Prehistoric man was living in the Ozarks well before the Christian era, in fact, nearly 10,000 years ago. Limited investigations by archeologists reveal that Indians continuously occupied some sites from about 8000 B.C. down to historic times—running the whole gamut of Mississippi Valley archeology from paleo-Indian (early man) through archaic, woodland, and Mississippi cultures, to historic tribes first seen by De Soto in 1541.

The Ozark Plateau culture, with special manifestations in the Current-Eleven Point region, developed at a crossroads between the

Arkansas and the Mississippi valleys, by borrowing some traits from various cultural centers of both areas. This culture is an especially unique expression, combining cultural traits from such sources as the great Cahokia Center of East St. Louis, Ill., yet developing its own variations, such as distinctive serrated spearpoints.

Four prehistoric sites are of special interest. Pigman Mound, by its shape, size, and surface indications, was a ceremonial center of the Mississippian culture. Ashley Cave shows special development of a more northerly culture. Morgan Mound and associated sites provide evidence of early inhabitants. At Round Spring, in Round Spring State Park, Middle Mississippian burials have been found and weapons and tools of early man have been washed to the surface.

The modern history of the region is similar to that of the Ozark country as a whole. This area was originally claimed by the French and Spanish. However, neither left much of an impact on the Ozarks. The region was settled primarily by Anglo-Saxon groups from the eastern uplands. Lumbermen later exploited the region.

No nationally significant historic sites are known. The self-sufficient economy of the people from the mountain sections of the east which readily adapted itself to the Ozarks, has left a dominating imprint on the culture and economy of the region. Other influences such as the recovery of nitrates during the War of 1812, have played their part in the country's development.

Certain features help tell this story—Ashley Cave, with its relationship to nitrate mining, Snider House, which served as a temporary hospital during the Civil War; Turner's Mill, Falling Spring Mill, an interesting overshot type, and Greer Mill operated remotely by a system of long shafts and gears; and the three current-propelled ferries. The Red Mill at Alley Spring State Park has been restored.

#### The four seasons

Four marked seasons occur, spring—short with delightfully crisp clear days; summer—hot, with occasional extremes but cooler in the hills; fall—a pleasant season, with a gradual decline from the summer highs; winter—cold, with an occasional zero temperature, but with many sunny days.

Weather Bureau records indicate that the Current-Eleven Point River country is warmer during the winter months than either St. Louis or Kansas City, and, except for the lower portion of the Current around Doniphan, cooler during July and August.

Most summer rains come as heavy thunderstorms of short duration. Spring rains are lighter and longer. The heaviest snowfall occurs in February. The major source of this precipitation is the result of warm, moisture-laden air from the Gulf of Mexico coming into contact with cold arctic air masses.

In summer, this area is the coolest part of southern Missouri, but periods of high relative humidity make the area uncomfortable at times. On some winter days, temperatures remain below freezing while on many others, they stay above.

#### THE OPPORTUNITY

Within the last few years, the urgency for setting aside in public ownership portions of rivers still unspoiled and shoreline, whether ocean, lake or river, has received increasing attention. The Current and Eleven Point Rivers represent an outstanding opportunity. These stream valleys contain an unusual variety of features which collectively are of outstanding quality and in some respects unique. Springs, waterfalls, caves, sinks, forests, and wildlife along with the rivers tell a wonderfully diversified story within an area of modest size. A wealth of prehistoric evidence and colorful history add interest.

Surprisingly here in the eastern half of the United States, this area and in particular the rivers and outstanding formations are still relatively unspoiled. The whole setting, in fact, retains an unusual feeling of naturalness and, in places, the quality of wilderness.

This combination of characteristics related as it is to attractive water, a matter of increasing interest, is clearly a resource of value to the country at large. It is judged to be of national significance—a complex not now represented in the national park system. Preservation of these values in public ownership while the opportunity still exists would be in the public interest.

This area now, by modern standards, is within a comfortable 1 day's drive of over 20 million people. It represents a resource rapidly being lost and increasingly needed. It could represent a wonderful heritage for added millions in future generations.

#### THE PROPOSAL

To preserve outstanding portions of this area, it is proposed that an Ozark Rivers National Monument be established as a part of the national park system.

The objective, under the 1916 act establishing the National Park Service, would be preservation for the public enjoyment of this and future generations, of scenic, scientific, and historical values which are sufficiently outstanding or unique to be of interest to the country as a whole.

The proposal contemplates setting aside in public ownership as one administrative unit approximately 113,000 acres. These are disposed generally as narrow strips along the Current and Eleven Point Rivers and Jacks Fork, with minor extensions to include important features. One centrally located larger block incorporates a fine section of typical Ozark County. It recognizes preservation as basic and proposes a zoned approach, to that end, for public use, management, and development.

Certain planning considerations stand out in arriving at the basic proposal and in considering preliminary ideas for public use and development.

The still relatively unspoiled character of the area, the definite feeling of wilderness in part, and the unusual diversity of outstanding natural features, including some of the finest remaining free-flowing streams, lead straight to preservation as the important consideration.

In determining what should be included, the rivers themselves as the physical, emotional, and recreational backbone of the area carry major weight. Also, by the very nature of geologic processes, springs, caves, rock formations, even the better scenery are concentrated along the major streams. As a result relatively narrow strips can be proposed—sufficient only to protect important values and features and minimize undesirable encroachments. One larger central block to round out the picture of typical Ozark hills is the only exception found necessary. Breaks are left at Van Buren and Eminence to allow elbow room for growth. Montauk, Round Spring, Alley Spring, and Big Spring State Parks, though contiguous to the monument, are not included. These would continue to play a complementary part in providing for public enjoyment and in preserving fine areas and features.

There is increasing need to consider quality of experience in providing for the public's likes and interests. The existing situation, natural and manmade, points to the logic of a zoned planning approach. The distribution of natural values, the degree to which they now remain unspoiled, the ability of the rivers to stand public use without damage to their particular qualities, the distribution of population, towns and highways, all support the soundness of this conclusion. Jacks Fork and portions of the upper Current River, for example, have the wild, intimate,



and fragile qualities suitable for wilderness-type experience with a minimum of intrusive development. Between Van Buren and Doniphan, in contrast, the Current, grown much larger though still very attractive, could absorb greater and more diversified use and development.

"Floating" and "float fishing" will continue to have a special appeal for some. To a degree it will set a pattern of relaxed and pleasant river use.

Public ownership of lands within the national monument is found to be essential to this proposal. This is based on the need to protect important features, exercise reasonable scenic control, guard against possible encroachments, and provide the type and quality of experience the public should have a right to expect now and in the future.

Consistent with National Park Service policy, anticipated developments within the area would be limited to those required for access, for the various types of activity, for a fuller understanding and enjoyment by the public through interpretive programs, plus those needed for control and management. It is anticipated that normal overnight, eating, and shopping facilities would be provided through private enterprise in the nearby communities.

#### *The plan*

Shown on the accompanying plate is a preliminary land-use and development plan for the proposed national monument. While the boundaries are tentative, they define the shape and size of an area on the Current and Eleven Point Rivers necessary for the protection of natural values, and adequate for anticipated development.

The proposed monument comprises approximately 113,000 acres of land. Of this, about 16 percent is now owned by either the State or Federal Governments; the other 84 percent is in private ownership. About 190 miles of river are included. Of this, 117 miles would be on the Current—84 miles of it in one continuous stretch—39 miles on Jacks Fork and 34 miles on the Eleven Point. Within these boundaries, would be 13 named caves, 11 interesting geological sites, more than 40 archeological sites, 4 of which may prove important, a number of fine ecological sites, and a great many springs. Six springs, having a flow of 65 million gallons or more per day, are included within the proposed monument boundaries or in adjacent State parks. There are 13 others of considerable size and many smaller ones.

The selection and development of areas for public use and enjoyment will be governed by a number of factors. As tentatively designated on the accompanying drawings, weight was given primarily to the locations of important points of interest—some to be developed for public use, others to be left undisturbed—to river use which might normally be expected to develop, and to an analysis of the distribution of areas which would affect zoning for preservation and use.

As a general pattern, developed areas are distributed about 15 to 20 miles apart. A somewhat heavier concentration is suggested in the central Cardareva section where, because of its location, size and variety of attractions, heavier public use and more diversified development would be logical.

These developed areas would vary in size and scope. Each would probably contain interpretive facilities, campgrounds, picnic areas, boating facilities, and possibly concessions for meals and supplies. Each would probably be served by trails for hiking and perhaps horseback riding. One, perhaps at centrally located Owls Bend, might represent the center for the interpretive program and contain, therefore, a visitor center plus necessary administrative facilities.

Additional access points, in effect minor developed areas in most cases, are scattered generally with an average spacing of 7 or 8

miles. In the more primitive sections, they would be farther apart and with less refinement. In the more heavily used sections, they might be closer together and with simple development providing access, parking, and perhaps for boat landing and picnicking. They would serve also as access to trail systems.

For convenience, more detailed discussion of the plan follows, by section, as covered in the accompanying drawings.

#### Upper Current Section

This section at the headwaters of the Current River would contain approximately 21,000 acres. It, together with Cardareva section, would provide an uninterrupted publicly owned 90 miles of river from Montauk State Park to a point near Van Buren on the Current and up Jacks Fork to a point near Eminence. The preservation of outstanding scenery and a fine feeling of wilderness would be paramount here. Developments would be kept few and simple. This section incorporates also a number of very fine features—Round Spring Cavern, Ashley Cave, Welch Spring, the Sunkland and Sink, Devils Well, and the Sinks. Each of these would be points of public interest and would require access by trail or road and at least minor interpretive developments. Existing Montauk and Round Spring State Parks, not part of the monument but contiguous to it, would continue to serve the public as major developed areas. Additional development is suggested at Akers Ferry and access at Boyds Creek, possibly with minor facilities.

#### Cardareva Section

This centrally located section contains the largest block of land for inclusion in the proposed monument, amounting to some 49,800 acres. Here Jacks Fork joins the Current, offering a natural center for river boating. Here too are a variety of interesting sites and the space and topography suitable for more concentrated use—Blue Spring, Rocky Falls, Cardareva Mountain, Paint Rock, Big Creek, and Chilton Creek. Tentatively it appears that major use and development might be at Owls Bend, serving as interpretive and administrative center for the monument. Junction Ferry and Blue Spring are also suggested for development. From these sites also would radiate major trail systems along the rivers and through the wooded hills themselves. Access and minor development as needed would serve the other points of interest—possibly at Big Creek, Cardareva, Paint Rock, and Chilton Creek.

#### Lower Current Section

Below Van Buren, the Current River broadens into a wider stream and the valley through which it flows for 32 miles takes on a more open character though still highly attractive. For much of this distance, the proposed monument area lies within Clark National Forest in an area where the U.S. Forest Service, recognizing its value for recreation, has zoned it for that purpose. Running between Van Buren and Doniphan as it does, this section offers a natural opportunity for float or boat trips readily accessible and of a length which should prove popular. Because of these characteristics, the river could stand more public use than in the upper reaches and, as a result, would serve in part to relieve pressures on those more fragile and primitive areas. One of the major and well-developed State parks, Big Spring, lies at the northern end of this section and would continue to serve as a major center for public use and enjoyment. An additional development area is suggested near the southern end of the section in the vicinity of float camp No. 7, now developed and managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A third area might be located at Phillips Bay. An existing float camp nearby provides limited picnic and camping facilities.

These several areas, plus access and possibly minor development at Cave Spring, Colvin Bay, and Dark Bay would provide a flexible variety of recreation opportunities for large numbers of people.

#### Jacks Fork Section

Approximately 39 miles of river in 17,160 acres would be contained in this section. Jacks Fork, a branch of the Current River, is probably the wildest and least accessible country within the proposed monument and includes outstanding scenery and a number of fine features. Development in this section should be limited to providing a minimum number of access points necessary for river use plus a few minor-day use areas. In fact, no development of any great consequence would be considered above Alley Spring State Park. The latter will continue to provide for a variety of activities along with preservation of Alley Spring and related Red Mill, now restored. Jam Up Cave, one of the most striking and unique features of the monument, would be a point of considerable public interest. Access and interpretive aids would be provided to make it available to the public. Minor developments are suggested for Blue Spring and near the Highway 17 crossing. Access is suggested in the vicinity of Rymer Ranch-Bunker Hill and at one other point which might serve as a float camp. Preservation of the fragile wilderness quality of this stream and its beautiful setting would be paramount in planning for both public use and facilities.

#### Eleven Point Section

This section is somewhat separated from the other four, lying in a different drainage which joins the Black River farther south in Arkansas. Upstream, it is quite similar to the Jacks Fork and upper Current and of nearly the same quality. Approximately 34 miles of river and 14,000 acres of land are included extending from a point several miles above Greer Spring downstream to Highway 142. Roughly two-thirds, by river miles, lies within Clark National Forest. No existing facilities for public use have been provided; however, as in the case of the lower Current, the U.S. Forest Service has zoned a stretch along the river for recreation, recognizing that as the primary value.

The Eleven Point section includes a number of interesting spots and features—extremely attractive Greer Spring and Mill, historically interesting Turners Mill about midpoint, and Blue Spring at the southern end not far from the Arkansas line. Development is suggested at Turners Mill because of its location and the surrounding open and relatively level land. The general locations of Greer and Blue Springs also appear logical for development. Minor areas where access and simple development may be desirable, primarily in connection with float trips, include Panther Spring Hollow, a location near Riverton where U.S. Highway 160 crosses the river, and one additional float campsite. Indian mounds at Blue Spring and Pigman Ranch may prove to be of considerable archeological significance. On further investigation, provision of onsite interpretive facilities where this story can be told may be desirable.

#### *Effect on other public areas*

The national monument as proposed includes or adjoins certain lands now administered by State agencies or the U.S. Forest Service.

Portions of the lower Current and Eleven Point sections lie within the boundary of Clark National Forest. A total of approximately 2,600 acres in these sections are in Federal ownership and administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Located as they are along or near the rivers, the Forest Service recently gave recognition to recreation as the dominant value of these lands. Under this designation, or zoning, no timber harvest for

commercial purposes would be allowed within 1,000 feet of the river bank.

The corner of Clark National Forest also overlaps the proposed monument along the upper Current; however, no lands in Federal ownership and administered by the Forest Service are involved.

No State park land is included within the proposed boundary; however, Round Spring State Park is surrounded by the monument and three others are contiguous to it—Big Spring, Alley Spring, and Montauk. The Federal and State areas, in this situation, should complement and supplement each other to good advantage in the public interest. Cooperative planning in their respective development, management, and interpretive programs would effectively further this opportunity.

The State conservation commission would be more affected, in a sense, since approximately 15,000 acres of lands they administer are included. These are managed for forestry purposes and comprise a crazy quilt pattern of scattered tracts in the Cardareva section. Peck Wildlife Management Area lies just outside the proposed boundary south of the central Cardareva section. Of the Deer Run Refuge, now administered by the commission for forest management purposes, approximately 200 acres bordering the Current River lies within the proposed monument.

#### *Economic effect*

The Current-Eleven Point River country was settled largely in the third and fourth decades of the 19th century, mostly by people of English ancestry from the mountain regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. They hunted, fished, and raised corn on small tracts of land in the river valleys, and were undisturbed by the main stream of westward migration which bypassed them. During the Civil War, the people were divided in their loyalties. As a result, their settlements were plundered by guerilla bands and by Union and Confederate forces alike.

After the eastern forests were depleted, lumber interests turned to the Ozarks for new and untouched sources of timber. Railroads were built, great lumber mills established and the exploitation of the last frontier in Missouri began. Lumbering flourished from 1875 to 1915, but by 1919 the land had been so cut over that the Ozark lumber industry died and with it the economy it supported.

Some people then turned to cutting immature trees and farming the hill lands. Neither of these provided more than mere subsistence. Hill farming was unsuccessful because the topsoil soon eroded away after cultivation, leaving gravelly, droughty soil low in nutrients. Even now, farming is difficult on the bottomlands because mechanical farming equipment just can't be used efficiently in the narrow valleys. As farming becomes more mechanized, the farmers in the Current and Eleven Point River Valleys find themselves in an increasingly poor competitive position. In 1955, the cash income of 40 percent of farm families in this area was less than \$1,000. Even so, agriculture is still the major source of income for Carter, Oregon, Ripley, and Shannon Counties. Data from the 1950 census show that the median family income in this area is only 42 percent of the average for the State of Missouri.

Forests cover approximately three-fourths of the land within Carter, Oregon, Ripley, and Shannon Counties. Their quality is somewhat less in the Ozarks than in the remainder of the State, primarily because of the lower productivity of land. Since the establishment of Clark National Forest in 1934 and the State conservation commission's division of forestry in 1938, gradual rehabilitation of the forest has been occurring. As a result of new practices, an-

nual growth rate in the Clark National Forest has increased from 36 board feet per acre in 1946 to 93 in 1956. Cutting timber on a sustained yield basis from large land tracts may be profitable; however, the income farmers get from timber and timber products is negligible. Less than 3 percent of the total farm income in the area is derived from the sale of forest products.

Up to the present time, very little industry has moved into this area. In June 1959, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, and Shannon Counties, containing 97 percent of the monument area, had a total of 27 firms employing 585 persons. Employment opportunities in industry appear limited at the present time.

The population peak for this area occurred in 1910 during the lumber boom. Since then, there has been a steady decline except during the depression years when some unemployed city workers returned to their former homes in the Ozarks. The population now is only about 70 percent of what it was 50 years ago. Also relatively few people of working age live here, having gone to places where employment opportunities are better.

The National Park Service secured the services of the University of Missouri to make an economic study of the current Eleven Point River country and to determine the effect of the proposed national monument upon the local and regional economies. This study was based upon certain premises such as size of area, number of visitors, and time required for development.

Major conclusions resulting from the university study are that 5 years after establishment of proposed monument, assuming adequate development, over 800,000 additional visitors would be attracted to the region annually and they would spend \$5,500,000; that new motels, hotels, and other tourist facilities costing \$33 million would be required to accommodate the increased number of visitors; and that \$10 million of assessed value would be added to the county tax rolls assuming current assessments on urban property in the area are about 30 percent of actual value.

Current assessed valuation of lands within the proposed monument is estimated at \$1,300,000. The conclusions of the university, therefore, indicate the tax base for the counties involved would gain approximately \$8,700,000, and the annual tax return might increase by \$300,000 if the national monument were established.

These estimates appear reasonable after reviewing information developed by the University of Wyoming for the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce. It reveals that Teton County depends in large part upon tourists who began visiting in great numbers after Grand Teton National Park was enlarged. Acquisition of lands for the National Park did not destroy the tax base; in fact, additional tourist facilities more than made up for the loss of park lands from the tax rolls.

Lands proposed for inclusion in the monument total approximately 113,000 acres. Of these, 84 percent, or about 95,400 acres are in private ownership. Appraisal sampling indicates a considerable variation in cost. Considerations such as severance values add to the difficulty in making close estimates at this stage. In round figures, a total in the neighborhood of \$5,500,000 might be anticipated.

#### *Related planning recommendations*

The national monument contemplates one administrative unit and proposes no administrative jurisdiction outside its boundaries. At the same time, obviously, the monument would play one part in the total public land management programs, Federal, State, and local, operating in this general region. Collectively, they have a common goal in sound stewardship of public interests. Clearly therefore, cooperation could pay dividends.

Specifically, for example, at Eminence, Van Buren, and above Doniphan, sections of the river were purposely excluded from the monument proposal to provide space for the growth of towns. In these excluded sections, it is recommended that, through enforced local zoning, river frontage be protected from unsightly or otherwise undesirable developments and from land practices which might cause erosion.

Anticipating increased tourist travel through this region and public enjoyment of travel through the Ozarks, special roadside treatment is considered desirable. It is recommended therefore that the State highway department and other public agencies administering land adjacent to highways give consideration to certain roads connecting units of the monument—State Route 19 between a point 10 miles north of Round Spring State Park and the town of Alton; State Route 106 from a point 5 miles west of Alley Spring State Park to a point 5 miles east of the proposed monument; and U.S. Highway 60 between its intersections with State Highways 17 and 21. This could take the form of widening rights-of-way to minimize unsightly developments, clearing for vista purposes and provision of overlooks at certain vantage points.

#### *CONGRESSMAN ICHORD OF MISSOURI AND SENATORS SYMINGTON AND LONG OF MISSOURI INTRODUCE OZARK RIVERS BILL*

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Congressman RICHARD H. ICHORD, of the Eighth District, and Senators STUART SYMINGTON and EDWARD V. LONG today announced introduction of a bill to establish the Ozark Rivers National Monument in southern Missouri. Identical legislation will be introduced in the House and Senate tomorrow.

The Ozark Rivers National Monument would, under the terms of the bill, be comprised of not more than 113,000 acres along the 190 miles of Current, Eleven Point and Jack's Fork Rivers, in Carter, Dent, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon, and Texas Counties.

The monument will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior "for the purpose of conserving and interpreting unique scenic and other natural values and objects of historic interest," including preservation of the rivers as freeflowing streams.

Sixteen percent of the land in the proposed Ozark Rivers National Monument is now publicly owned, with administration divided between the Missouri Conservation Commission and the U.S. Forest Service. The remainder is privately owned.

An economic survey by the University of Missouri estimated that within 5 years of the establishment of the monument, with adequate development, annual tourist expenditures in the area would increase by \$5,500,000.

The Park Service estimated that assessed valuation on local tax rolls in the seven-county area would show a net increase by \$8,700,000 in the same 5-year period and the annual tax return would increase by \$300,000.

ICHORD, SYMINGTON, and LONG issued the following joint statement:

"We believe establishment of the Ozark Rivers National Monument, which would be authorized by this bill, will mark an important step forward for our State and Nation, with significant growth and economic development for the Ozarks.

"Our purpose is twofold: (1) To preserve in its natural state one of the most beautiful sections of our country, and (2) to develop, in the most effective way, the economy of the Ozark Rivers area.

"With well-planned, intelligent development, the Ozark Rivers section of Missouri can become one of the finest scenic and recreational areas in our country.



"The bill is the result of the joint consultation and exchange of views among the three of us, local and State officials, and citizens of the area involved.

"The Ozark rivers area is one of the great natural scenic and recreation assets of Missouri. Establishment of a national monument, under our bill, will assure its preservation and development for the enjoyment of all Americans."

A section-by-section outline of the Ichord-Symington-Long bill is as follows:

Section (1) authorizes establishment of the Ozark Rivers National Monument, consisting of not more than 113,000 acres along the Current, Eleven Point, and Jack's Fork Rivers. No land within 2 miles of Eminence, Van Buren, and Doniphan, Mo., is to be within the monument.

Section (2) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands for establishment of the monument. Limitations on the power of the Secretary are as follows:

(a) If the Secretary desires to acquire a part of a farm of less than 500 acres, lying along the river banks, he must acquire the entire farm, unless the owner agrees to the acquisition of less.

(b) Lands held by the State must be acquired with the consent of the State.

Section (3) allows an owner of property within the national monument to retain the right to use such land for noncommercial residential purposes for the life of the owner or his spouse.

Section (4) provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the monument whenever sufficient lands have been acquired to provide an administrable unit.

Section (5) compensates for tax losses sustained by the counties in Missouri where land is taken off tax rolls for establishment of the monument. Payments in lieu of taxes are to be made for a 2-year period.

Section (6) provides for cooperation with the State of Missouri and local authorities in evolving plans for development of the monument. It also authorizes hunting and fishing on lands within the monument under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with such representatives of the State of Missouri as the conservation commission and the State park department.

Section (7) establishes the Ozark Rivers National Monument Commission, composed of 11 members appointed for 2-year terms. Seven members are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on recommendation from each county court in the seven counties where the monument is to be established (Carter, Dent, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon, and Texas); three members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of Missouri; and one member to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The commission is to consult with and render advice to the Secretary of the Interior on matters relating to the monument.

Section (9) authorizes the appropriation of \$6 million to carry out the provisions of the act.

Sections (8) and (10) are technical provisions on administration and constitutionality.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 19

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish a national recreational area on the Current and Eleven Point Rivers as proposed by the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service and to declare the Current and Eleven Point Rivers national streams and to provide for the acquisition of the necessary land without exercising the power of eminent domain.

Whereas there exists, in the Valleys of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers in Missouri, five springs of the first magnitude and

many hundreds of smaller springs which provide a constant supply of clear, cold, sparkling water for these rivers; and

Whereas the phenomenon of such large volumes of clear, cold water issuing as springs amid rustic and picturesque surroundings, make places of wonder and rare natural beauty, which offer a lure and inspiration to those who come to view these extraordinary manifestations of nature, and to play, rest, and to refresh themselves in a peaceful and inspiring environment; and

Whereas these springs make a valuable contribution to fishlife in these streams by providing favorable sites for fish hatcheries, and by discharging large quantities of crystal clear water, they become the controlling factor favorable to the propagation and maintenance of game fish and other aquatic life natural to both streams; and

Whereas the State of Missouri and the U.S. Forest Service own vast acreage adjacent to these streams suitable for recreational development and other improvements for the public use; and

Whereas the Current and Eleven Point Rivers are nationally famous for their *John Boat* float fishing trips through this Ozark scenic wonderland; and

Whereas the Arkansas-White-Red Basins interagency committee, recognizing the unique natural qualities of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers of Missouri, and their importance to present and future generations, recommended that appropriate State and Federal agencies prepare a plan to preserve and enhance the natural qualities of this region; and

Whereas a plan was prepared by the National Park Service in cooperation with Missouri State agencies, and was published by the Division of Resources and Development, to preserve and develop the Current and Eleven Point River country, without the exercise of the power of eminent domain; and

Whereas the U.S. Forest Service has indicated a similar interest in the preservation and development of lands adjacent to these streams by recommending the creation of a national forest recreation area in a national recreation plan prepared and adopted in 1936: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Missouri House of Representatives, in its 70th General Assembly, request of the Congress of the United States, that it establish a national recreation area along the Current and Eleven Point Rivers of Missouri, and that it declare the Current and Eleven Point Rivers as national streams; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this assembly request that the Congress enact the necessary legislation providing for the purchase and development of the national recreation area as heretofore described, lest the great scenic and recreational values of the Current and Eleven Point Rivers in Missouri, be lost forever to public use by manmade encroachments, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the chief clerk of the house be instructed to send copies of this memorial to the President of the U.S. Senate, to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and to the Missouri Members of the House and Senate.

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, I am happy to join with the senior Senator from Missouri in introducing a bill to establish the Ozark River National Monument in southern Missouri.

As Senator SYMINGTON has said, the Ozark River National Monument would be comprised of not more than 113,000 acres along the 190 miles of Current, Eleven Point and Jack's Fork Rivers in Carter, Dent, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon, and Texas Counties.

I would like to further point out that 16 percent of the land in the proposed Ozark River National Monument is now publicly owned, with the administration divided between the Missouri Conservation Commission and the U.S. Forest Service. The remainder is privately owned.

In addition to preserving the natural state of one of the most beautiful sections of our country, the establishment of the monument will play a big part in the economy of the Ozark River area.

The University of Missouri has estimated that within 5 years of the establishment increase of \$8,700,000 and the annual tourist expenditures in the area would increase by \$5½ million. During the same 5-year period, the Park Service estimated that assessed valuation on local tax rolls in the area would show a net increase of \$8,700,000 and the annual tax return would increase by \$300,000.

But instead of talking in figures, let me emphasize the scenic value of the Ozark River section. This section of Missouri is one of the great natural scenic and recreation assets of our Nation. Establishment of a national monument will assure its preservation and development for the enjoyment of all Americans.

#### PROPOSED ANTICRIME LEGISLATION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in my opinion, there are too many legislative gaps in our efforts to mount a concerted offensive against organized crime. Despite repeated pleas and overwhelming evidence of need, Congress has failed to respond to the necessity of modernizing our anticrime laws. No serious domestic problem has been neglected more than the constantly increasing menace of crime.

Since this session began I have introduced a number of bills designed to close this Federal law enforcement gap. The most important of these bills is one to punish the use of interstate commerce in furtherance of organized crime. The Department of Justice has been asked for its comments on this and some of the other measures I have proposed.

Today I want to introduce a number of other bills to deal with specific problems which have arisen in connection with our efforts to combat the underworld.

First. The first of these is a general immunity statute permitting the Attorney General with the approval of a court to compel the production of incriminating evidence in exchange for a promise of immunity from prosecution.

Under the present provisions of section 3486(c) of title 18, the Attorney General can only obtain immunity for witnesses in cases involving the national security. My proposal would broaden the provisions of the present law so that in any case or proceeding before a grand jury or court of the United States the U.S. attorney on approval by the Attorney General can apply for an order to compel a witness to testify. The provisions of the present law granting a witness immunity from prosecution after

giving the compelled testimony would be applicable to the broadened scope of my proposal.

In my opinion, this additional authority is essential if we are to successfully combat all of the nefarious activities of national criminal syndicates.

Such a law would have been of tremendous assistance in the prosecution of the participants at the infamous Apalachin meeting held in my State. If the U.S. attorney had been able to grant immunity to some of these underworld lords, there might have been a different outcome to the Apalachin episode. There are many other cases where the grant of immunity would have aided in the apprehension and conviction of racketeers and kingpins of the criminal world.

Two. My second bill would permit an appeal by the Government from lower court decisions suppressing the introduction of evidence. The absence of such a right of appeal under present court rulings has enabled many defendants to escape a trial on the merits of their alleged crimes. The disposition of such motions is almost always based on a question of law before the defendant actually is placed in jeopardy. Appellate review of such decisions before the defendant is permitted to go scot free strikes me as entirely reasonable.

The trial of cases should not be conducted as a game of wits. If the defendant's constitutional rights have been violated then the community must suffer the consequences. But the community certainly has the right to insist that such a determination be made by a court of appeals in controversial cases.

Three. My third bill would establish degrees of perjury under the Federal criminal code. This would make the perjury law applicable to all cases of false swearing in courts or before congressional committees. I believe that perjury should be more severely punished when the false testimony goes to a material issue. But I do not believe that the absence of materiality should relieve a witness from all prosecution for false swearing. This bill would cure the present condition by continuing the felony provisions for giving false testimony on a material issue by adding a misdemeanor penalty for other cases of lying before duly instituted tribunals.

No person who lies under oath should go completely unpunished. Such conduct cannot be condoned without causing serious injury to the integrity and prestige of our trial and hearing processes. This legislation would preclude such challenges to lawful inquiries.

Fourth. My bill would broaden the scope of the existing Fugitive Felon Law—title 18, United States Code, section 1073—by making it applicable to all felonies.

I know of no reason for precluding Federal assistance in any case of flight across State lines. This is a common-sense expansion of a cooperative Federal-State law enforcement activity and it would be very useful in bringing fugitives from justice to trial.

Mr. President, these measures would greatly enhance the effectiveness of Fed-

eral law enforcement. They would remove unjustified impediments to the fight against crime without in any way violating constitutional rights.

A concerted drive against crime in America is grievously overdue. There are signs that our official agencies are awakening to the challenge. The Attorney General has indicated that he will recommend new crime legislation in a couple of weeks. This is a job that needs the right tools. Congress has the duty to act, and to act promptly, against this daily threat to the security and welfare of the public.

I hope that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary will bring the record up to date in a new full-scale probe against organized crime. Exposure is not enough, however. The time for action is upon us, and we must not close our eyes to our obligations.

I hope that there will be early hearings on my proposals.

Mr. President, I introduce the bills and request that they be appropriately referred.

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

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

The bills introduced by Mr. KEATING were received, read twice by their titles, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1383. A bill to amend section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, the Fugitive Felon Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first paragraph of section 1073 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"Whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, under the laws of the place from which he flees, for a crime, or an attempt to commit a crime, punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of the place from which the fugitive flees, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary is charged, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

S. 1384. A bill to amend section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to appeals by the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the fifth paragraph of such section (relating to appeal by the United States from the district courts to a court of appeals) the following new paragraph:

"From a decision sustaining a motion to suppress evidence."

S. 1385. A bill to amend section 1621 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide for degrees of perjury and for other purposes.

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

tion 1621 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury in the first degree, and shall except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(b) Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury in the second degree, and shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

S. 1386. A bill to amend section 3486(c) of title 18, United States Code.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3486(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Whenever in the judgment of a United States attorney the testimony of any witness, or the production of books, papers, or other evidence by any witness, in any case or proceeding before any grand jury or court of the United States is necessary to the public interest, he upon the approval of the Attorney General, shall make application to the court that the witness shall be instructed to testify or produce evidence subject to the provisions of this section, and upon order of the court such witness shall not be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no such witness shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, nor shall testimony so compelled to be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding (except prosecution described in subsection (d) hereof) against him in any court."

#### THE ON-SITE PICKETING ISSUE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, last year the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO published an explanation of the so-called on-site picketing issue.

The explanation reads as follows:

It has been generally recognized that the Taft-Hartley Act requires amendment in those areas where the experience of the last 12 years shows need for improvement. The administration of the act in the building and construction industry has disclosed that many of the provisions of the act, which were drafted with the facts of manufacturing and similar industry in mind, do not fit the complex pattern of the building and construction industry.

A principal defect of the act is the inequitable restriction of the economic activity of building and construction unions at the site of building and construction jobs. There



is a solid legislative history dating back to 1954 supporting proposals to correct this injustice by reversing the rule laid down in the case of *Denver Building and Construction Trades Council* (341 U.S. 675).

During the consideration of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 in the last session of Congress, the House Committee on Education and Labor reported the proposal favorably. The conference committee discussed fully the merits of the reversal of the Denver Building Trades rule but did not include the proposal in the conference report only because a procedural point of order was raised under the House rules. This omission from the conference report was accompanied by a commitment on the part of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and the Speaker and minority leader of the House that S. 2643 and H.R. 9070 would come to the floor of the House and Senate in the early part of 1960. This commitment was spread on the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 105, part 14, page 17901, by Senator Kennedy.

The justification for this legislative proposal can be described simply and briefly: The employees of a factory can engage in peaceful picketing in a labor dispute. Construction workers are effectively denied this basic freedom because of a technicality in the law which did not take into account the special facts of the building and construction industry. Section 8(b)(4) of the act forbids, among other things, concerted economic activity by a union where an object thereof is "forcing or requiring any employer to cease doing business with any other person." The typical job in the building and construction industry is not carried forward by a single employer with different departments for different types of work. There are numerous contractors on the single jobsite performing the different types of work required to complete the building or project. Consequently, if the electricians' union pickets a building jobsite because of a dispute with the electrical contractor and the carpenters employed by another contractor concertedly refuse to cross the picket line, it has been held, in the *Denver Building Trades* case, that section 8(b)(4) is violated because the picketing is said to have as an object the inducement of the contractors on the jobsite to cease doing business with each other. Yet the employees in the electrical department of a factory can picket the factory site, even though the carpenters employed in another department concertedly refuse to cross the picket line. Picketing at a construction jobsite does not constitute a true secondary boycott.

President Eisenhower first recommended the reversal of the *Denver Building Trades* rule in his message of January 11, 1954. The President stated:

"The true secondary boycott is indefensible and must not be permitted. The act must not, however, prohibit legitimate concerted activities against other than innocent parties. I recommend that the act be clarified by making it explicit that concerted action against an employer on a construction project who, together with other employers, is engaged in work on the site of the project, will not be treated as a secondary boycott."

President Eisenhower repeated this recommendation to reverse the *Denver Building Trades* rule in his message of January 23, 1958. He urged the Congress to remove certain ambiguities and inequities in the Taft-Hartley Act, including the amendment of "the secondary boycott provisions to make it clear that they do not prevent activity against secondary employers engaged in work on a construction project with the primary employer."

A similar recommendation was made in the Presidential message of January 28, 1959.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell reaffirmed the position of the administration in support of the proposal to recommend the reversal of the *Denver Building Trades* rule in his telegram of August 31, 1959, addressed to President Gray of the building and construction trades department and in the Secretary's press conference of January 14, 1960.

The broad language of section 8(b)(4) is not consistent with the economic facts of the building and construction industry. These facts have been described in Senate Report No. 1211, 83d Congress, 2d session (1954), as follows:

"Where two or more employers are engaged in operations on the site of a single construction project, each performing some phase of the work necessary for the completion of the project, be it a building, a bridge, a tunnel, or some other structure it cannot be justifiably maintained that they stand in a strictly neutral relationship to each other. Rather, despite their existence as legally independent entities, they must be regarded realistically as partners in a single joint or common enterprise in which the individual interests of each are necessarily dependent on the success of the undertaking as a whole. In such a situation the committee believes that a labor dispute originating between one of these employers and his employees in fact constitutes a dispute with all of the employers just as if all were copartners in the legal sense in a single business enterprise."

The above report of Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which was filed by Chairman Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, also recommended the reversal of the *Denver Building Trades* rule.

There have been a number of hearings before Senate and House Labor Committees on this subject. The representatives of the 3 million building tradesmen in the United States have come to Washington each year to petition the Congress for relief. Their case for relief has been presented on the merits of the issue with supporting facts and reasons. The quotations set forth above show the wide measure of agreement that the case has been proved. It is respectfully urged that relief should no longer be denied and that S. 2643 and H.R. 9070 should be enacted.

Because no action was taken last year on this matter, despite pledges of support from both political parties, I am reintroducing the on-site picketing bill, and ask that it be appropriately referred.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1387) to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, introduced by Mr. MORSE was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF MEDAL TO DR. THOMAS ANTHONY DOOLEY III—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of March 10, 1961, the names of Senators SYMINGTON, PELL, LONG of Missouri, and CARROLL were added as additional cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 64) to authorize the President of the United States to award posthumously a medal to Dr. Thomas Anthony Dooley III, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY on March 10, 1961.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATIONS OF THEODORE JAFFE, AND EDWARD D. RE, TO BE MEMBERS OF FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, March 28, 1961, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, on the nominations of Theodore Jaffe, of Rhode Island, and Edward D. Re, of New York, to be members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], as chairman, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA].

#### NOTICE CONCERNING CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Robert E. Maxwell, of West Virginia, to be U.S. attorney, northern district of West Virginia, for a term of 4 years, vice Albert M. Morgan;

D. Jeff Lance, of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney, for the eastern district of Missouri, for a term of 4 years, vice William H. Webster, resigned; and

F. Russell Millin, of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney, for the western district of Missouri, for a term of 4 years, vice Edward L. Scheufler.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Monday, March 27, 1961, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearings which may be scheduled.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Brief description of the principal displays of the numismatic collection, prepared by Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli, curator of numismatics of the Smithsonian Institution.

#### TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1961—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, during the consideration of the Tempo-

rary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, House bill 4806, on Thursday, March 16, 1961, the Senate adopted an amendment, proposed by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], changing the effective date for the four-tenths of 1 percent tax increase, so as to apply with respect to wages paid in the calendar years 1961 and 1962. Through inadvertence, four corresponding changes were omitted in the draft of the amendment sent to the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be further amended by including in the Senate engrossed amendments those four items, so as to make the bill uniform and consistent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although I shall not object—let the record show that members of the minority on the committee are in complete agreement with what the distinguished chairman of the committee proposes.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. They are merely technical changes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### GEN. CARLOS ROMULO'S BOOK "I WALKED WITH HEROES"

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD three reviews of the book entitled "I Walked With Heroes," written recently by Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines to the United States. One was written, for the February 19 issue of the Washington Post, by Adm. Raymond H. Spruance, former Ambassador of the United States to the Philippines. The second was written for the New York Times issue of the same day, by Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton, chief of the New York Times United Nations bureau; and the third was written for the Washington Star, by Earl H. Voss.

I hope very much that many persons in the United States will read this remarkable book, which adds a great deal to our knowledge of the history of the Philippines, and at the same time is an autobiography of General Romulo. The reviews state truly that it is difficult to single out for special notice the activities and achievements of General Romulo, for, as Mr. Hamilton says:

As college professor, newspaper editor, soldier, lecturer, and diplomat, Carlos Romulo has crammed the activity of a dozen men into his 62 years.

We in the United States know and admire General Romulo for many reasons. We know him as an able Ambassador of his country to the United States; as a brave soldier in World War II, when he served as aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur; and when he was President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in 1949, the world recognized that he presided over the General Assembly with great fairness, with firm authority, and with the pur-

pose—arising from his work in the United Nations, dating from its formation—that it should be a forum for all countries, both the small and the large, and an instrument against force and for steady progress toward the rule of law and world peace.

General Romulo has been a friend of the United States in the best sense, working for better relationships between the Philippines and our country, and yet a true representative of the interests of his own country. His book should cause us to remember that although the United States kept its promise of independence for the Philippines, the relationships between the two countries are nevertheless not one sided. The early days of our occupation of the Philippines are not happy ones in our history; but no record of valor, of loyalty, of devotion to freedom, and of true friendship for the United States surpasses that of the people of the Philippines. That was notably true during World War II, in which General Romulo served with great bravery; and it has been manifested for 60 years.

In the United Nations, the role of the Republic of the Philippines has not always been an easy one. The Republic of the Philippines has been criticized at times by its Asian neighbors as being too close a friend of the United States; yet the Republic of the Philippines has stood with us against aggression and against Communist subversion. But, Mr. President, at the same time the Republic of the Philippines and its people have adhered to their principles and their dignity, in their fight for true independence, and against colonialism.

In that demonstration of true independence and of loyalty to freedom, General Romulo has been an inspired leader of his own country and for the countries of Asia and other continents seeking equality, independence, and economic progress; and he has been a constructive force in both the United Nations and the world.

We should listen a great deal more to Gen. Carlos Romulo and to the people of the Philippines. On the basis of equality, the United States should make even greater efforts to be of assistance to a true friend, the Republic of the Philippines, and to enlarge the understanding, the friendship, and the associations which have characterized our relationships with the Republic of the Philippines.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to join the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky in the remarks he has just now made about the Ambassador of the Philippines to the United States, Gen. Carlos Romulo.

I had the honor and the privilege—and it was a privilege—of serving with Ambassador Romulo in the House of Representatives. He is the only member of the ambassadorial corps who still has the privilege of the floor of the House and of the Senate—a right which, incidentally, he has never used, because of his recognition of the position he occupies.

He is an outstanding Philippine patriot. He has a great love of his own country, but at the same time he is a great friend of the United States.

We are extremely fortunate to have a man in the middle, so to speak, who can represent his own country so capably and so well, and at the same time understands our country, for which he has much affection and love.

I have read all of Ambassador Romulo's books. I think they will and they can add and give to us a great deal of solace and a great deal of wisdom and sagacity.

On this occasion I am happy to join my distinguished colleague in expressing my admiration of General Romulo and in extending my felicitations and thanks to him for the great work he has done during the years in his own country and in the United Nations and in representing the Philippine Republic in this country.

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

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. I desire to join the distinguished Senators who have spoken about General Romulo. I became acquainted with him years ago, and for many years served with him in the United Nations. His wife and he are among the loveliest persons in Washington.

I remember speaking with him in relation to his service in the Philippines when he served with the Americans. He is a man of great ability, and not only can use his own language, but speaks fluently the English tongue.

He is a man who has given of his heart and soul in the interest of peace in the Orient. He is, in a great sense, a dedicated individual, because he believes that with America holding the line, in the East, so to speak, we can stop the third world war from bursting into being.

I have not had the privilege of reading his book, but my good friend, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has told me about it.

I think the Senator from Kentucky has done us a great service today in bringing this whole matter to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these brief remarks be printed in the RECORD following the tributes to Ambassador Carlos Romulo made earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, it is with the deepest sense of personal pleasure that I bring to the attention of the Senate the outstanding success which has greeted the recent publication of "I Walked With Heroes," a work written by one of the acknowledged great men of our time, Ambassador Carlos Romulo. To millions of Americans Carlos Romulo is a symbol of the patriotism, the valor, and the friendship of our traditional and esteemed allies, the nation and people of the Philippines. Above and beyond this role, however, Ambassador Romulo is one of the preeminent protagonists of human freedom on the



broader stage of the entire world community. In particular, he has acted to expose the menace of communism and to alert the free world to the urgent need to fight the creeping attack of the Red armies of infiltration and propaganda with the counterfire of positive action in defense of freedom. The new book he has written is entitled "I Walked With Heroes." Those heroes may well say in return that they, too, walked with a hero when Carlos Romulo was at their side.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

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

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 19, 1961]

#### THE DAYS AND YEARS OF ROMULO

("I Walked With Heroes," by Gen. Carlos P. Romulo; reviewed by Raymond A. Spruance)

This is General Romulo's most recent book and his autobiography. It is easy to read and interesting from cover to cover.

Romulo was born in January 1901 in a small town in Tarlac Province, north of Manila, of an excellent but not wealthy family. His birth coincided with the ending of the Spanish-American War and our entry into the Philippines.

This period saw the beginning of many changes in the Philippines, among which may be numbered the decline in the use of Spanish by the educated elite and the introduction of the use of English for all through the newly established public school system.

Since the young Romulo was endowed with energy, ambition, a phenomenal memory, and a great talent for language, spoken and written, he early added a mastery of English to his Spanish. This led to a career in journalism, which started in his teens while he was attending college in Manila, expanded later to editorships of newspapers and brought him into politics as a devoted follower of Quezon.

In his autobiography, Romulo discusses at some length the question which is variously known as imperialism or colonialism—a very live topic in the world today. In his work with the United Nations, he argued long and hard for the use of independence instead of self-government in the Charter. In the end, both terms were used.

There are so many things of interest in a life as full of activity and achievements as General Romulo's that it is difficult in a brief review of his autobiography to single them out. For example, his life in New York as a student at Columbia University; his courtship and marriage in the Philippines, conducted under the old Spanish conventions; his part in World War II, starting with Bataan and Corregidor, then evacuation, and finally return with General MacArthur to Leyte; the parts played at various times in Philippine public life and politics, and in Washington.

His career is a fine example of what energy, character, and ability can do for a man who is given the opportunity to develop and use his natural talents.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1961]

#### A DIPLOMAT'S OWN STORY

("I Walked With Heroes," by Gen. Carlos P. Romulo; reviewed by Thomas J. Hamilton)

As college professor, newspaper editor, soldier, lecturer, and diplomat, Carlos Romulo has crammed the activities of a dozen men into his 62 years. Before reaching his 31st birthday he was made editor-in-chief of the most important newspaper group in Manila,

and for good measure was head of the English department and a regent of the University of Manila.

General Romulo became known to millions of Americans during the early years of World War II, when he crossed the country many times over to tell the story of Corregidor and Bataan, where he was MacArthur's aid.

At the United Nations another career opened up, and his great services to the organization were recognized in 1949, when he was elected President of the General Assembly. The prominent role that the Philippines then played in the organization was a direct result of General Romulo, and in particular his limitless vigor in advancing the cause of peace.

For the time being, General Romulo is comparatively idle, and the only job he now has is that of Ambassador to Washington. There he is in charge of negotiations over unsettled war claims, American bases in the Philippines, and other problems that are enough for at least two men. But they have left him the time and energy to write this engrossing autobiography.

General Romulo has some good stories to tell about the United Nations; for instance, the time when Andrei Y. Vishinsky denounced "this small man Romulo with the big voice who spreads noise wherever he goes \* \* \* who represents an insignificant country like the Philippines and dares to attack Russia." The "small man" replied with the story of David and Goliath.

The author continued to hunt "for the glimmer of humanity" in the Russian delegates, and he found it in Vishinsky, who was a different sort from the monolithic Gromyko. When General Romulo took Vishinsky to the Metropolitan Opera it developed that Vishinsky, who happened to be a violinist himself, knew every aria in "La Bohème."

A diplomat's discretion prevents General Romulo from going very deeply into the celebrated events at the United Nations in which he played a leading part. However, the autobiography tells an equally significant story, of the Philippines' fight for independence and the circumstances that led the author to devote his career to advancing mutual understanding between his native country and the United States.

General Romulo was born and brought up in the small town of Camiling, in Luzon, which in those days lacked a bathtub or a telephone or a piece of machinery. His father fought under Aguinaldo against the United States after Dewey's victory had wiped out Spanish control of the Philippines. But after the suppression of the nationalist movement the Romulo family was won over by the schools and other improvements carried out by the United States and by the promise of independence, which was made good in 1946.

Looking back over his busy career, General Romulo writes that the driving force of his life was the determination "to prove I was capable not in spite of having been born a Filipino but because I was a Filipino." He felt that it was up to his generation to demonstrate that everything the Americans were doing for the Filipinos, and what they were doing for their own self-development, was worthwhile.

In pursuit of this goal General Romulo has rendered valuable service to both countries. He has also helped interpret the United States to other Asian countries, and vice versa. Not that he is an uncritical admirer of the United States: On the contrary, he deplores the lack of knowledge in this country of the Philippines, and he feels that race prejudice is our Achilles heel.

General Romulo's own career, however, has done much to counteract such feelings. It is to be hoped that he will long continue as the able representative of the Philippines in Washington.

#### GENERAL ROMULO'S LIFE IS PLEA FOR PHILIPPINES

("I Walked With Heroes," the autobiography of Gen. Carlos P. Romulo; reviewed by Earl H. Voss)

Carlos P. Romulo is one of those noble men who enrich their environment. Washington has profited from his long, active residence here, and his contributions to world diplomacy.

His autobiography is a masterpiece of charm, pathos, bitterness, and fierce Filipino pride. Of his early years as a skyrocketing student, reporter, playwright, adolescent, lover, he writes with great charm. Of his tempestuous second and third decades in Manila journalism he writes with pathos and understandable pride. Of America's never-quite-suppressed racism, he speaks with sorrow and bitterness.

Of his self-sacrifice of working with Filipino interests in Washington, a devotion which he believes cost him the presidency of his nation, and of his subsequent election as President of the United Nations General Assembly ("President of the world"), he writes with passion and pride.

#### OUR PROMISES

The scars from his postwar bouts with congressional appropriations committees are bared for all to see. Ambassador Romulo believes the United States welshed on its promises to help the Philippines recover from the Japanese war. He cannot accept our willingness to take Manila for granted while Tokyo and New Delhi are courted with lavish aid.

Americans' occasional expressions of race prejudice against the Filipinos enrage him. "I have another brief memory," he writes, "of a battlefield on Bataan among the dead and dying of hearing an American stretcher bearer call to another, who was about to give aid to a wounded Filipino: 'Hey, take this one first, he's white.' \* \* \* the thoughtless words were spoken under stress, but I remember the hurt in them and the look on the face of the wounded soldier who was left on the ground."

#### FRIEND OF UNITED STATES

In spite of all these offenses, however, General Romulo, who stood with General MacArthur in Corregidor, marshaled American support for the Philippines in this country in war and peace, and rose to the heights of world diplomacy in the United Nations, remained a passionate friend of the United States who aches for us to be faithful to ideals and to submerge our baser instincts.

He writes of an intention soon to leave public service but disclaims any desire to retire. After six decades of action-packed living he could not if he tried.

#### LAUNCHING OF FRONTIER I

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, at a period in our history when missiles and rockets are commonplace, a very significant launching has taken place with nary a whisper of recognition.

This vehicle left the pad a few days ago with greater thrust than we have ever witnessed before, and I understand that, once aloft, its capabilities are limitless.

We have seen the launching of Frontier I. And it was unique in the annals of missiles and rocketry.

The launching pad was the Congress of the United States, and the blockhouse which contained the controls and buttons was located 16 city blocks away on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Frontier I is a three-stage, solid-fuel missile with countless booster rock-

ets which can be fired on command at any given moment.

The first-stage rocket took the form of a feed grains bill which will allow the Federal Government to further subsidize the farmers of the Midwest.

Then the second-stage rocket took over with the passage of an area redevelopment bill which will allow the Federal Government to subsidize the so-called depressed areas of West Virginia, Illinois, and several other States.

Finally, the third-stage thrust which placed Frontier I into orbit was supplied by an unemployment compensation extension bill which will allow the Federal Government to subsidize such States as Michigan, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and others.

Now that Frontier I is in orbit, adjusting to the usual problems of weightlessness and going around in circles, it can expect periodic jolts from any one of many booster rockets labeled "minimum wage," "urban renewal," "medical care for the aged," "public housing," and so on.

At this point, I might add parenthetically that a Senator from New Hampshire has some explaining to do when asked by his constituents why the Senate, in the space of 1 week, passed three bills which will, first, raise feed grain prices for our dairy and poultry farmers; second, utilize Federal revenues to place other States in a better bargaining position for new industry; and third, take some \$3 million of New Hampshire tax money and arbitrarily distribute it in other areas.

Of course, there can only be one answer.

If we continue in this direction long enough, we may drain New Hampshire's economy so much that the Granite State can qualify as a supercolossal, A-1 deluxe, chronically distressed, deficit-employment area. Then all the citizens of New Hampshire will be able to sit back and be subsidized while the Federal Government turns around and soaks other States for our support.

At first this theory is difficult to get accustomed to. But all one has to do is completely reverse his traditional objectives. Instead of striving to get ahead, one must try to get behind in order to qualify for Federal giveaways which will be paid for by individuals and States which stubbornly cling to the old theories of sound progress.

But I should return to the discussion of the Frontier I.

I merely wish to touch upon two more aspects of the flight of this spectacular vehicle.

The first of these is fuel. I have already mentioned that the Frontier I is powered by a solid propellant; namely, great amounts of cold hard cash. But, where this fuel was once very reliable, it has shown signs of marked weakness of late. The fact is that some experts now refuse to place this fuel in the solid classification.

The one remaining problem is that of reentry.

What happens when we try to get it back down to earth? I am afraid the whole business will crumble like so much tinsel.

In the meantime, those of us who wish to keep our feet on the ground and our hands out of our neighbor's pocket will continue, despite repeated defeats in the Congress, to express the feelings of the slim minority with a prayerful hope that our efforts will bear some fruit.

We might feel terribly lonely at times when we appeal for less Federal control and more confidence in the American free-enterprise system. But the loneliness cannot be as severe as the frustration to be experienced eventually by those aboard Frontier I when it develops inevitable malfunctions and starts to flounder in outer space with no signposts to point the way back to earth.

I have stated the situation with which we are confronted in the section in which I live, and the questions which I am being asked every day. For that reason, I think it wise that the people of that section, and the people of the country as a whole, reflect upon the questions.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE B. CARROLL REECE, OF TENNESSEE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to announce the untimely passing of Representative B. CARROLL REECE, of the First Congressional District of Tennessee. Representative REECE passed away yesterday at the naval hospital, in Bethesda, Md. I wish to pay tribute to the life, character, and public service of that great American.

Representative REECE served in the House, beginning in 1920, for more than 36 years, with only two short interruptions.

Representative CARROLL REECE was a man of great courage. In the defense of his country, as a young lieutenant, he commanded the 3d Battalion of the 122d Infantry Regiment in France. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Purple Heart, and Croix de Guerre with Palm for bravery.

He was also a man of great courage when it came to legislation that would strengthen the defenses of the United States and on issues in which he was interested. In matters affecting the welfare of the United States, and problems concerning the benefit and welfare of Tennessee, he knew no political sides, even though, as we all know, he was a partisan Republican, having served as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

It was my pleasure, over a period of more than 20 years, to work with Mr. REECE on many projects for the welfare of our State; and on all occasions our service together was very pleasant.

Representative REECE had a host of friends, of both political parties, throughout the United States, in the district he served in Tennessee, and both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

In 1923, CARROLL REECE married Louise Despart Goff, daughter of the late Senator Guy P. Goff. We all know of the beautiful and delightful companionship which existed between Representative REECE and his wife, Louise.

Representative REECE is survived by Mrs. Reece and also by a daughter, Mrs. George W. Marthens II.

I extend to them and to other members of his family my sincere and deep sympathy.

I feel that the Nation has lost a fine public servant, a man who always kept his word, and a man of exemplary character; and we in Tennessee have lost one of our very best and distinguished citizens.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to my colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, it is with sadness that I join my colleague in commenting upon the passing of the late Representative B. CARROLL REECE. I join with him also in extending sympathy to the family.

CARROLL REECE contributed an unusual life and a career of distinguished service which was patriotic, able, devoted and dedicated, both with respect to military matters and governmental matters.

As my senior colleague has said, CARROLL REECE had a distinguished and heroic military record. I believe he was one of the most decorated men of World War I.

Over a span of years he brought to the Congress education, enlightenment, and astuteness given to few men. As national chairman of his party he became a national leader. He was a leader in the Congress of those with kindred views.

The ruggedness of his character and the integrity which was at the core of CARROLL REECE endeared him to many, even to many who, upon occasion, disagreed with his political views.

His passing is a matter of sadness not only to those of us who have served with him but also particularly to his family and to his host of friends. In east Tennessee he has long been regarded as an institution of service.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I should like to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, and perhaps to other Senators.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize any Senator who wishes to speak on the subject in his own right. Ordinarily a resolution is received from the House of Representatives, and any Senator who wishes to be recognized can be recognized.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I join the two distinguished Senators from Tennessee in paying tribute to a very able son of Tennessee and a very distinguished Representative, CARROLL REECE, who passed away yesterday. He was a great public servant. He was one of those men who served in the Congress over a long span of years.

I am now serving my 25th year in the Senate. CARROLL REECE was one of those who were in the Congress when I came, and he was one of the first men I met in the Congress.

I personally feel the loss, and I know what a great loss it is to our country and to his native State, particularly to eastern Tennessee, which he has represented so ably and so well.



I join the Senators from Tennessee in paying tribute, and I express my sympathy to his bereaved widow and his daughter.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues from Tennessee in expressing to the family of CARROLL REECE the sympathy of the rest of us for the great loss which Tennessee has suffered in the death of this outstanding American.

CARROLL had a great capacity for friendship. I have been in his congressional district in eastern Tennessee. The devotion felt by the people for him was quite unusual. It was something which I am sure will remain a cherished memory for his family.

It was my pleasure to serve with CARROLL in the House of Representatives. From time to time we would disagree with respect to some issue before the House, but he was one with whom a person could disagree and still remain a firm and fast friend. He will be deeply missed by all of us in both Houses of Congress. He has had a distinguished career which has served well his district, his State, and his Nation. CARROLL REECE has built a monument of respect and affection in the hearts of all whose lives he has touched.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a distinguished citizen who has passed on to his reward. I join my colleagues from Tennessee and other Senators in paying tribute to and expressing sadness at the passing of CARROLL REECE.

I had the privilege of serving in the House of Representatives for six terms with CARROLL REECE. He and I were very close friends. His was a life of service to his State and to the Nation. He rendered outstanding service in the Republican Party. All of us on this side of the aisle worked with him and were closely associated with him for many years. His service was exemplary in this field.

I believe one of the outstanding achievements which will cause us to remember CARROLL REECE is the fact that, as president of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation, he was instrumental in the building of a memorial on the Capitol Grounds.

His was a life of faithful service. He was interested in the problems of his State and interested in the problems of the Nation. The State of Tennessee and our Nation will miss his service.

I express my sympathy to Mrs. Reece and other members of his family.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the news of the death of the Honorable CARROLL REECE, Congressman for the First Congressional District of Tennessee, has saddened all of us. His career, stretching nearly 50 years, was a wonderful one in the service of his country. Born on a farm in eastern Tennessee, one of a large family, he became a great leader of the Republican Party in Tennessee and the United States. But he was also a great servant of his country and his State. CARROLL REECE was an outstanding legislator and leader in the House of Representatives for years. There he fought hard for his principles, because he was a man of conviction.

There were many other sides to CARROLL REECE. Around him was an aura of heroism as an infantry officer in World War I, when he won many decorations for our country and other countries for gallantry and bravery, and suffered serious wounds.

Well educated, he was a man of intellectual quality. But, with all of his experience in national affairs he never lost the warmth, the kindness, and the understanding which caused the people of Tennessee, and all others who knew him, to hold him in respect and affection. I had the pleasure of knowing CARROLL REECE for 20 years. I shall miss him as a friend. I know that thousands in Kentucky who knew him will feel as I do—that we have lost a great and true friend. I join my colleagues in expressing our sadness today, and in sending sympathy to Mrs. Reece, to his daughter, and other members of the family, and to his many friends.

Mr. SCHOEPP. Mr. President, I rise to join in the statements made by the distinguished senior and junior Senators of the great Commonwealth of Tennessee in behalf of their late native Tennessean, CARROLL REECE, who has passed to his great reward. Since I have been in the United States Senate, I have known no man with whom I have been privileged to serve and to be associated and for whom I have had more profound respect and admiration than CARROLL REECE. As has been pointed out, he was a distinguished patriot, soldier, and, above all, a statesman of rare ability and qualification, which he demonstrated in so many ways, not only in the great State of Tennessee, but very far beyond its borders. It was my privilege to serve with him in the political area. No man with whom I have ever served in that respect was fairer to his adversaries and more dedicated in service to his country. Our great Nation and the State of Tennessee have lost one of its great characters. I share with other Senators who have known him the sadness of his passing, and I wish to extend to the members of his family our deep sympathy.

#### EARL WARREN, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, yesterday the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, celebrated his 70th birthday, unswervingly dedicated to the preservation of our unique American constitutional system and to the protection of individual liberties which our fundamental charter guarantees to all Americans, however high or low their station. The Chief Justice has brought to the highest judicial office in the land what the Washington Post accurately assesses as a blend of commonsense, compassion, and ardor.

The Chief Justice has termed the Supreme Court the "interpreter and defender of the Constitution."

The Washington Star states:

If through the years the Court's work is well done, he said, "the home of every American will always be his castle—every human life will have dignity and there will forever be one law for all men."

Here is a public servant who is able, honorable, thorough and painstaking, and who has demonstrated over the years an innate dignity in public service that he has rendered to the American people. Americans join in wishing the Chief Justice many, many happy returns of the day.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an editorial from the Washington Post of yesterday, a column from the Washington Post of yesterday, and a column from the Washington Star also of yesterday.

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

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 19, 1961]

#### HAIL TO THE CHIEF

When Earl Warren quit the governorship of California in 1953 to become Chief Justice of the United States, he left behind him every vestige of political partisanship and political ambition. But he brought with him, as the product of nearly a quarter century of robust participation in the lively politics of his State, an intimate knowledge of American political institutions and a ripened understanding of human nature, human needs, and the patterns of human adjustment.

He came to the Supreme Court at a moment when it had peculiar need of his harmonizing skills and his political wisdom. Divided internally, the Court faced one of the most dramatic decisions in its history—a recognition that contemporary sociological and psychological insights forbade further reliance on the fiction of half a century that racially segregated public schools can be said to offer equal educational opportunity. The time had come when the Court had to rule that such segregation amounted to a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

Manifestly, the decision demanded a major social readjustment in the United States. That readjustment was fostered by the fact that the Supreme Court was unanimous. The new Chief Justice spoke for the Court in an opinion as simple and comprehensible in language as it was firm and resolute in meaning. Surely the Court's unanimity was a product, at least in part, of his judicial statesmanship; surely his leadership has had much to do with maintaining that unanimity.

On many other matters that come before it, the Court is sharply divided—composed, as it is, of men with strong convictions. The Chief Justice has aligned himself for the most part with those of his colleagues who think that the Court should serve as an active champion of individual liberty against the sometimes overbearing power of the state. A tough and vigorous public prosecutor in his younger years, the Chief Justice has always recognized that strict adherence to the rules of fair procedure is an indispensable condition of a free society. His concern for individuals reflects not sentimentality but a conviction that freedom affords the key alike to public welfare and to national security.

Today marks Mr. Chief Justice Warren's 70th birthday. We congratulate him warmly on the occasion and on the vigor with which he faces the useful years that lie ahead. And we congratulate the country on the blend of commonsense, compassion and ardor which he brings to its highest judicial office.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 19, 1961]

ON DESEGREGATION: HISTORIC OPINION IS WARREN STAMP

(By James E. Clayton)

When Chief Justice Earl Warren was chatting informally with a group of newsmen a

few weeks ago, someone asked him what one thing he has done for which he would like most to be remembered.

"I'd just like to be remembered, now and hereafter, as having done the best I could in the offices I have held," he replied.

It is more likely, however, that in American history, one event will overshadow the quality of all that Earl Warren did in his long political career before he was appointed to the Supreme Court and all else that he has done or may do as Chief Justice.

#### WROTE DESEGREGATION DECISION

That event came on May 17, 1954, when he announced the decision of the Court in the school desegregation cases. By the chance of fate that the school cases came for decision during his first year on the Court and that he wrote the Court's opinion, Earl Warren has gained a unique place in American history.

No other single decision of the Court in this century has so aroused the Nation. It is unlikely that the Chief Justice will again be involved in so historic a decision regardless of how long he remains on the Court.

How much longer he will be there is, of course, a matter of conjecture. Today is Earl Warren's 70th birthday, but he is still the big, hearty, healthy Californian that newsmen were mentioning as a likely Republican candidate for President as long ago as 1942.

#### RETIREMENT UNLIKELY

When a reporter asked him last month if he had thought of retiring, the Chief Justice said, "I have given no thought to retirement," and he shook his head emphatically to emphasize what he had said.

This June, Justice Warren will begin his eighth term as Chief Justice. Seven of the thirteen other men who have been Chief Justice served longer than that. All of them left an impress on history of one kind or another; many of them have been the center of vigorous criticism.

At the moment, the Chief Justice is in the middle of a stream of violent criticism. Staunch segregationists have charged that he, and the other members of the Court, are stooges for the NAACP. Some rightwing groups, a few of which are now circulating petitions headed "To Impeach Earl Warren," charge that he is a Communist sympathizer.

The complaint of the segregationists was set off by his opinion in the school cases, an opinion in which all his fellow Justices joined. That decision held that separate school systems for white and Negro children denied the children equal protection of the law.

The criticism of Warren from rightwing groups has come because of his opinions in three cases and because his vote is most often cast on the side of individual liberty when the other side is Government regulation.

#### THREE OPINIONS NETTLE

The three opinions which have been singled out for criticism, however, are those the Chief Justice delivered for the Court in the *Greene*, *Nelson*, and *Watkins* cases.

In the *Greene* case, the Court struck down the industrial security program of the Armed Forces as being unauthorized by either Congress or the President, but the Chief Justice's opinion went beyond that to criticize the procedures and attitudes of loyalty investigators.

In the *Nelson* case the Court said that Congress had taken over the field of prosecuting Communists for sedition, thus outlawing State sedition laws.

In the *Watkins* case the Court upset a contempt of Congress conviction on narrow grounds, but the Chief Justice went on in his opinion to sharply criticize the activities and methods of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

#### SOKOLSKY DEFENDS HIM

These opinions plus his general attitude in other cases have brought so violent an attack from the far right that George E. Sokolsky, a columnist representing a deeply conservative position, has spoken out on Warren's behalf several times. Sokolsky disagrees with many of Warren's opinions, but he challenges those who question Warren's motives and integrity.

This controversy, however, seems to affect the Chief Justice not at all. He still regularly walks almost 3 miles down Connecticut Avenue every morning on his way to work despite threats to his life 2 years ago.

#### AVOIDS SOCIETY

He apparently finds the cloistered life of the Court a pleasant change after 28 years in the political bustle of California. He avoids most of Washington's social life, preferring to spend his evenings with Mrs. Warren in their apartment at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

"I find you either have to stay out of social activities in Washington or go over your head," he explains. "I just can't do this kind of work and be out a number of nights a week at social affairs."

The other reason he avoids them is the embarrassing questions which people ask. The Justices will not talk about their work. "If you went to all these affairs, you'd be in trouble," Warren says. "I don't go."

He did take an active part in the inaugural, swearing in Mr. Kennedy as President and staying to the bitter end in the reviewing stand as the long parade went past.

He said he was "very happy" to be in on the change in administrations but that he has no nostalgic desire to return to politics. "After I had been Governor of California for 11 years, I was ready to do something else," he said.

Before he was appointed to the Court in 1953, the Chief Justice had been Governor and attorney general of California, a district attorney there for 13 years, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948 and 1952, and the nominee for Vice President in 1948. That, he indicated, was enough politics for any man.

[From the Washington Star, Mar. 19, 1961]

#### CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN AT 70: A PORTRAIT OF A MAN WHO DOES HIS BEST

(By Miriam Ottenberg)

The silver-haired Chief Justice of the United States celebrates his 70th birthday today.

For Earl Warren, self-made son of a Norwegian-born railway car inspector, it will be a day like any other Sunday—a day of morning rest, afternoon walk, visiting with friends, an early bedtime.

Other men might think of 70 as a turning point, but not the Chief Justice. He says he has given no thought to the possibility of retiring in 1963, when he will have completed 10 years on the Supreme Court and be eligible for retirement at full pay.

His intention to stay on the job will be greeted with mixed feelings. In the years of his stewardship as Chief Justice, the Court has been under a steady barrage of criticism. Much of the attack has been against him personally since he wrote the 1954 school desegregation decision and subsequent controversial opinions.

Although his political fortunes thrived in California on his easy ability to win friends, in Washington he has scrupulously avoided any public discussion in defense of the Court's positions. He refuses to discuss Court business with any member of the press—not because he wants to stand aloof but because he feels he couldn't do it without involving the Court and himself in discussions which wouldn't help the Court.

When he came to the Court, he termed his brand of liberalism "progressive conservatism." He has been called a "Socialist" and identified with the liberal wing of the Court. A colleague, shying away from labels, said the Chief Justice approaches his work with "basic humanity" and a deep concern for the "predicament of human beings."

#### PHILOSOPHY OF THE COURT

He stated his own goals in his farewell address to Californians when he called the Supreme Court the "interpreter and the defender of the Constitution." If through the years the Court's work is well done, he said, "the home of every American will always be his castle—every human life will have dignity and there will forever be one law for all men."

To achieve his goal and keep the Court's business running smoothly, he works long hours—but not as long as he did when he was three-time Governor of California.

"It's a hard life to be in politics for a quarter of a century," he commented recently. "I now wonder how I got through some of those years. I'd work until 4:30 p.m., then fly to Los Angeles for a night meeting. I'd get home at 3 a.m. and do the same thing the next day."

In less than a week, his whole life changed. President Eisenhower called him on a Tuesday night and asked him if he could go on the bench the following Monday for the opening of the term. He worked day and night but he reached Washington on Sunday night and went on the bench Monday, October 5, 1953.

#### ADJUSTING TO A NEW ROUTINE

He admits he found it difficult at first to live as sedentary a life as he now faced. His solution was exercise. He takes some pride in the fact that he weighs almost exactly what he weighed when he came to Washington—currently 202 pounds for his 6-foot-1 height.

Here's his daily routine:

He wakes about 7 a.m. He always sets the alarm but usually wakes ahead of it. He works for an hour and a half to 2 hours before breakfast—the kind of work he can do in bed, reading and studying.

He gets up a little before 9 a.m. and spends 10 minutes on setting up and stretching exercises. Then, he's ready for a light breakfast.

He usually walks downtown with Justice Tom Clark. The conversation deals generally with current events rather than Court business. The Justices stride down Connecticut Avenue from the Sheraton Park Hotel, where the Chief Justice lives, to 17th Street and Constitution Avenue. There, the Warren chauffeur picks them up and drives them on to the Court.

The Chief Justice usually stays at the Court until 6:15 p.m., finding he can get home in 15 minutes at that time and avoid traffic jams.

He and Mrs. Warren have dinner in their apartment and 2 or 3 nights a week look at television. Usually he gets in another hour and a half of work or reading akin to his work before going to bed at 11:30 p.m.

The Chief Justice also works every Saturday, going over correspondence, reading reports on the Judicial Conference and dictating to his secretary.

#### A FOOTBALL FAN, TOO

On Saturday afternoons, he takes his law clerks to lunch, often at the University Club. If there's a good football game on television, the Chief Justice and his clerks watch it. He is a devoted fan of both baseball and football, with an occasional interest in basketball.

On Sunday mornings, he stays in bed to read the newspapers and go over the work



he had brought home for weekend study. After a noon breakfast, he walks for a couple of hours in the afternoon and visits with friends.

The Warrens go out very little socially. "I find that either you have to be almost entirely out of social activities in Washington or you must be in almost over your head," the Chief Justice explains. "I can't do this work and be out every night at social affairs."

The Chief Justice, however, thoroughly enjoyed the inaugural festivities and his role in the swearing in ceremonies.

"A change in administration is always an exciting thing for the American people—certainly it is for one who has always been as interested in government as I have been throughout my life. I found it very exciting and I was very happy to do the swearing in."

He acknowledged that "no one could have a background like mine without occasionally having a nostalgic feeling for it, especially when exciting things are happening in the country and in the world." On the other hand, he emphasized that "I'm not one who feels I'm missing out on politics, because I had a great many years of it. After being Governor of California for 11 years, I felt ready to do something else."

#### DOES SOME TRAVELING

The Warrens have been doing a lot of traveling in the past few years and the Chief Justice expects to be out of the country part of this summer but the rest of the summer he will spend with the Warren children and 10 grandchildren in California.

"We no longer can have them move to us," the Chief Justice explained. "There are so many little ones, so we move to them."

A devoted family man, the Chief Justice is keenly interested in young people.

The Chief Justice is known also as a man of humor who can tell a joke on himself. A colleague recalled this bit of reminiscing: When the Chief Justice was district attorney he came to Washington to argue a case before the Supreme Court. Before he got back to California, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes retired. His friends kidded him that Justice Holmes had heard him argue and had immediately given up and retired.

His colleagues at the Court rate him a good administrator. He is credited with building up the Court's police force, now at 30-man strength, and insisting that all members of the force go through the Metropolitan Police Training School or the FBI Police Academy.

#### EFFICIENT AND FAIR

In presiding over the conferences of the Justices, he is considered highly efficient but fair in assuring that each justice has a full opportunity to express himself even though the Justice's opinions may be completely opposed to those of the Chief Justice. He is described as thoroughly objective as presiding officer without retreating from any strong views he may entertain himself on a given issue.

As spokesman for the Court, he welcomes lawyers gaining admission to practice before the Supreme Court. Although he has made the welcoming speech hundreds of times, he still has the ability to say it with meaning and warmth, conveying the impression to the newly admitted lawyers that they are being personally welcomed.

On the bench, whether or not he takes part in the questioning, he always makes a point of expressing the gratitude of the Court to the Court-appointed attorneys who appear without compensation. When he does that, he always thanks the opposing attorneys, too.

This thoughtfulness and consideration is gratefully recalled by one of his younger colleagues. The Chief Justice had his secretary call the new appointee to find out when he

was coming to Washington. The secretary explained that the Chief Justice would like to send his car and chauffeur to meet the new Justice and his family. The offer was declined with thanks because the train was due to arrive so early in the morning.

When the sleepy-eyed family tumbled off the train at 6:45 a.m. on a gray October morning, Chief Justice Warren was there to greet the newcomers and welcome them to Washington.

#### CONSIDERATION FOR OTHERS

His consideration for others has long been a hallmark of his personality and one of the secrets of his long-time political success. His efficiency as an administrator also dates back to his years as Governor and, before that, attorney general of his State.

But Court observers have found some of his attitudes puzzling in view of his past. Early in his career in public life, he attracted statewide recognition as the racket-busting district attorney of Alameda County.

None of his convictions during 13 years as a prosecutor was ever reversed on appeal. But on the Supreme Court Bench, he has often joined such liberal colleagues as Justices Hugo Black and William Douglas in voting to upset convictions particularly in search and seizure cases.

Was this a major psychological transformation for an ex-prosecutor whose own father was a murder victim? Some say yes, but he once made a statement that could be considered a clue.

"Although I fought vigorously in the cases I prosecuted," he once commented, "I invariably felt nauseated when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty."

#### IN THE LONG RUN

How will his term on the Court be remembered?

Opinions differ, depending on who does the talking. Some observers have noted an increase in judicial legislation—new law created by Court decisions. Some comment on an apparent increase in the number of 5-to-4 decisions, the bitter conflicts reflected in dissenting opinions.

There is a difference of opinion on whether the Chief Justice has done the influencing or been the influenced one. There is considerable agreement that he must have done a great deal of moral persuasion to get a unanimous decision in the school segregation cases.

He knows how he wants to be remembered. "I'd like to be remembered, now and hereafter," he said, "as having done the best I could in the offices I have held."

#### JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, on March 8, 1961, I had inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article appearing in the Chicago Daily News and one from Time magazine with reference to the John Birch Society. The comments I made with respect to these insertions and the articles themselves caused widespread interest. Some of the members of the John Birch Society were quite irate. I do want to make one apology and that is for referring to the local chapters or units, or whatever they call them, as cells. It was my understanding at the time that this was a term used by this secret or semisecret society in referring to their local units. Apparently this is not the case. This is one of the problems one encounters with an organization operating in a secret manner. The general public is not supposed to know who is the head of this organization in each State, the head of each chapter or unit,

any of its members, or how they operate. All this information, I understand, is available to prospective members.

It is generally understood in my State that Mr. J. Blaine Miller, a representative of one of the major oil companies, is head of all John Birch Society units or chapters in North Dakota. I ask unanimous consent to have inserted as a part of my remarks a letter which Mr. Miller had published in the March 15, 1961, issue of the Grand Forks Herald of Grand Forks, N. Dak.

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

#### JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

BISMARCK, N. DAK.—The John Birch Society in North Dakota will welcome an investigation by Senator Young or anyone else. We would suggest that this investigation be thorough and complete and that the results be made public. I sincerely hope that every loyal American will investigate the John Birch Society, for nothing could possibly expand our membership faster.

The purpose of the John Birch Society, as officially stated, is to promote less government; more responsibility and a better world. As unofficially stated and discussed among our members, the purpose is exactly the same. There is no more.

Due to the seriousness and imminence of the threat from the international Communist criminal conspiracy, a great deal of our time is spent fighting anything and everything that will forward the Communist conquest of America. If the fact that an increasing number of North Dakotans are becoming dedicated to these principles is to be deplored, as stated by Senator Young, then God help us all.

J. BLAINE MILLER.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, it will be noted from this letter that Mr. Miller states:

The John Birch Society in North Dakota will welcome an investigation by Senator Young or anyone else. We would suggest that this investigation be thorough and complete and that the results be made public.

Mr. President, I may say in reply to Mr. Miller's challenge, that no committee of Congress, so far as I know, has made an investigation of this society, but several newspapers have. Two of the most thorough investigations of the John Birch Society that have come to my attention are those of the Los Angeles Times, of Los Angeles, Calif.,—a conservative Republican newspaper—and the Santa Barbara News-Press published at Santa Barbara, Calif.,—a reputable Democrat newspaper. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted as a part of my remarks an editorial appearing in the Los Angeles Times for March 12, followed by an editorial from the Santa Barbara News-Press for February 26. Following this, I ask unanimous consent that investigations by these respective newspapers be printed as a part of my remarks.

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

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 12, 1961]

#### PERIL TO CONSERVATIVES

The Times published last week a heavily documented series of articles which defined

the nature and methods of the John Birch Society in the words of its absolute master.

The quotations from Robert Welch, and from some of his lieutenants, nail down the treacherous fallacy that an honorable or noble objective justifies any means to achieve it.

Our fear of the John Birch Society is based on our own findings, on the meticulously researched articles written by Gene Blake. In them it can be read, within quotation marks, that Communists must be fought with their own weapons, smear for smear. Even—and the quotations are brutal—with sedition.

Every conservative must adhere to the general purpose of the society as it is stated by Robert Welch: "to promote less government, more responsibility and a better world."

Every loyal American must agree devoutly with the society's immediate intention of "stopping the Communists and destroying their conspiracy, or at least breaking its grip on our Government and shattering its power within the United States."

And every informed American must agree with the society's tenet that the United States is actually now engaged with Soviet Russia in a struggle for the survival of our system.

With all honorable Americans, this newspaper looks with disgust and dread upon the godless materialism and blood-soaked tyranny of the Communist conspiracy. It is because of our people's disgust and dread that the Communists must seek their ends by secret subversion, by seducing officials, by discrediting our institutions, sowing distrust among us, aggravating union and racial disputes, entering without conscience into any course that will serve the purpose of Moscow.

Then what is likely to happen to the member of the John Birch Society who abandons all the rules by which he has lived his decent life, and adopts instead the techniques and the rules of conspiracy to fight Communists in Communist fashion?

If the John Birchers follow the program of their leader, they will bring our institutions into question exactly as the Communists try to do. They will sow distrust, and aggravate disputes, and they will weaken the very strong case for conservatism.

What are we to think when our last three Presidents, Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower, are accused either of being Communists or Communist dupes?

What are we to think when these charges are leveled against Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, against his brother Allen who heads our vital Central Intelligence Agency, against the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court?

What are to think when the honor and integrity of the Vice President of the United States, the Republican Party's nominee for President, are questioned?

What are we to think when we are told that our Nation's press almost without exception is Communist infiltrated and inspired?

What are we to think when we are told that our churches almost without exception are corroded with active agents of Moscow?

What is happening to us when all loyal Americans are accused of being Communist dupes unless they subscribe to the radical and dictatorial direction of one self-chosen man?

All sincere conservatives must ask themselves these questions. And they must answer them.

The Times believes implicitly in the conservative philosophy. It has challenged all these men and most of these institutions on the soundness of one or more issues. But the Times does not believe that the argument for conservatism can be won—and we do believe it can be won—by smearing as enemies and traitors those with whom we sometimes disagree.

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Subversion, whether of the left or the right, is still subversion.

OTTIS CHANDLER,  
Publisher, the Times.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

#### AN EDITORIAL

During recent weeks, the News-Press has sought to enlighten its readers about a semi-secret organization called the John Birch Society.

We believe that the News-Press has performed a public service by bringing the activities of the society to the attention of the community. Hundreds of our readers have agreed. But a newspaper would be derelict in its duty if it did not express its opinion of the way the society is organized and the tactics it employs.

First, let there be no mistake about this: Communism must be opposed vigorously. Its gains throughout vast areas of the world are shocking. Every American must be alert for Red infiltration. But that does not lead logically to the conclusion that to fight communism at home we must throw democratic principles and methods into the ashcan and adopt the techniques of the Communists themselves, as the John Birch leaders would have us do.

The News-Press condemns the destructive campaign of hate and vilification that the John Birch Society is waging against national leaders who deserve our respect and confidence.

How can anyone follow a leader absurd enough to call former President Eisenhower "a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy"? Those are the words of the national leader of the John Birch Society, Robert Welch, in a manuscript entitled "The Politician," of which photostatic copies are available.

The News-Press condemns the dictatorial, undemocratic structure of the society.

The News-Press condemns the tactics that have brought anonymous telephone calls of denunciation to Santa Barbarans in recent weeks from members of the John Birch Society or their sympathizers. Among victims of such cowardly diatribes have been educational leaders, including faculty members of the University of California at Santa Barbara, and even ministers of the gospel.

The News-Press condemns the pressures on wealthy residents, who fear and abhor communism, to contribute money to an organization whose leader has said that "for reasons you will understand, there can be no accounting of funds."

In the Blue Book, the society's "bible," leader Welch said that the organization needed 1 million members. He also said that the dues are "whatever the member wants to make them, with a minimum of \$24 per year for men and \$12 for women."

One million members, divided equally between men and women, would bring him \$18 million a year. Quite a sum to play with without accountability.

The News-Press challenges members of the society to come into the open and admit membership. A local enrollment in the hundreds is claimed, but so far only a few of those who have joined the organization have been unashamed enough to admit it.

The News-Press challenges the responsible local leaders of the society to make themselves known.

The News-Press challenges them to tell their fellow citizens exactly what they are up to and specifically what program they have in mind for Santa Barbara.

The John Birch Society already has done a grave disservice to Santa Barbara by arousing suspicious and mutual distrust among men of good will. The organization's adherents, sincere in their opposition to communism, do not seem to understand the dangers of

the totalitarian dynamite with which they are tampering.

The News-Press challenges them: Come up from underground.

And if they believe that in being challenged they have grounds for suit—let them sue. The News-Press would welcome a suit as a means of shedding more light on the John Birch Society.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 5, 1961]

#### CORRECTED QUOTATION IN SERIES

Through a typographical error in Sunday's first installment of the John Birch Society series, a quotation from Robert Welch's "The Politician" was given incorrectly.

The quotation, from page 267 of Welch's manuscript, should have read as follows:

"While I too think that Milton Eisenhower is a Communist, and has been for 30 years, this opinion is based largely on general circumstances of his conduct.

"But my firm belief that Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy is based on an accumulation of detailed evidence so extensive and so palpable that it seems to put this conviction beyond any reasonable doubt."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 5, 1961]

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY: WHAT ARE ITS PURPOSES?

(By Gene Blake)

On a wintry day a little over 2 years ago, a dozen men gathered in Indianapolis at the invitation of a retired Massachusetts candy manufacturer, Robert Welch.

They were influential, busy men. One came from Oregon, one from Kansas, one from Missouri, two from Wisconsin, one from Illinois, one from Indiana, one from Tennessee, one from Virginia, and two from Massachusetts.

These men weren't exactly sure why they were there, except that they all shared the same concern over the menace of international communism, its influence in America and the fate of this Nation.

#### TWO-DAY EXPLANATION

For 2 full days they listened to Robert Welch set forth his views of the problem and what he thought should be done about it. Out of that meeting of December 8 and 9, 1958, came the John Birch Society.

Within a year there were working chapters in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana, Texas, California, and Washington. There were also members of the home chapter—sort of at large members—in about 40 States.

Now, after another year, the list of States with from 1 to more than 100 working chapters has grown to 34, plus the District of Columbia, and there are home chapter members in all 50 States.

#### MAKES VOICE HEARD

Organized and developed quietly at first—almost secretly—the society is now making its voice heard and no longer shuns the spotlight. By the end of the year the national membership is expected to reach 100,000. The goal is a million.

There are several thousand members in scores of chapters throughout southern California today, according to Paul H. (Tex) Talbert, Beverly Hills insurance executive who is a member of the society's national council.

They are hard at work attacking the Communist menace as they see it on the home front, either directly or through other organizations—PTA's, social and civic groups, study clubs, church societies.

Talbert won't hazard a guess as to how many working, hard-core, live Communists



there are in southern California. But he and his fellow John Birchers do not believe that is the crux of the problem.

#### TAKES ONLY A FEW

"Even though there are relatively only a few Communists," Talbert said, "for every one there are 10 people standing behind ready to do their bidding and for each of these there are another 10—the do-gooder type—willing to go along with them."

"It would take only a few hundred Communists to upset the balance from a political standpoint. In Russia, less than 3 percent of the 200 million people are Communists and in any country they have taken over there have been no more."

Talbert sees Communist influences working directly here in front organizations, infiltrating political organizations and college campuses. But more than that he sees Communist objectives being furthered by certain newspaper writers, in motion pictures, in church pulpits and in all levels of government.

#### AIMS ARE SAME

"It is sometimes necessary to differentiate between socialism and communism, although their aims are the same—leading to the destruction of our Constitution and private enterprise," Talbert said.

"There are a lot of things going on in city, county, State and Federal Government that are certainly driving us into the arms of socialism. If we continue on the road to socialism, it will be just an overnight shift to communism."

John Birchers in southern California and throughout the country are trying to alert the public, according to Talbert, through concentrated letterwriting campaigns, circulating petitions, speaking before various groups, showing anti-Communist films and distributing anti-Communist literature—under the overall leadership of founder Robert Welch.

#### POINT TO BOOK

Who is the man who brought this about and what is his purpose?

Detractors are quick to point out that Robert Welch is the man who wrote several years ago, in a manuscript called "The Politician" by some and the "Black Book" by others, that former President Eisenhower and top members of his administration were Communists or tools of the Communists.

"While I too think that Milton Eisenhower is a Communist and has been for 30 years," Welch wrote on page 267, "this opinion is based largely on an accumulation of detailed evidence and so palpable that it seems to put this conviction beyond any reasonable doubt."

Welch also wrote of Dwight Eisenhower on page 268 in "The Politician":

"There is only one possible word to describe his purpose and actions. That word is 'treason.'"

#### "HIS BOSS"

And on page 210:

"In my opinion the chances are very strong that Milton Eisenhower is actually Dwight Eisenhower's superior and boss within the Communist Party. For one thing, he is obviously a great deal smarter."

Others listed by Welch in "The Politician" as part or tools of the Communist conspiracy included former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, Chief Justice Warren, the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and his brother Allen, head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The Politician," distributed confidentially to a limited number, has caused some discomfort among members—but by no means all of them.

Some obviously agree with it, or at least feel there is sufficient evidence to believe that Welch's charges might be true. Others may temper the charges by stating that Mr.

Eisenhower and some of the others were or are merely unwitting tools of the Communists.

#### CLUE TO PROGRAM

At any rate, this gives a clue to the general tenor of the society's charges: Communists have been and still are in control of high places in the U.S. Government, the Armed Forces, the courts, the schools and universities, the press, radio, television and motion pictures, unions, the United Nations, the private foundations and the churches.

Unless the public wakes up, the society fears, it is only a question of time before the United States falls without a struggle into worldwide Communist dominion ruled from the Kremlin.

Welch, of course, is just one of many who have preached this doctrine of imminent Communist domination to some degree for years. One was the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, who has become almost a patron saint of the John Birch Society.

But Welch appears to have had success greater than any other man in welding his followers into a cohesive force with a program of action. It is a program of fighting fire with fire, openly using some of the tactics that have proved successful for the enemy.

#### FARMER ANCESTRY

Welch was born in 1899 on a North Carolina farm. His ancestry, mainly farmers and Baptist preachers, is traceable to one Miles Welch, who came to this country from Wales in 1720.

He was educated for 4 years at the University of North Carolina, 2 years at the U.S. Naval Academy, and 2 years at Harvard Law School. He moved to Boston in 1919 and has been in the candy manufacturing business all his adult life.

For many years he was vice president in charge of sales and advertising of James O. Welch Co., with factories in Cambridge and Mansfield, Mass., and in Los Angeles, as well as its subsidiary sales corporations in Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

#### WAS NAM DIRECTOR

He has served as a director of a bank and several other business corporations. He was a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers 7 years, regional NAM vice president 3 years, and chairman of its educational advisory committee 2 years.

Welch also has been an extensive world traveler, speaker, author, editor, and publisher. His books include "The Road to Salesmanship" (1941), "May God Forgive Us" (1952), and "The Life of John Birch" (1954).

For 5 years he has edited and published a monthly magazine, American Opinion. In 1957 he gave up most of his other business responsibilities to devote nearly all his time and energy to the anti-Communist cause.

Welch chose the subject of one of his books as the name for his society because he felt this young man symbolized all that the society should stand for.

John Birch was a fundamentalist Baptist preacher from Georgia who became a missionary in China and then an intelligence officer with Gen. Claire Chennault's forces during World War II. He helped Gen. James Doolittle escape from China after the famous raid on Tokyo.

But 10 days after V-J Day, Captain Birch was shot and killed in a Chinese village near Hsuehchow. Five years later, former Senator Knowland charged in a Senate speech that he was murdered in cold blood by Chinese Communists.

#### AIMS AT EXPOSE

Welch's book purports to be a documentation of that charge, as well as an exposé of a "coverup" by the U.S. Government in a policy of appeasement toward Red China.

"It is clear that the Communists, high and low, recognized John Birch as standing for America, for Christianity, and as the very embodiment of those qualities and forces which were in their way," Welch wrote.

"He was the first, or very nearly the first, casualty in American uniform in a war still being waged. \* \* \* With his death and in his death the battlelines were drawn, in a struggle from which either communism or Christian-style civilization must emerge with one completely triumphant and the other completely destroyed."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 5, 1961]

#### A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC

Any national organization with a political purpose is of paramount interest to the general public.

Any such organization, methodically yet semisecretly organizing to influence public opinion, is the public's business.

The John Birch Society is such an organization.

On this page the Times publishes the first of five articles reporting on the founding, the purposes, and the operations of the John Birch Society. These articles quote verbatim from the writings of Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, including his manuscript, "The Politician," of which photostatic copies are available although it was distributed confidentially to a limited number. The articles also quote extensively from the society's Blue Book, currently used as the society's guide for action, and from leaders of the organization here in Los Angeles.

At the conclusion of this series of articles the Times will publish its editorial opinion of the purposes and activities of the John Birch Society. We suggest in the meantime that each of you, as a free American citizen, read these articles carefully.

NICK B. WILLIAMS,  
Editor, the Times.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 6, 1961]

BLUE BOOK GUIDES ANTI-RED SOCIETY—REQUIRED READING FOR MEMBERS OF BIRCH GROUP MINCES NO WORDS

(By Gene Blake)

Communism has Karl Marx's "Communist Manifesto," nazism had Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," and the John Birch Society has Robert Welch's "Blue Book."

This 182-page booklet, a transcript of Welch's 2-day presentation when he and 11 men founded the society in Indianapolis a little more than 2 years ago, is required reading before anyone can join.

And well it should be, for Welch did not mince words about the authoritative control he would impose and the loyalty he would demand.

"The John Birch Society is to be a monolithic body," he said. "A republican form of government or of organization has many attractions and advantages, under certain favorable conditions. But under less happy circumstances it lends itself too readily to infiltration, distortion, and disruption."

#### DECEPTIVE PHRASE

"And democracy, of course, in government or organization, as the Greeks and Romans both found out, and as I believe every man in this room clearly recognizes—democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery and a perennial fraud."

Here are a few more excerpts:

"The John Birch Society will operate under completely authoritative control at all levels, it is imperative that all the strength we can muster be subject to smoothly functioning direction from the top."

"The men who join the John Birch Society during the next few months or few years are going to be doing so primarily be-

cause they believe in me and what I am doing and are willing to accept my leadership anyway.

"We are not going to be in the position of having the society's work weakened by raging debates. We are not going to have factions developing on the two-sides-to-every-question theme.

"Those members who cease to feel the necessary degree of loyalty can either resign or will be put out before they build up any splintering following of their own inside the society."

Several thousand southern Californians have joined the society on these terms and it anticipates that the national membership will reach 100,000 by the end of this year. They are organized into scores of small chapters throughout the Southland.

It isn't just a matter of fighting hard-core Communists who may be relatively few in number in southern California, explains Paul H. (Tex) Talbert, Beverly Hills insurance executive and member of the society's national council.

"It is the society's aim to expose and counteract what it believes to be forces at work in almost every phase of community life and government which are furthering the Communist cause and leading this Nation steadily toward domination by the Kremlin," Talbert said.

Evidence of this right here in southern California can be seen, according to Talbert, in the motion picture industry, the newspapers, the schools and universities, churches, political organizations, and local government.

In the belief that we are in a war for survival on the homefront, members of the John Birch Society attend monthly meetings, engage in concentrated letterwriting campaigns, circulate petitions and anti-Communist literature, speak and show anti-Communist films to various groups, exert influence whenever they can in other organizations.

In doing so, they are carrying out a program laid down by Welch in his Blue Book or in the monthly bulletins he sends from his Massachusetts headquarters.

#### HAS VISITED HERE

Welch himself has visited here to speak to society members or other groups. On December 8, 1959—the first anniversary of the society—he addressed the Freedom Club of the First Congregational Church, 535 South Hoover Street.

The Freedom Club was founded in 1952 by the church minister, Dr. James W. Fifield, Jr., and has grown to several thousand members. It now has chapters in churches, civic groups and veterans organizations in many cities throughout the country.

Many nationally known speakers have addressed the club. Its declared purpose is devotion to the promotion of world peace, liberty, honesty in government, the principles of free enterprise and exposure of forces that work against freedom.

The purpose of the John Birch Society, as stated in Welch's Blue Book to be both the official one and the one unofficially described and discussed among members, is "to promote less government, more responsibility, and a better world."

Its immediate objective is described in the Blue Book as "stopping the Communists and destroying their conspiracy, or at least breaking its grip on our Government and shattering its power within the United States."

Few could quarrel with those aims.

"We are out to get a million members truly dedicated to the things in which we believe," Welch said in the Blue Book. "For we need disciplined pullers at the oars, and not passengers in the boat."

Welch himself admitted this is reminiscent of the Communist principle of "the dedicated few" as enunciated by Lenin.

"And we are, in fact, willing to draw on all successful human experience in organizational matters," he said, "so long as it does not involve any sacrifice of morality in the means used to achieve an end."

#### WHERE THEY DIFFER

"But the Communists have asked their followers to devote to the cause 'the whole of their lives.' We assuredly do not. That is exactly the kind of collectivism, of submerging the individual in the whole, against which we are fighting."

Almost half of Welch's Blue Book is devoted to his appraisal of the growth of the international Communist conspiracy, the rise of collectivism in this country, the loss of faith by Americans and a statement of his own religious faith.

"Unless we can reverse forces which now seem inexorable in their movement," he said, "you have only a few more years before the country in which you live will become four separate provinces in a worldwide Communist dominion ruled by police-state methods from the Kremlin."

Welch charged then—in 1958—that the Communists were one-fourth of the way toward achieving their third and final step—the takeover of the United States—and therefore were two-thirds of the way toward carrying out their total program—the takeover of the world.

#### ACCUSES OFFICIALS

This has been accomplished, he said, with the deliberate and treasonable help of officials of our Government and of almost every phase of American life. Some highlights:

"The first great break for the Communist conspiracy came in 1933, with our formal recognition of Stalin's regime. . . . Their second break came with the beginning of World War II, which was largely brought on through the worldwide diplomatic conniving of Stalin agents."

"At the time of Pearl Harbor . . . it would have been absolutely fatal to Franklin D. Roosevelt and George Catlett Marshall for the part they had played in bringing on that catastrophe to have become known to the American people. . . . For the real facts . . . constituted plain unadulterated treason on the part of both Marshall and himself . . ."

" . . . there are at least 30 huge Communist espionage rings operating in this country today against the only 2 or 3 that have been only partly exposed . . . but scores of known Communist sympathizers have been restored, by Supreme Court rulings, to their former jobs within our Federal Government."

"Communist sympathies and even actual Communist subversion are daily made more respectable by the actions of our Government, our great universities, much of our press, and by the complacency of our people."

"The unions which control our shipping and many vital parts of our economy are Communist-ruled or Communist-dominated."

#### NUMBERS LESSEN

"The true fundamentalists in our midst, whether Catholics, Protestants or Jews, are the moral salt of the earth but their number grows smaller every year; fully one-third of the services in at least the Protestant churches of America are helping that trend; some actually use their pulpits to preach outright communism."

"For years we have been taken steadily down the road to communism by steps supposedly designed, and presented to the American people, as ways of fighting communism. The whole foreign aid program is an excellent example."

"Although our danger remains almost entirely internal, from Communist influences

right in our midst and treason right in our Government, the American people are being persuaded that our danger is from the outside, is from Russian military superiority."

"The directive under which some of the very largest American foundations have been secretly but visibly working for years, is so to change the economic and political structure of the United States that it can be comfortably merged with Soviet Russia."

"Until the intended Communist international now called the United Nations has been wiped out or made over from the bottom up, our attitude toward so-called internationalism is made clear and uncompromising by the stated purpose of the society."

"The only thing which can possibly stop the Communists is for the American people to learn the truth in time, the domination of our press, television, and radio by Communist influences is now so great that you simply are not allowed to learn or be reminded of the real nature of the beasts to whom we are losing."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 7, 1961]  
BIRCH SOCIETY'S PROGRAM OUTLINED—MEMBERSHIP OF MILLION SET AS GOAL IN PLANS OF ORGANIZATION

(By Gene Blake)

When Robert Welch of Massachusetts offered himself 2 years ago "with great humility" for the dynamic personal leadership needed to direct the John Birch Society's war on communism, he also laid down a 10-point program of action.

The program is set forth in the Blue Book, the 182-page "bible" and manual for the society's thousands of members throughout the country. They are hard at work putting it into action.

Required reading before anyone can join the society, the Blue Book is a transcript of Welch's 2-day discussion at the organizational meeting of 12 men in Indianapolis December 8 and 9, 1958.

Tape recordings and films of Welch's eloquent presentation also are made available for chapter meetings.

#### MEMBERSHIP GOAL

Welch has set a goal of a million members organized at the local level into small chapters under tight control and direction from above.

And in his program of action, he admitted he has adopted a trick or two of the Communists. Here is the program:

1. Establish small and inexpensive reading rooms, which also would serve as rental libraries, stocked with a nucleus of 100 approved anti-Communist books and the best anti-Communist periodicals.

#### RIGIDLY CONTROLLED

"They would be extremely selective instead of exhaustive as to the books available," he said. "How many books each of these reading rooms would have, especially which books, and under what arrangements, would of course have to be tightly controlled from headquarters."

2. Expand the circulation of the conservative periodicals, particularly Welch's own monthly magazine *American Opinion*.

"With the metropolitan press and big circulation general periodicals not only largely denied to us, but in many cases either consciously or blindly promoting the Communist line, we need to use every feasible channel to get more of the truth over to more of the American people," he said.

Welch suggested putting the National Review in every college library and fraternity house, the Dan Smoot report in every doctor's office, Human Events and American Opinion in every barbershop.

#### WIDEN AUDIENCE

3. Support, maintain, increase the number of stations used and widen the audience of such radio programs as those of Fulton



Lewis, Clarence Manion and dozens of local broadcasters.

4. Institute organized planning and control to make full and effectively coordinated use of the powerful letterwriting weapon.

"There should be a continuous overwhelming flood of letters, not just to legislators or the executive departments in Washington, but to newspaper editors, television and radio sponsors, educators, lecturers, State legislators and politicians, foundation heads, and everybody else whose opinions, action, and decisions count for anything in the ultimate total actions and decisions," Welch said.

"It should be definitely planned, ordered, and the amount and promptness of participation constantly checked and evaluated by a central headquarters or director. It is the leadership that is most demanding, most exacting of its followers, not the one which asks the least and is afraid to ask more, that achieves really dedicated support."

5. Organize fronts—little fronts, big fronts, temporary fronts, permanent fronts, all kinds of fronts.

"We are surfeited with organizations which have the general purpose of fighting communism," Welch said. "They will never stop the Communists."

#### FRONTS PROPOSED

He suggested such fronts as a Committee for Withdrawal of Recognition (of Russia), a Committee To Protest the Firing of Medford Evans (reportedly fired from a southern college for his anti-Communist stand), a petition to impeach Earl Warren, a Committee To Investigate Communist Influences at Vassar College and Women Against Labor Union Hoodlums.

Petitions on "everything under the sun," such as one headed, "Please, Mr. President, Don't Go"—to protest summit meetings were advocated.

6. Start shocking the American people into a realization of what is happening.

#### BEST WAY

"The best way to do this is by exposure, which is why the Communists just had to get rid of McCarthy, and went to such extreme lengths to do so," Welch said.

He suggested that his magazine could be used for this purpose, using the technique of putting devastating questions to suspected Communists, and talked hopefully of building his circulation to 200,000.

"The question technique, when skillfully used in this way, is mean and dirty," Welch admitted. "But the Communists are after are meaner and dirtier, and too slippery for you to put your fingers on them in the ordinary way."

#### NUISANCE SUITS

Welch also mentioned the risk of nuisance libel suits, and, as "our courts have by no means been immune to Communist infiltration," they might have more than nuisance value. But he said the publicity value might outweigh the risk.

7. Silence Communist speakers masquerading as anti-Communists by using the question technique before audiences.

8. Line up a large group of speakers to carry a strong anti-Communist message to small audiences such as church clubs, and PTA groups, although talking on other specific subjects.

9. Extend the society into other countries eventually, but in the meantime set up revolutionary committees and governments-in-exile out of the anti-Communist refugees from the satellite nations.

#### REVERSE SURRENDER

10. Reverse by political action the gradual surrender of the United States to communism.

On the last point, Welch argued that it could not be done by the Republican Party alone, nor merely under the political leadership of someone like Senator GOLDWATER,

whom he hailed as the most acceptable candidate for President.

"It [the party] cannot win unless it has strong help and backing from forces outside of the straight political organization—such as the Democratic Party has on the other side in Walter Reuther's Committee on Political Education (COPE)," he said.

#### NIXON EVALUATION

Speaking of presidential candidates (this was 1958), Welch had this to say about Richard Nixon:

"He is one of the ablest, shrewdest, most disingenuous and slipperiest politicians that ever showed up on the American scene \* \* \*

"He can use the tremendously overrated and overpublicized but actually highly cautious part he played in the Alger Hiss exposure, to hang onto the hopeful loyalty of the vigorous anti-Communists, at the very time when he is insinuating to put Warren on the Supreme Court as part of the deal, Taft would have been nominated at Chicago in 1952.

"It is almost certain that Taft would then have been elected President by a far greater plurality than was Eisenhower, that a grand rout of the Communists in our Government and in our midst would have been started, that McCarthy would be alive today, and that we wouldn't even be in this mess that we are supposed to look to Nixon to lead us out of.

"And in appraising Richard Nixon's character, nobody should overlook the vicious undercover knifing of Bill Knowland by Nixon's men in California in the campaign just finished (1958).

"I think Nixon could become a very patriotic anti-Communist if we could create circumstances in which it would be smart politics to be one; whereas I think Nelson Rockefeller would fight for further movement toward the internationalist left under any and all circumstances.

#### ONE-WORLD PLAN

"I think Nelson Rockefeller is definitely committed to trying to make the United States a part of a one-world Socialist government, while I don't think Nixon is committed to anything other than the career of Richard Nixon."

And could anyone mistake the subject of this passage by Welch about the "amoral man" he considers the greatest danger?

"You will usually find him in church on Sunday morning, maybe even a Catholic Church," Welch said.

#### NOMINATION CHANCE

"But as a Member of the United States Senate, running for the Presidency, and smart enough to know the strong Communist support behind the scenes which he will have to get in order to have any chance of being nominated in 1960, such an amoral man can do a tremendous amount of ball carrying on behalf of the Communist aims here in the United States; and he can do an almost equal amount of damage to anti-Communist morale in other parts of the world, by his well-publicized speeches against Chiang Kai-shek or in favor of the Algerian rebels.

"Or an amoral man, as head of a great so-called Republic, may have no slightest scruples or concern about getting himself into the good graces of the left by quietly knifing McCarthy.

"He has been a rider of waves, so far as public support was concerned, without caring whether the particular wave at any given time was moving left or right; and a manipulator, of uncanny skill, behind the scenes.

"But for the dirtiest deal in American political history, participated in if not actually engineered by Richard Nixon in order to make himself Vice President (and its fate or the fate of other nations, in the face of Communist conquest and of the cruel tyranny of their rule).

"And any similarity of characters in this story to any living persons is not coincidental."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 7, 1961]

**BIRCH PROGRAM IN LOS ANGELES OUTLINED—THOUSANDS REPORTEDLY BELONG TO CHAPTERS IN SOUTHLAND**

(By Gene Blake)

Members of the John Birch Society—reportedly several thousand strong in southern California—are busily at work on a myriad of activities which may not necessarily bear their own label.

They are organized into small local chapters of from 12 to 20 members each—8 in Pasadena, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Santa Barbara, and scores of other communities. If a chapter gets too large, a new one is formed.

The chapters meet monthly, usually in the chapter leader's home, to discuss the program for the ensuing month.

#### PHASE OF PROGRAM

This usually is some phase of the 10-point program laid down by founder-leader, Robert Welch in his Blue Book 2 years ago, or specific projects outlined in the monthly bulletin he sends out from his Massachusetts headquarters.

But John Birchers may also be members of 1 or more of the 139 other specifically anti-Communist organizations, although the society is not officially connected with any of them.

And in many instances they are members of organizations which do not specifically bear an anti-Communist label—PTA's, social and civic groups, study clubs, church societies. Many John Birch Society projects thus may be undertaken in the name of some other organization.

#### PTA TAKEOVER

For example, in his bulletin for last September, Welch urged society members to take over the PTA's.

"Join your local PTA at the beginning of the school year, get your conservative friends to do likewise and go to work to take it over," he wrote.

"You will run into real battles against determined leftists who have had everything their way. But it is time we went on the offensive to make such groups the instruments of conservative purposes, with the same vigor and determination that the liberals have used with the opposite aims.

"When you and your friends get the local PTA group straightened out, move up the ladder as soon as you can to exert a wider influence. And don't let the dirty tactics of the opposition get you down."

#### SOCIETY HAS HIERARCHY

The John Birch Society also has a hierarchy above the chapter leaders consisting of volunteer coordinators, salaried staff coordinators, major coordinators and a national council of nearly 30 substantial citizens from all parts of the country.

Council members from southern California include Paul H. Talbert, Beverly Hills insurance executive; Ralph E. Davis, president of General Plant Protection Corp., Los Angeles; and Dr. Granville F. Knight, Santa Barbara physician.

Among the nationally known council members are T. Coleman Andrews, former U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador to several Latin American countries; Clarence Manion, former dean of Notre Dame Law School; and Col. Laurence E. Bunker, former personal aide to General MacArthur.

"These are men of good standing with lots of courage and they have been attacked miserably," Talbert told the Times in a recent interview.

Talbert would not disclose the number of chapters or members in southern California—Welch has laid down a rule against giving out such information.

#### SEVERAL THOUSAND HERE

But he said there are "several thousand" members in the Southland and the national membership is expected to reach 100,000 by the end of the year. After that, he added, the goal of a million should be attained in short order.

"The chapters are growing rapidly," Talbert said. "We have a growing-pains problem. A coordinator is coming from Massachusetts to go into the matter of getting districts set up and distribution of authority. 'We've grown too fast. In the Houston area they've had to call a halt.

#### RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM

"All conservatives are rugged individualists. This is the nearest they've come to coordinating their activities."

Talbert, who was head of the Americans for Goldwater movement here last year said the society is nonpolitical and there is no direction as to which candidates to vote for.

"It is 100 percent anti-Communist, along the line that we are in a fight for survival," he said. "It is tied in very much with Christianity—atheists and agnostics are not welcome—but we are not excluding Judaism or any religion."

What, specifically, does Talbert believe to be the nature and scope of the Communist menace in southern California?

The items he ticks off could be classified roughly under the headings of direct action by Communist or Communist fronts, the fellow travelers, the "do-gooders" and the "dupes."

"One of the biggest Communist fronts in this area is the Citizens Committee To Preserve American Freedoms, at 617 North Larchmont Boulevard," Talbert said. "That's where Frank Wilkinson directed his campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities."

Talbert said Robert W. Kenny, former State attorney general, also is associated with the committee. Wilkinson, former city housing authority official, last week lost his fight in the U.S. Supreme Court to escape a jail term for contempt for refusing to testify before the Un-American Activities Committee.

After attending a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union here, Talbert said he came away feeling that "they are for everything the Communists are for."

Talbert said the best example of direct Communist action was the riot of so-called students at the House Un-American Activities Committee hearing in San Francisco last May. He said the FBI has developed incontrovertible proof the riot was inspired, directed, and participated in by known Communists.

#### UCLA PAPER ARTICLE

He next referred to an article in the UCLA Daily Bruin about a Marxist study group formed by students at the Westwood campus to "clear up rumors spread by the capitalist press." (The article later was branded inaccurate and the study group was dissolved for lack of a faculty sponsor.)

At Santa Monica City College, Talbert said, a teacher asked students to turn in a paper on "Why I am against the loyalty oath." When a student objected, he said, the teacher told him he would be flunked if he did not comply.

Questionnaires given school pupils, Talbert continued, contain such questions as, "Is it worse to spit on the Bible than on the American flag?"

#### INFILTRATION CHARGED

"I have been told that Communists have infiltrated the Democratic clubs and I understand orders have gone out to infiltrate

all clubs, including Republican," Talbert said.

"There is no question about Communists at work in the churches here," he continued.

"Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike opened a diocesan convention by warning against the 'revival of McCarthyism.' He named 'small fry, would-be leaders' as Fulton Lewis Jr., Gerald L. K. Smith, William F. Buckley Jr. and Representative Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

#### CHURCH REQUEST

"The National Council of Churches has stated that Red China should be recognized and admitted to the United Nations and that we should do away with atomic testing."

Talbert's criticism of the motion picture industry was centered on the movie "Spartacus," based on a book by Howard Fast, produced and starred in by Kirk Douglas and scripted by Dalton Trumbo, one of the "Hollywood 10" convicted of contempt for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"The City Council of Los Angeles gave an award to Kirk Douglas based on the fact that he had the courage to make a picture in the United States instead of Europe," Talbert said.

#### FILMED IN SPAIN

"The fact is that a large part of the picture was made in Spain and Kirk Douglas has made other pictures in Israel, Spain, Norway, France and Italy. This one was written by a Communist and rewritten for the movie by a Communist.

"The Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce gave its Will Rogers Memorial Award of the Year for the outstanding person in entertainment to Kirk Douglas. It should have been given posthumously to Ward Bond or to someone like John Wayne."

Asked about influences of which he disapproves in newspapers here, Talbert said one has only to look at the editorial pages of the Times.

#### WRITERS COMPARED

"While Barry Goldwater, Morrie Ryskind, Holmes Alexander, and Raymond Moley are all right, look at some of the others whose writings indicate a sympathy toward one-world collectivism—Max Lerner, James Reston, and Walter Lippmann," he said. "Lippmann is a Socialist from 'way back.'"

These are just a few examples, Talbert said, of the dangerous forces at work right here in southern California which the John Birch Society feels are giving aid and comfort to the Communists and leading this country steadily into the camp of the Kremlin.

On the national scene, the society's principal targets are Chief Justice Warren and his "pro-Communist" Supreme Court decisions, the "soft" foreign policy toward Communist nations, summit meetings, internationalism, the United Nations and big spending, big government in general.

#### LETTERWRITING

One of the most potent ways in which the society has made its voice heard in southern California has been through the organized and directed letterwriting campaigns urged by Welch in his Blue Book. His monthly bulletins suggest topics and source material.

Scathing missives on a particular subject from the Network of Patriotic Letter Writers descend like a horde on newspaper editors, Government officials, and anyone who might have some effect on decisions and actions.

Mrs. Joseph Crosby who founded the first South Pasadena chapter of the John Birch Society and is starting the fifth there says the Network of Patriotic Letter Writers has no official connection with the society.

#### HOW IT STARTED

Her explanation of how it started, however, gives some insight into how the society works.

Mrs. Crosby is also a member of the Tuesday Morning Study Club which she says was formed only for the purpose of informing members. Some of the women wanted to get busy and do something actively, she said, and out of that stemmed the Network of Patriotic Letter Writers.

The network has branched out through southern California and now includes hundreds—perhaps thousands—of members who loose a bombardment of letters simultaneously.

#### CIRCULATED PETITION

It was the Network of Patriotic Letter Writers that circulated the recent petition to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren—a petition that was suggested by Welch when he founded the John Birch Society more than 2 years ago.

Another project of society members, Mrs. Crosby said, has been a campaign to discourage patronage of motion pictures such as "Spartacus" and "Exodus," both scripted by Dalton Trumbo.

#### GREATEST SUCCESS

As a result partially of the Tuesday Morning Study Club's campaign, C. C. Trillingham, county superintendent of schools, has called the box office promotion of "Spartacus" linked to schools to the attention of all school districts in the county.

Talbert said he believes the concentrated letterwriting technique had its greatest success when Congress was considering repeal of the Connally reservation to U.S. participation in the World Court. A "flood of mail," he said, kept the measure in committee.

But the project that is really hitting the target, he declared, is the showing to various groups of the film "Operation Abolition," depicting the alleged Communist riots to disrupt the House Un-American Activities Committee meeting in San Francisco last May.

"That is communism in action," Talbert said.

In line with Welch's Blue Book instructions, the society is working to broaden the audience of such commentators as Manion, Dan Smoot and, locally, Ed Delaney.

Smoot, a former FBI agent with headquarters in Dallas, also publishes weekly reports which are circulated by society members in support of the rightwing viewpoints.

Delaney, who says he is not a member of the society, is sponsored on a small Burbank radio station by the Pasadena Anti-Communist League. He was a broadcaster on Berlin radio for the Nazi Foreign Office early in World War II and was indicted for treason in this country, although the indictment later was dismissed.

He says he was only a factual broadcaster and quit as soon as the United States entered the war against Germany.

In keeping with Welch's program to make approved anti-Communist literature available in reading rooms and rental libraries is Poor Richard's bookshop at 5403 Hollywood Boulevard. Talbert said it has been doing a business of \$150 to \$200 a day.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 7, 1961]  
BIRCH MEMBERS REPLY TO CRITICS—FOUNDER'S EARLY WRITINGS CALLED NOT CONNECTED WITH SOCIETY

(By Gene Blake)

Many charges have been leveled against the purposes of the John Birch Society, charges which have been branded by society members as part of an organized "smear" campaign apparently Communist inspired.

Foremost among attacks has been publications of excerpts from founder-leader Robert Welch's "The Politician" in which he labels former President Eisenhower and top members of his administration as Communists and traitors.



The manuscript was confidential and had limited circulation. But Paul H. Talbert, Beverly Hills Insurance executive who is a member of the society's national council, says he has read it and admits such charges were made.

#### WRITTEN BEFORE FORMATION

He deprecates the fact that it is being linked to the John Birch Society, pointing out that it was written long before the society was formed and has no connection.

On the other hand, he says "The Politician" also contained a wealth of evidence on Mr. Eisenhower's conduct which might lead anyone to wonder about him.

"I'm not going to debate publicly whether Mr. Eisenhower is a Communist," Talbert said, "but he's sure done them a lot of good turns."

#### SIX-PAGE REPLY

Dr. Granville F. Knight, Santa Barbara physician who also is a member of the society's national council, has issued a six-page reply to criticism made in that city.

"Robert Welch's alleged statement that high Government officials, including former Presidents, were tools of the Communist conspiracy, deserves comment," he said.

"This analysis was made 7 years ago in a confidential communication with limited circulation, 4 years before the J.B.S. was formed. It was not for publication.

#### "RIGHT TO OPINION

"Neither Mr. Welch's letter, nor his opinion form any part of the materials or opinions of the John Birch Society. While it is difficult to accept some of his conclusions, Mr. Welch has a right to his opinion, and an analysis of the events of the past 30 years leaves no doubt that something is radically wrong with the policies pursued by top echelons of our Government."

Another charge heard is that the authoritative control at all levels of the society indicates it is a "Fascist" organization bent on setting up a Nazi-type dictatorship in this country.

"The charge of fascism is perfectly silly," replied Dr. Knight. "The John Birch Society stands for less government, more individual responsibility, and a better world. This is the antithesis of fascism, as typified by Hitler and Mussolini.

#### "DEDICATED LEADER

"Robert Welch is a dedicated and dynamic leader, but no dictator. He works closely with a five-man executive committee, in addition to a council. The latter is composed of many prominent men whose backgrounds are above reproach and whose names are well known.

"Since members carry out only suggestions of which their consciences approve, and since they may resign at any time, the charge of fascism is ridiculous. The society has been so designed as to prevent infiltration by Communists or fellow travelers, who always attempt to destroy anti-Communist organizations. Such precautions are essential.

"Welch's definition of democracy was quoted to suggest that he is a Fascist. Here it is: 'Democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery and a perennial fraud.' And so it is.

#### "MIND CONDITION

"'Democracy' is a slogan that has been used to condition the minds of people. To most Americans it means the ideal form of government and brings to mind the thought of fairplay, government by the people, regard for the common man.

"This word has been repeated so often that few citizens are aware that the word 'democracy' does not appear in our Constitution. Nor do they remember that our Government is a constitutional republic and not a democracy.

"A pure democracy, through majority rule by pressure groups which are easily swayed by propaganda, can become just as cruelly oppressive as a dictatorship. Those who are interested should investigate further.

#### "BASED ON WRITTEN LAWS

"A republic is based on written laws such as our Constitution. Elected representatives are relied upon to use their best judgment for the good of the Nation as a whole. A democracy simply responds to the will of the majority. Pure democracy has worked successfully only for small homogeneous groups. New England town meetings are an example."

Dr. Knight points out that the Communist Manifesto of December 6, 1960, states that "whatever form of the dictatorship of the proletariat is established, it will always signify an extension of democracy."

"This is a battle for men's minds," Dr. Knight said. "There is no 'behind the front' any more. The facts are incontrovertible. The only question is whether or not we shall be brainwashed into cooperating in our own destruction."

#### MEMBERS ON OWN

Talbert also ridicules the idea that the society is monolithic or Fascist, pointing out that many projects are undertaken by members on their own not necessarily under direction from Welch.

"Welch says if this is against your conscience, don't do it," Talbert points out. "If you get to the point where you don't want to do anything suggested, get out."

Mrs. Joseph Crosby, organizer of society chapters in South Pasadena, agrees.

"We're all in it because we think it's right," she said. "The minute we think it's not, we can get out."

While some vague suspicions that the society is anti-Semitic have been voiced, there is absolutely nothing in any of the society's available literature or in the utterances of its members to bear this out.

The Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith has found no such evidence. On the contrary, while Christianity is stressed, the emphasis is on belief in some spiritual ideal and members of any religion—including specifically Jews and Catholics, are welcome.

"Far from founding a religion," Welch said in his "Blue Book" 2 years ago, "we are merely urging Protestant, Catholics, Jews, or Moslems to be better Christians, better Jews, or better Moslems, in accordance with the deepest and most humanitarian promptings of their own religious beliefs."

#### OPPOSING CONSPIRACY

"We are not beginning any revolution, nor even a counterrevolution, in any technical sense; because, while we are opposing a conspiracy, we are not ourselves making use of conspiratorial methods. Yet our determination to overthrow an entrenched tyranny is the very stuff out of which revolutions are made."

In his reply to the criticism, Dr. Knight listed 23 questions "in an attempt to get people thinking and wondering whether or not something is not radically wrong high in our Government."

The questions pertained to what the society believes has been a step-by-step surrender to the international Communist conspiracy. It is to the reversal of this trend and the defeat of the Communists with every moral means at its disposal that the society professes to be dedicated.

Talbert said the danger was summed up by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in a recent speech, something like this:

"We are at war, we are invaded, we are losing."

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

#### THE NEWS-PRESS STAND ON JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

The editor and publisher of the News-Press is in his 85th year. His entire life has been spent in this community. His memory takes him back many years and his reading even further. He lived when conditions were rugged. When West was West and men were men. He lived during periods when if a man or a group of men openly by word of mouth, or the printed word, called our President, our Vice President, our Secretary of State, the President's brother, members of the Supreme Court, and others at the head of our Government, traitors, they were made to answer. Such slanders often called for a visit from a courageous and irate group which brought with them a barrel of tar and a few feathers. And such instances were particularly likely to occur if the slanderer came from New England. He lived when men were considered cowards when they hid behind their women's skirts and clothed their identity through anonymity.

It is in the light of this background that the News-Press tells where it stands on the John Birch Society.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Jan. 22, 1961]

#### JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY: WHAT IS IT, WHY?

(By Hans Engh)

The John Birch Society, whose self-appointed leader called President Eisenhower "a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy," was formed in Indianapolis December 9, 1958. It began its semi-secret existence in Santa Barbara about a year ago.

What is this organization, which has become established in many parts of the country and whose members, among other things, are urged to "take over the PTA's"? In Santa Barbara, questions about it are being asked with mounting frequency. Literature about the society is being circulated. Rumors are flying.

#### STUDY GROUPS

Locally, the society is reported to have several chapters with the membership running into "the hundreds." The chapters meet once a month in private homes as study groups. Members hear tape recordings, view motion pictures, discuss aspects of the "Communist conspiracy," listen to book reviews, discuss tactics, and in general make themselves better equipped, so they believe, to meet what they term the challenge of communism.

That meeting in Indianapolis was called by Robert Welch of Belmont, Mass., a retired candy manufacturer, who in January 1957 left the business world, he said, to devote his time, money, and energy to the anti-Communist cause.

He told the 11 men present that the society, which would function almost entirely through small local chapters usually of from "10 to 20 dedicated patriots," would promote "less government, more responsibility, and a better world."

The statement that Welch considers Eisenhower an agent of the Communist Party is contained in a 302-page manuscript called "The Politician." Originally written as a letter in 1954 and added to from time to time, it was intended as a confidential document outlining Welch's opinions regarding the progress of communism, particularly in the United States.

Welch told the Boston Herald that he "added to it every time I got requests for it." He said: "By 1956 it had grown to 6,000 words. By 1958 it was up to 80,000. At that point I decided to reproduce it by offset."

Copies of the book were distributed to some of the top leaders of the John Birch

Society, but Welch said that he is trying to withdraw each copy, and "get it out of circulation as quickly as possible."

#### MILTON TOO

In "The Politician," Welch said: "While I too think that Milton Eisenhower is a Communist, and has been for 30 years, this opinion is based largely on general circumstances of his conduct. But my firm belief that Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy is based on an accumulation of detailed evidence so extensive and so palpable that it seems to me to put this conviction beyond any reasonable doubt." He also said of Eisenhower that "there is only one word to describe his purposes and actions. That word is 'treason.'"

"The Politician" also describes former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman as tools of international communism, along with the Dulles brothers and various other high Government officials, including Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Dr. Granville Knight, Santa Barbara physician and a member of the 28-man national council of the society, said in an interview that he has read "The Politician." He said that the book is a confidential document, that it contains Welch's personal opinions, that it was written before the formation of the society, and that it now has been withdrawn.

#### DON'T AGREE

Asked whether the statement about the President appears in the book, Dr. Knight answered: "I don't say whether it does or not. It is unfortunate if it does." Other local society members who also were asked about the book said that they have not read it, and that they do not agree with Welch that Eisenhower is a Communist.

Attorney General Stanley Mosk said in Santa Barbara recently that "from the nature of this organization, as reported to me and as indicated by the press, I would consider it to be clearly subversive in nature. Certainly, the indication that the President of the United States is a Communist, and the assertions that his purpose and actions are treasonable, would constitute criminal libel under the laws of California. If such an organization is attempting to gain foothold in this State, I would urge prosecution under our criminal libel statutes by local law enforcement agencies."

#### TAKEOVER

In his bulletin for September of last year, one of the many publications put out by Welch, he urged the members to take over the PTA's. "Join your local PTA at the beginning of the school year, get your conservative friends to do likewise, and go to work to take it over," he said.

"You will run into real battles against determined leftists who have had everything their way. But it is time we went on the offensive to make such groups the instruments of conservative purposes, with the same vigor and determination that the liberals have used the opposite aims. When you and your friends get the local PTA group straightened out, move up the ladder as soon as you can, to exert a wider influence. And don't let the dirty tactics of the opposition get you down," he said.

Believing that the war between communism and the free world is being fought on the political and educational level and alleging that democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery and a perennial fraud, Welch in his "Blue Book," has outlined areas of endeavor for society members.

He urges the establishment of reading rooms which also can serve as rental libraries. He suggests that the circulation of various publications be expanded, that members embark upon letter-writing cam-

paigns, that they organize fronts assigned to certain purposes, that they start shocking the American people, and that they obtain and feature appropriate speakers.

Welch was born December 1, 1899, on a farm in Chowan County, N.C. He attended the University of North Carolina for 4 years, the Naval Academy at Annapolis for 2 years, and Harvard Law School for 2 years. He moved to Boston from North Carolina in 1919, and has lived in Belmont for the past 20 years. He has been active in Republican politics in Massachusetts.

#### CHINA ACCOUNT

He took the name for his society from John Birch, a Christian missionary from a farm near Macon, Ga. Birch, according to Welch, was in China when the United States entered World War II. On July 4, 1942, he officially joined Chennault's forces in Chungking as a volunteer, and rose to the rank of captain in the U.S. Army.

Ten days after V-J Day, while in uniform and reportedly on a peaceful mission for the U.S. Government, he was killed by the Chinese Communists. Welch calls him the first casualty in the third world war, between the Communists and the ever-shrinking free world.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

#### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We recognize that communism's advance threatens democratic institutions throughout the world.

We believe—

That democratic institutions can be endangered as much by extremists of the right as by those of the left.

That democracy can be strengthened only through open discussion of issues, in the spirit of the Constitution and Bill of Rights—that secret or semisecret political organizations have no place in our society.

That our democratic institutions are sound enough to withstand the give and take of open political discussion and examination of all ideological beliefs.

That democracy suffers when fear of communism leads to irresponsible, unsubstantiated charges of treason or evil connivance against our political, religious, educational or cultural leaders.

That traitors should be dealt with by the courts, not by vigilante groups.

We condemn—

The adoption of totalitarian organization or tactics to fight the Communist danger, for as totalitarianism flourishes, democracy dies.

The spreading of slanderous generalities, without basis in specific fact, to cast suspicion on the loyalty or character of citizens whose views differ from those of the majority.

Let us keep our balance in what we do. Let us not, in the intensity of our convictions, nullify the rights of others to hold and voice their own beliefs.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

#### THOUGHTS ON THE BIRCH SOCIETY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This well-reasoned sermon on the John Birch Society was delivered last Sunday by the Reverend John A. Crane, minister of the Unitarian Church of Santa Barbara. The News-Press commends it to its readers.)

(By John A. Crane)

"Communist influences are now in almost complete control of our Federal Government."

"When an elected government succeeds in attracting an overwhelming majority behind it for any length of time, its mob instincts make it the most tyrannical of all forms of social organization."

"I am proposing the formation of the John Birch Society under completely authoritative control at all levels. We mean business every step of the way."

"We are out to get a million members truly dedicated to the things in which we believe."

"Future history is always determined by minorities who really know what they want."

These are scattered quotations from the writings of a man named Robert Welch, who lives in Massachusetts, and who 2 years ago organized a semisecret group called the John Birch Society. It appears to have grown rather rapidly in size, spread and influence throughout the country.

It is hard to say exactly how large the society is now, for the group is vague in speaking about the size of its membership. However, in August of last year, the Boston Herald reported Welch as saying that the society then had organizations in some 20 States, with about 25 chapters in the Boston area alone. He went on to say that membership is strongest in Tennessee, Texas, and southern California. The Herald guessed that membership must have been then "in the low hundreds of thousands."

We here in Santa Barbara seem to be in a fairly unique position to observe the work of the John Birchers, for it apparently is more open here. We are recognized around the country as being one of its seats of power, so much so indeed that two national magazines have asked two of our local writers to do articles on the society.

We ought, I think, to try to understand the movement as well as we can, for it is hard at work in our community, pressing our acts and thoughts in the direction the society feels they ought to move. The Birch group represents, I think, the most extreme form of the violently anti-Communist school of thought.

To develop some acquaintance with the outlook of the Birch Society, let us consider a book written by Welch called "The Politician." The Blue Book (the society's Bible, the wellspring of its inspiration) can be had easily enough from the society's bookshops, but it is almost impossible to find a copy of "The Politician" now. It was distributed only to top leaders in the movement. However, the Milwaukee Journal gave some quotes from it.

In the book, Welch charged that Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were extensively used by the Communists, Mr. Truman knowingly so. Then, on page 268, Welch made an observation that has caused his society considerable embarrassment. He said that "in my opinion, the Communists have one of their own actually in the Presidency. For this third man, Eisenhower, there is only one possible word to describe his purposes and actions. That word is treason."

Birch group leaders in Wisconsin had copies of "The Politician," and when questioned would not disavow its contents. One leader, when asked directly if he really thought Mr. Eisenhower was a Communist, replied, "I only know that if he is not he might as well be. The results of his administration are the same." Later on he contradicted himself somewhat when he added that "I don't think Eisenhower is bright enough to be permitted to be one of the party."

This sentiment was echoed by Welch himself, when questioned by the Boston Herald last August. When asked if he thought Ike was a Communist, Welch replied in some confusion: "I never felt that way enough to say it in print. Now I don't know what to think. Eisenhower may be too dumb to be a Communist." This suspicion of Mr. Eisenhower's loyalty also appears in the Blue Book, where, on page 65, Welch begins to discuss "the millions who either are, or pretend to be, non-Communist,"



among whom you find what he calls "the amoral man," one of the greatest dangers to our survival. The paragraph concludes with an only slightly veiled allusion to Mr. Eisenhower, when Welch says that "an amoral man, as the head of a great so-called Republic, may have no slightest scruples or concern about its fate or the fate of other nations, in the face of Communist conquest and of the cruel tyranny of their rule. And," Mr. Welch adds, "any similarity of characters in this story to any living persons is not coincidental." In short, the Birch Society leader concludes here, that whether or not Mr. Eisenhower is a Communist, he is at best an amoral man, unconcerned about the spread of Communist influence. Welch doesn't say exactly that Ike is a Communist, but on the other hand he cannot affirm that Ike is not a Communist. This, incidentally, is a fairly typical example of Welch's logic.

Another outstanding example cropped up in this month's issue of the Birch Society Bulletin. Under the heading, "Agenda for the Month," you find yourself engulfed in these muddy waters. "Our major demand on your time and energy," the article begins, "is still in support of the movement to impeach Earl Warren." Mr. Welch points out that in the campaign last summer to have the summit meeting called off, the society "put a total of some six hundred thousand pieces of mail into the effort." This, he thought, was a good showing, and helped save America from further steps of surrender. Now, he goes on, we are asking you to send a barrage of letters to your Congressmen urging the impeachment of Chief Justice Warren.

Welch confesses that there has been some opposition to this movement. He cites as an example the syndicated column of George Sokolsky, which on January 14 charged that the movement to impeach Warren was nonsense. Mr. Welch found this quite hard to take, for he had always regarded Sokolsky as a friend: Did he not stand all the way with Joe McCarthy? Nevertheless, while Sokolsky may think the Warren movement nonsense, Welch just bet that Earl Warren won't think so by the time the movement is over.

Sokolsky is quoted as saying that "no matter what can be said of Earl Warren, it cannot be said . . . that he has been subversive." Surely, comments Mr. Welch, Sokolsky can't be "as innocent or ignorant as he sounds." Welch said he carefully avoided accusing Warren of subversion or treason. "We thought—and still do—that the development of any such charges was unnecessary and would merely complicate what is basically a very simple issue of misbehavior in office." Besides, he adds, plenty of well informed people have labeled the Warren Court subversive—the Legislature of the State of Georgia, for example.

Furthermore, "Communist influences are now in almost complete control of our Federal Government." If we are going to stop them, there must be a showdown. "What better time, or place, or issue could we have than the impeachment of Earl Warren? Warren's decisions and actions, however he may have sugarcoated his own purposes for his own conscience, have definitely become a most important part of the whole advancing Communist front." By working to impeach Warren, we can meet the Communist influences behind him head on.

Hence, Chief Justice Warren both is and is not a Communist. He may not exactly be a Communist, but by stopping him we can stop communism. Welch shows real genius at this shifty logical technique. So racy is his rhetoric that he can, at the same time, affirm that a statement is both true and untrue.

Now you may be inclined to think, on the basis of the examples I have so far given of Welch's work, that the man is so com-

pletely irrational as to be absurd and harmless, that his chances are so wild and baseless as to be beneath our notice. This, in fact, was my own feeling until this past week, when I spent a good deal of time poring over the Birch Society's literature. I will confess that I was deeply impressed—and disturbed. When you hear Welch's charges out of context, as you have heard them here, their absurdity is plain enough; but when you come upon them in the publications of the society, surrounded and supported by Welch's rich, flowing language and ideas, their absurdity is well concealed.

The man is a marvelously gifted demagog, a natural speaker and writer with, I think, a strong lust for power and leadership; and he is convinced that it is his mission to save the world from the ravages of communism. He will go to any lengths to achieve this mission. He openly confesses that he will even use the very methods of the Communist to defeat them. He means business.

There is another factor apart from the magic of Robert Welch that lends power to the movement. One thing we ought to be entirely clear about is that both Welch and his people are genuinely afraid. They are driven by an almost wild fear of a persistent and pervasive sort. Because of the peculiar nature of their understanding of what it means to be an American, everywhere they look, in our society, they see signs of an incredibly devious subversion. Even the President of the United States, even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is not above suspicion. The only thing they can really place their trust in is the John Birch Society itself. Everywhere else there is treachery—in the highest places. Communists are on every hand, disguised, looking, just like anybody else, like a friend or a brother or a teacher.

It is their understanding Americanism that twists the perceptions of the society's members so seriously, I think. It is the key to an understanding of their philosophy. Welch outlines this powerfully in the early sections of the Blue Book.

Perhaps his most fundamental premise is that democracy has nothing to do with the real essence of Americanism. It is, he says, not democracy that made America great, that defines her nature. Indeed, it is not the form of a government that matters, but its quality. In reality, what led to America's greatness was the fact that in the early years of its development it had so little, so weak a government. That government is best which governs least. This is the important quality.

However, as our country grew in size and wealth, the Government began to intervene in more and more areas of the Nation's life, and as it did so it moved inevitably down the road toward collectivism and communism. Hence, as Welch and his people see the world, every act of the Federal Government carries with it the menacing threat of communism. When the Government forced integration in the South, this was clearly communism at work. Or consider the social security system—obviously Communist. Likewise the income tax. Such a view makes it easy for Welch to say in the introduction to the Blue Book: "The Communists are much further advanced and more deeply entrenched than is realized by even most serious students of the danger among anti-Communists."

Democracy has nothing to do with the real essence of Americanism. Accept this fundamental premise, and the rest of the Birch-type logic follows nicely. Now this premise may sound absurd to you, but as a matter of fact it reflects the deep feelings of a great many of our people. They can't seem to escape feeling that there is something un-American about the ideals of equality and freedom, something dangerous

and destructive. Anybody who talks much about them is suspect. Anybody who insists upon them is a radical. Robert Welch, in his genius, got hold of something big here. He managed to articulate, in vigorous language, the dumb feelings of large numbers of our people.

Democracy has nothing to do with Americanism. This is the mainspring that drives the John Birch Society. It is what makes the society so tragically, so fearfully un-American. It is what makes it at least as serious a menace to our way of life as the Communist Party itself.

Consider Welch's answer to what he sees as our country's gravest problems. In section 4 of the Blue Book, he sets out to answer the question, what can be done to meet the frightening spread of communism in America? First, he points out that the threat is not so much military as political and educational. Then he poses a striking hypothetical possibility. Suppose, he says, that I was chosen to be the savior, the "man on the white horse," and suppose I had plenty of resources and over a million dedicated supporters; and suppose I could coordinate this mass of material into a force as positive and efficient as the Communist machine; and suppose, even though I was recognized as undisputed leader of this dedicated organization, that I had the advice and help of an executive council made up of the ablest anti-Communists in the country. If all this were so, what would I then do to fight communism?

Set up reading rooms all over the country stocked with carefully selected anti-Communist literature: the selection would of course have to be tightly controlled from headquarters. Then I would expand the circulation of conservative magazines such as *American Opinion* and *National Review* and the *Dan Smoot Report*. I would increase the radio audience of speakers like Fulton Lewis and Clarence Manion and others of their sort. I would instigate massive letter-writing campaigns to influence government and private agencies, both local and national. I would organize dozens of front organizations, one after the other, such as the Committee of One Million which has helped a great deal in keeping Red China out of the U.N.: another possibility here is a petition to impeach Earl Warren, or the Organization for the Repeal of the Income Tax, or the Committee to Investigate Communist Influences at Vassar College. Then I would set about making Americans aware of subversion by exposing Communists. (How would I know who to expose? Well, there wouldn't be time or money to do a complete research job on every suspect, but enough material could be gathered to make a good guess in any case. The charges could be leveled in our magazines, and if done often and forcefully, would create wonder and doubt in the entire population. To be sure, these are drastic steps, but this is no cream-puff war we are in. It's not a pillow fight. We could expect to get a lot of smearing in return, and a lot of nuisance libel suits; but even this would help, for it would mean further publicity.)

Then I would "line up a large list of speakers" who would talk to small audiences on strong anti-Communist topics; and I would set up a list of churches, PTA's and the like for speaking engagements. They are always looking for speakers. Finally, I would use political action to reverse the trend of America toward communism, I would "move in on the elections," and get our kind of men in office.

This was the program that Welch proposed to a group of 11 businessmen who met at his request in Indianapolis on December 9, 1958. This is the program that is now in operation all over the country. This is the work of the John Birch Society.

"I am not suggesting any ephemeral organization of loose ties and uncertain loyalties," Welch said at the first meeting. "The John Birch Society is to be a monolithic body." A republican form of organization or government "lends itself too readily to infiltration, distortion and disruption. Democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery, and a perennial fraud. The John Birch Society will operate under completely authoritative control at all levels. We mean business every step of the way." I have a sensitive and accurate nose for smelling out Communists. I will locate them. The society will not be frustrated by indecision in this area. Those who join the society will do so "primarily because they believe in me and what I am doing and are willing to accept my leadership."

Consequently, Welch concluded in the Blue Book, you must either join the John Birch Society, and give freely of yourself to it, or in a few years you will be devoting all of the maintenance of a Communist slave state.

Finally, on page 169 of the Blue Book there comes this dreadfully sinister example of Welch's logical squirming, the kind that allows him to say that a statement is both true and not true. He says passionately that although the Birch Society is not really starting a revolution, yet our determination to overthrow an entrenched tyranny is the very stuff out of which revolutions are made.

All this, I think, suggests that the John Birch Society is an unmistakable menace to America. It is frankly, even blatantly antidemocratic. Such movements crop up from time to time in the best of countries, for they seem somehow to have a profound appeal to the blacker side of our human nature. It's a great pity. It means that good men must turn themselves to the task of containing the eruption. But human nature is not perfect. It will, I fear, continue to break out in boils like this occasionally for a long time to come. When this happens, it is important that we rise quickly to check the infection.

We will, I suppose, have to depend upon our law enforcement agencies and our magazines and newspapers to carry the main burden of meeting the menace of the Birch Society. I hope they will be alert. I hope they will watch closely for the first overt steps toward action. Still, we must remember that even people like Robert Welch have civil rights here. He is free to speak, even to speak his un-American message; but his ambitions apparently have created in him a vision far beyond merely speaking. He dreams of something that is and is not revolution. Our officials must watch for the first signs of it.

Meanwhile, we private citizens also have a job to do. There are no doubt many good, earnest people in the John Birch Society. We may well find that some of our friends and acquaintances are among them. This is awkward. It poses an ethical question. How shall we respond to them? Shall we order them out of our homes, cut ourselves off from them? I think not, I think it is important, though it will be trying, to keep the lines of communication open between us.

We ought to try not to hate them, be disgusted with them, shout and snarl at them, for this will only drive them deeper into their relation with the group, for there they will find acceptance and confirmation.

We ought to be as patient as we can, realizing that the people are doing what they feel they must do. They are as much to be pitied as censured. They are terribly frightened. Everywhere they look they see Communists. They don't know whom to trust, to depend on.

Don't condemn them. Don't threaten them. Let them talk about their views.

Question them closely. Sometimes just hearing their own words spoken in the presence of someone who is calm and rational will help them to feel their absurdity.

Be patient. Be firm. This too will pass, if we are alert and watchful.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Jan. 23, 1961]

#### BIRCH SOCIETY MEMBERS DISCUSS ANTI-RED AIMS

(By Hans Engh)

Even though Dr. Granville Knight, Santa Barbara member of the 28-man national council of the John Birch Society, declined to divulge the identity of the local leader as well as other society members, some of the members themselves discussed their participation in its activities.

Mrs. Rose H. Bradbury, 2 Rosemary Lane, said, "I think it's a very fine organization. I've never missed a meeting." The first local chapter was formed a little over a year ago after Robert Welch, founder and president of the national organization, spoke at a meeting for specially invited persons at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mrs. Bernard R. Foy of San Marcos Trout Club said that she is a member. Asked whether she had been informed that the society is secret, she answered "No," but that it is "not too public either."

#### EXCELLENT PLAN

Saying that she highly approves of the society, Miss M. B. Phillips, 209 W. Micheltorena Street, said that she has been a member for nearly a year. She said that she believes that Welch has an excellent plan, but that she does not necessarily agree with every statement he has made.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Goodnow, 700 Park Lane, said that they are proud to be associated with such an organization. Asked if they subscribe to Welch's opinion that President Eisenhower is a dedicated agent of international communism, they said that they would not call him (the President) a Communist. "If he is one, he doesn't know it," they said.

Kirke Connor, 4395 Via Esperanza, also said that he is a member, describing the society as a "fine movement." However, he said that he could hardly believe that Welch had called Eisenhower a Communist, and that he would not agree with that sort of statement. When contacted, other persons believed to be active in the society said that they had no comment to make.

The semisecret structure of the society is shown in one instance by a San Marcos high school teacher who is known to have passed around among other teachers a question-and-answer letter on why the John Birch Society is what responsible citizens have been waiting for. Yet when asked about his interest in the society, he said that he had no comments about it. He said that he had been to one meeting and that he was planning to attend another.

Dr. Knight said that the society has not sought publicity, and that membership is by invitation only. In addition, since study groups are part of the organization's setup, the presence of antagonistic members could completely disrupt such meetings, he said. "The society has been criticized for not making public the names of members," he said. "This is to protect those who do not wish to be disturbed by nuisance tactics." He said that the membership here runs into "the hundreds."

In his Blue Book, the society's "bible," Welch not only discusses what he believes are communistic leanings of high Government officials. Writing about the Nation's clergy, he says that "one-third of the ministers are not true believers in the divine names or the divine history and divine teachings to which they give lip service as they go

through their conventional motions on Sunday morning." He claims that some of them are using their pulpits to preach outright communism.

#### WORD ABOUT PRESS

He also has a word or two about the press, saying in one of his bulletins, circulated among society members, that "a well-intentioned management has no conception of how far the termites have crept into the solid-looking framework of their news gathering and newswriting."

Welch told the men attending the organizational meeting in Indianapolis 2 years ago that the time had come for this country to get out of the bed of a Europe that is dying with the cancer of collectivism, and breathe "our own healthful air of opportunity, freedom, and enterprise." Then, he said, the cancer that we already have, even though it is of considerable growth, can be cut out.

He told the group that his society would operate under complete, authoritative control at all levels. Describing himself as a hard-boiled, dictatorial, and dynamic boss, Welch said that "the men who join the society are going to do so because they believe in me and are willing to accept my leadership." He said:

"Whenever differences of opinion become translated into a lack of loyal support, we shall have shortcuts for eliminating both without going through any congress of so-called democratic processes."

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS

In addition to Dr. Knight, the following are some of the members of the national council: Dr. N. E. Adamson, Jr., a Boston surgeon; Thomas J. Anderson, editor and publisher of Farm and Ranch; T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Spruille Braden, former U.S. Ambassador; Col. Lawrence E. Bunker, former personal aid to Gen. Douglas MacArthur; James Simpson, Jr., former Congressman, several businessmen, and Adolphe Menjou, the actor.

The purpose of the council is to give "your founder the benefit of the council's advice and guidance, both in procedural and organizational matters, and in substantive matters of policy" and "to select, with absolute and final authority, a successor to myself as head of the John Birch Society, if, and when, an accident, suicide or anything sufficiently fatal is arranged, for me by the Communists—or I simply die in bed of old age and a cantankerous disposition."

Regarding the organization of local chapters, Welch says in the Blue Book that each shall have a chapter leader, appointed by headquarters, which is in Belmont, Mass., or appointed through officers of the society, in the field, who have themselves been duly appointed by headquarters.

Stressing that it takes money "to do wonders in adding new courage and new confidence to the anti-Communist fight," and that \$1 million and 1 million members are needed, Welch said that the dues are "whatever the member wants to make them, with a minimum of \$24 per year for men and \$12 for women." A life membership may be bought for \$1,000, which may be paid in two installments of \$500.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press]

#### OUR READERS' COMMENT

##### PROUD OF HIS NEWSPAPER

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: You are to be commended for the forthright stand you have taken on the Birch Society issue which clouds our fair city. The first time we came to Santa Barbara for an interview at Raytheon 15 months ago, we liked the city, but after reading your paper, I was sold. We tell friends in New York, Phoenix, and San Diego about your fine newspaper.



All I can say is what my mother would say to those she liked and respected: "God bless you, and may you have many more fruitful years."

RALPH SANDHAUS.

#### GAVE GREAT SATISFACTION

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: I have never had anything give me greater satisfaction than your stand on the John Birch Society in your News-Press of this morning.

My husband and I are 100 percent in agreement with you and very thankful for your courage.

ROSAMOND EDDY.

#### COVERAGE HAS BEEN FAIR

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: Congratulations on your courageous stand on the John Birch Society. Your entire coverage has been fair and your editorial in Sunday's paper was magnificent.

MARGARET R. BENHAM.

#### MORE BOMBS ARE URGED

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: Bravo. Bravo. Bravo. Just a line to say congratulations and a sincere thank you for your stand on the John Birch Society. I only hope you will continue to bombard this repulsive menace right out of existence.

S. S. FRANKLIN.

#### A SERIOUS, HONEST JOB

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: I read today's issue and was happy to see your stand on the John Birch Society. I believe you are doing a serious and honest job in reporting news and opinions on matters concerning the defining of constitutional rights. Your coverage of the issues related to the House Committee on Un-American Activities continues to be honest and forthright.

Your stand in today's paper has convinced me that I must subscribe to the News-Press. My \$2 is enclosed.

DONALD O. JOHNSON.

#### SMEARING IS DEPLORABLE

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: May I express my accord and congratulate you on your courageous and forceful statement regarding the John Birch Society.

The smearing of our officials, churches, and institutions with unproved charges is deplorable.

I believe that your timely statement will do much to cause all thinking people to demand proven facts and to restore confidence.

Your leadership in a campaign to bring this into the open is appreciated.

DON W. WOODS.

#### OUR HEARTY CONCURRENCE

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: We wish to congratulate you on your positive "Statement of Principles," and heartily concur with your editorial on the John Birch Society.

Dr. and Mrs. CHARLES M. CAMPBELL.

#### COMPLIMENTS NEWS-PRESS

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: Re Sunday's issue about John Birch Society. Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful. Thank you.

SPENCER BLICKENSTAFF.

#### LET HUAC PROBE BIRCH

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: I would say from a rather careful reading of the record that it is high time the John Birch Society was investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

CAMPBELL GRANT.

#### CONTRIBUTION FOR JUSTICE

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: My warm and sincere congratulations upon your magnificent editorial in yesterday's News-Press with the added emphasis of publishing the superb sermon by the Reverend John A. Crane on the John Birch Society.

In the interest of freedom and justice, you have made a big contribution, for which you will always be remembered by all who

share your deep concern over our country's safety and future.

With deep admiration and appreciation.  
MYRA P. GALLERT.

#### STATEMENT MASTERPIECE

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: Thank you for your terrific, complete and illuminating coverage on your John Birch story of Sunday. I have been saying these very things these past 2 months when asked about the Birch Society, and cannot understand the thinking of an ex-Notre Dame law school dean and a New England cardinal.

Everyone should follow my example and frame your "Statement of Principles." It is a masterpiece.

To me, this is your outstanding accomplishment of the decade and I would like to see every newspaper in the country copy it.

EDWARD TOBIN.

#### EYES OPENED TO DANGER

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: I wish to thank you for your stand on John Birch Society. You have opened the eyes of many loyal Americans.

Some may say Robert Welch is just another crackpot, but they can be dangerous. His insidious way of calling some of the finest leaders in our country Communists is not only evil but leaves a stigma on their characters for the rest of their lives.

Is Robert Welch carrying on where the late Joe McCarthy left off? It is so true that "the evil that men do lives after them."

We are trying hard to find peace for the world, while men like Robert Welch are doing their best to divide our Nation. What grist for the Communist mill.

(Mrs.) MARGARET LORD.

#### CHALLENGE WELL PUT

EDITOR, NEWS-PRESS: Congratulations on your editorial in this morning's paper.

Good for you. Let them come forth and say what they mean. The idea of trying to smirch the reputation of a man like General Eisenhower and afraid to sign their names.

Many thanks for your fine editorial and challenge.

LECIA R. PORTER.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a part of my remarks an Associated Press story appearing in the Washington Star for March 18 entitled "Nixon Assails Birch Society."

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

[From the Evening Star, Mar. 18, 1961]

#### NIXON ASSAILS BIRCH SOCIETY

LOS ANGELES, March 18.—Former Vice President Nixon, in a letter to the Los Angeles Times, has endorsed the newspaper's editorial stand against political techniques advocated by the John Birch Society, an anti-Communist organization.

Mr. Nixon wrote in part:

"I can well understand how many well-intentioned people, who are justifiably concerned about the threat which subversive groups present to our free institutions, tend to reach the conclusion that the only effective way to fight such organizations is to use the same evil methods they employ. \* \* \*

"But there could be no more dangerous fallacy. One of the most indelible lessons of human history is that those who adopt the doctrine that the end justifies the means inevitably finds the means become the end."

The Times, in a front-page editorial March 12, said, "Every loyal American must agree devoutly with the (John Birch) society's immediate intention of 'stopping the Communists and destroying their conspiracy, or at least breaking its grip on our Government

and shattering its power within the United States.'"

But, the Times said, it could not go along with the methods of the society to fight Communists in Communist fashion.

The editorial described Robert Welch as the society's "absolute master" and said quotations from Mr. Welch and his lieutenants "nail down the treacherous fallacy that an honorable or noble objective justifies any means to achieve it."

Reached at his home in Belmont, Mass., Mr. Welch said he had not yet seen Mr. Nixon's comments, but said he had no comment anyway.

The society is named after an American priest executed as a spy a few years ago by the Red Chinese. The society, which says it seeks to stop the spread of communism, has attracted some adherents of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin. Opponents claim it is using totalitarian methods to fight communism.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, among many good letters I have received from members of the John Birch Society is one from Mr. Robert D. Love, a Wichita, Kans., businessman. Enclosed in his letter was one he had written to Mrs. George Angle, of Wichita, Kans., in which he outlined his views as a member of the John Birch Society. I have received many letters from supporters of the John Birch Society, but I believe this letter of Mr. Love's gives more detailed information in support of the society than any. I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed as a part of my remarks.

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

LOVE BOX Co.,  
November 1, 1960.

Mrs. GEORGE ANGLE,  
70 Stratford,  
Eastborough, Wichita, Kans.:

Mrs. Angle, the tone of your letter to the editor was such that it deserves an answer. Most letters to the editor are so violent or full of complete untruths, that to answer them would be a waste of time. You have indicated, however, a desire to learn the truth and this you will have, if it is in my power to give it to you.

I have known Mr. Robert Welch for 8 years. I have more confidence in his knowledge and ability than any man in the United States, with the exception of J. Edgar Hoover. Of course, Mr. Hoover is not available for consultation. Back in 1954, Mr. Welch wrote a letter to a friend; in that letter, he laid down certain facts which could not be disputed. He spent some time in outlining the background on how we had arrived at such a dangerous position with the Communist menace. Then, in the last portion of his letter, he came to the conclusion that President Eisenhower must have known what the Communists were up to; because the President did know and did not arouse people to the dangers, he must be involved in some way, Mr. Welch concluded. At the outset, I must say that very few people have ever read this particular letter and Mr. Welch's confidence was betrayed when the story was made public. It was never intended to be made public and was strictly a private opinion held by Mr. Welch. I am sure you would agree with me that we are all entitled to our own opinion, no matter how wrong someone may think we are.

Personally, I disagreed with this conclusion at the time I read the letter in 1955. Many people will remember I worked for President Eisenhower's election in 1956 and I was chairman of the Eisenhower appreciation dinner here in Wichita in February of 1960.

I am sure this will show you my background in supporting President Eisenhower. I have disagreed with Mr. Welch on various occasions, but, I repeat, I know of no one better informed on the tactics of the Communists and the actual espionage and insidious inside attack they are now carrying on.

The fact that Mr. Welch wrote a personal letter to a friend should not, in my opinion, eliminate this man's usefulness to us in combating the forces of the conspiracy. The John Birch Society was started in late 1959, and it has absolutely nothing to do with Mr. Welch's conclusions on President Eisenhower. The society operates by a manual called the Blue Book, which is available to you at your request. There is nothing secret about it, and anyone who is truly interested in fighting communism is a welcome member. We do not solicit members in the sense of other organizations, because we do not want people in the organization who are not convinced there is a problem. We do not have time in our meetings to debate whether or not there is an international conspiracy by the Communists to take over the world. The charge that John Birch is a disbeliever in the democratic form of government and we are all ruled by Mr. Welch from Massachusetts, is too ridiculous to be given credibility. These statements have been pulled completely out of context and made to smear something which could help to inform people of the true dangers of communism.

Regarding "Communism on the Map," it again has no connection whatsoever with the John Birch Society, except that some of us who are John Birch members have used this film presentation as an ideal way to acquaint people with some of the problems of communism and what we face in the world. The film was originally brought to Wichita by people other than John Birch members, and the John Birch Society, as such, does not take an official stand one way or the other on the film. I personally have shown the film many times and I personally am a member of the John Birch Society. This is as far as the connection goes. I do not know whether Mr. Welch and the governing board of the society would agree with everything in the film, or whether they would make some correction.

I would say to you that we had better make a few mistakes on the side of overestimating the Communists than to sit around and be completely uninformed, because we will not get a second chance with this insidious conspiracy. We have never faced anything so completely deadly as the intrigue, the deception, and the overpowering nature of international communism.

Those who have been most critical of the John Birch Society are those who are completely uninformed. For instance, I might ask how many books have you read in the last 10 years since Senator Joe McCarthy and others brought up the true facts concerning Communist infiltration in this country? Have you read J. Edgar Hoover's statement of May 1960, "Exposé of Soviet Espionage?" Have you read General Wedemeyer's report on China? Have you read General MacArthur's stories? Did you read how our State Department and others have betrayed us in South Korea, Poland, et cetera? Did you know that it was our Government who insisted that Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and others all admit Communists to their cabinets so there would be a coalition government? And, did you know in each of the cases where our Government insisted this happen, the Communists have finally taken over?

Someday there will be a good many people in this country tried for treason, if we still have courts by that time. The Supreme Court has riddled our internal security laws to the point that you cannot convict a man of being a Communist. It is impossible. Therefore, we are allowing the Com-

munist to operate against our ideologies without fear of successful prosecution.

The Communist is using our Constitution, our freedoms, our very democracy to subvert us. He has no intention of ever allowing freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and our other great American heritages to exist after he takes over. These are not just my thought; these are facts. As the great French philosopher said as he spoke of the totalitarian and how he tries to operate, "When I am the weaker, I will cry freedom from you, because freedom is one of your principles. But when one day I am the stronger, I will strip you of your freedom, because stripping people of their freedom is one of my principles." This is exactly what the Communists are saying to you today. There are many people in high Government offices who should be tried for treason. Maybe they are unwitting dupes. Maybe they are part of the conspiracy. The question is a moot one, however, because the results speak for themselves. We have lost practically every battle with the Communists since 1945. More and more people are going behind the Iron Curtain. We are in the process of losing Africa and South America, and it appears to many of us who have endeavored to astutely observe and study the encroachment of communism, that we will lose more ground there shortly. The experts are predicting the Dominican Republic will go Communist within 6 months, when it has been one of our strongest allies for a good many years. Why has our State Department and our President, as well as our other elected officials, failed to inform the American people?

Mrs. Angle, if you and your friends will become really informed you will come to some very startling conclusions on what has been happening in your country during the last 15 years. But, without this background information, it is not possible for anyone to understand Mr. Welch's conclusions. Most assuredly and certainly, I refuse to blindly follow anyone without careful study.

To conclude; I disagreed with Mr. Welch's conclusion in 1954, and I worked for President Eisenhower in 1956 and 1959. However, I still say I have confidence that Mr. Welch is better informed than any of us and, for that reason, I want to be a part of the John Birch Society. It would be impossible for us to locally have the information which Mr. Welch has available—material he has spent a lifetime studying. We could only stumble around in confusion, without some form of ligated, well informed leadership. The John Birch Society is a voluntary organization of people banded together to fight communism. We do not restrict anyone else by our activities. We do not intend to have a mass movement of any kind. But, we are spending our time getting ourselves better informed so that we can recognize communism and its infiltration when we see it. There would be those who would call us American patriots. After all, communism will not come as communism. It comes in the form of ever increasing centralized government and control being taken away from the individual.

Please feel free to give me a ring any time.  
ROBERT D. LOVE.

#### THE EAST-WEST CENTER

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, Mr. Peter Edson, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, recently wrote about the most exciting story in Hawaii today—the new East-West Cultural Center. I feel that Members of the Senate would be interested in reading Mr. Edson's observations on this exciting project. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the body of the RECORD.

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

#### HAWAII'S EAST-WEST CENTER (By Peter Edson)

HONOLULU.—The most exciting story in Hawaii today is not the building boom that is turning Waikiki into another Miami Beach or the new Honolulu office building with the one-complete-revolution-per-hour restaurant built like a mushroom penthouse.

It is the new East-West Center at University of Hawaii.

It has only 100 foreign students enrolled now. Its projection is to have 2,000 by 1965-66, with 1,000 new students admitted every year for 2-year courses of study.

There will be 1,600 from as many countries of Asia as possible. Mixed with them will be 400 from the United States.

For the purpose of the center is not just to teach Asiatics the American way of life. Equally important will be teaching the Americans the Asiatic way of life—language, customs, problems, solutions—in a real, two-way interchange.

In this respect the center here will differ greatly from Moscow's Friendship University, whose purpose is to sell the Communist way of life.

At the East-West Center, there will be no segregated international students' house. They will all be thrown together to create an international community.

In the final 3 to 9 months of the course, the plan is to have the Asian students come to the American mainland for a look around in their fields of special interest. And the American students will be sent to Asia for the same purpose.

The center is so new it doesn't as yet have a head. Dr. Ralph Bunche is being suggested for the job. Dr. Murray Trumbull of University of Hawaii is acting head, and has done much to get it started. The faculty isn't complete, but it is being recruited from all over the world.

Policies for the center will be developed by University of Hawaii's board of regents, which has just been reconstituted with new and younger blood, brains, and ideas.

Idea for the center was born in Hawaii about 3 years ago. Hawaii put up 40 percent of its cash surplus—about a million dollars—to get it started.

But the idea was too big for one State to handle.

Right out of the blue, in 1959, Democratic Senator LYNDON JOHNSON, of Texas, picked up the idea and made a speech in favor of the East-West Center for Hawaii. Whatever else Mr. JOHNSON has done or hasn't in his political career, this idea could well be his greatest monument.

Congress appropriated \$10 million to get it on its feet and send it on its way.

The plan now is for three main programs:

First is the undergraduate student program, outlined briefly above. Each scholarship will be for about \$9,500 a year. This will cover everything—travel, tuition, living.

Second will be a senior scholar program organized on the ratio of one Asian to one Westerner. They will be recruited to train teachers for new courses, to think, to plan educational development, and to do multinational research on such problems as birth control.

This research may be conducted at other universities—London School of Economics, Leyden, Tokyo, or wherever a job can best be done.

The third program will be technical training of specialists, and here Hawaii has unique advantages to offer.

It is a rural State. Its development and underdevelopments are assets. It is highly mechanized in sugar and pineapple culture fieldwork. But it also has many "mud"



farmers, tilling small tracts of an acre or two, as in Asia.

This is the place where Peace Corps recruits can best be trained.

Hawaii is like a small country. It can show how to combat tuberculosis or organize police forces, or collect statistics and study the effects of particular reforms.

Asiatic students can be made to feel at home in multiracial Hawaii, where they might be lost in Stanford, Wisconsin, Harvard, or MIT.

### THE PIONEER SPIRIT OF AMERICA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, there has come to my desk a letter from Mr. Hilbert S. Kleeber, of Reedsburg, Wis., which enclosed a clipping from the Capital Times, of Madison, Wis., relating how the people at Reedsburg took hold of the situation when the woolen mill in that town was about to be shut down. In these days of Government aid and assistance, it is good to see instances of the old pioneer spirit where people get on their own feet and do things.

The article I am referring to has one complaint, and that is that "President Wirth feels that the Government has gone too far in furnishing the latest textile machinery to competitors in Germany, Italy, and Japan."

The article mentions that there are three woolen mills left in Wisconsin—in Reedsburg, Rock River, and my hometown, Chippewa Falls.

As I read of this incident, it brought to my mind something which happened in my own life. When I was a young man, just graduated from law school, I went back to my hometown of Chippewa Falls. There we had a logging industry, in which about 600 men were employed, in two mills, the planing mill and the other mill. The old lumber mill was on its last legs because there was no timber left in the State. All over town we heard people say, "The old town is going to the dogs."

The mill went out, but not the town. Why? Because there were a couple of Polish boys in that town, named Andrejeski and Piotrowski, who were shoe peggers. In other words, they were shoe repairers. The people of the town got together and started a shoe factory. Pretty soon there were three shoe factories. All of that was the result of the personal initiative, or, as it has been called, some "go-getism" which those people had. The town grew and grew, and it has been better than ever. No money was provided by the Government. No money was forthcoming from the State. It was a situation in which the pioneer spirit got into action. The people were the sons and daughters of pioneers, who had learned to help themselves. No one furnished the money.

From these two incidents a lesson can be learned all over America. The clipping from the Capital Times clearly indicates what the people of Reedsburg did. They dug down into their pockets. They did not run out and say, "Uncle Sam, you must do something for us." The same thing happened in my hometown.

The result was, as is now apparent in Reedsburg, that the old town is going places. Perhaps in these two instances there is a lesson to be learned all

over America, not the lesson of the New Frontier, of "letting George do it," but the lesson that we need a rebirth of spirit that says, as it said in our father's day, "We can do it. We will rebuild. We will break through the barriers that seem to exist."

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the article from the Capital Times to which I have referred.

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

#### SLUGGISH WOOLEN MARKET WORRIES REEDSBURG FOLKS—EMPLOYEES AIDED IN SAVING FIRM

(By Harry Johnson)

REEDSBURG.—There's something heroic about the struggle of the old woolen mill here to survive despite stiff competition from modern automated plants down south and in foreign lands.

The Reedsburg Woolen Mills is one of three in the State still making woolen cloth. The others are at Rock River and Chippewa Falls.

This mill was rescued from complete break-up 8 years ago. That's when the parent company, the Appleton Woolen Mills, decided to close it down.

But the employees, the community, and President Ralph Wirth raised \$235,000 to buy the plant and keep it going.

Profits have been used to purchase more efficient machinery and to build additions to the plant.

Average employment was 165 in 1953 but was increased to 220 under the new setup and production grew from 700,000 yards of cloth a year to over a million yards. The annual payroll was \$700,000 over a 5-year period.

But the entire textile industry has been in a deep depression during the past year and the Reedsburg Woolen Mills has had to lay off more than 30 employees. The management hopes for a pickup in a couple of weeks that will put everyone back to work. The whole community is watchfully waiting.

Local industry seems more important than ever now with the growth of distressed areas elsewhere in the country and the return of young men who formerly worked at Kenosha, West Allis, Janesville, and Racine.

"We can buy foreign fabric delivered in Reedsburg for 40 to 50 cents less per yard than what it would cost us to make it," says President Wirth, who feels that the Government has gone too far in furnishing the latest textile machinery to competitors in Germany, Italy, and Japan.

He adds that the new trade policy of the administration seems to show more consideration for fabrics manufactured in the United States and that those mills still operating should be greatly benefited. Prospects are considerably brighter now, he thinks, than they were last fall.

He hopes that the new tariff on low cost woolen imports that went into effect January 1, 1961, will help. But it is the high quality of their cloth and individual attention to styling for their regular customers that brings the business to Reedsburg.

Wirth is not only a trained textile engineer who knows every phase of the plant operation—he is also a designer and stylist. Cloth from the Reedsburg mill is usually a little ahead of the latest style. It is rushed by air to clothing manufacturers in big cities throughout the United States.

Right now they are busy turning out material in new designs that will be seen in ladies' sportswear next spring.

Ralph Wirth learned his trade during 4 years as an apprentice and at the Textile College of Cottbus in Germany near Frankfurt am Main.

His first job in the United States was with the Knight Woolen Mills in Utah and

he later worked for the original Utah Woolen Mills at Salt Lake City.

Wirth came to Reedsburg in 1930 and married the former Ruth Reuter, a teacher in the Reedsburg schools. A daughter, Louise, a registered nurse, is now Mrs. Ernest Eckelman, Columbus, Ohio. Another daughter, Susanne, attends St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn.

Wirth was president and superintendent of the Reedsburg mill for the Appleton company until he was elected to represent the new stockholders from the community who took over in 1953.

Once upon a time almost every city of any size in Wisconsin had its own woolen mills.

With so many closed down—even the Merrill mill has quit making garments—the few that remain hope to have a better chance for survival.

The Reedsburg mill has built a new brick front, along the main street where their goods are carefully inspected in a well-lighted room before shipment to their many customers. The old mill was put up in 1876.

President Wirth's office is still a cubbyhole in the old building where he worries about conditions and phones customers in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco for the immediate orders needed to keep the mill operating.

He shares the room with Walter Pieplow, plant manager, and Emanuel Link, chemist and plant engineer. A retail store adjoins the office where area women come to buy skirt material and woolen remnants.

If employee effort, community support, and management know-how can determine the future of Reedsburg's biggest industry, then the town has nothing to worry about.

But with storm clouds gathering on the horizon everyone wonders when the laid-off employees will be called back to work.

High hopes predominate, however, for Reedsburg's own woolen mills.

### PROVIDING SURPLUS GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, across the Nation, one of the outstanding examples of selfless public service—protecting property and life—is the work of our volunteer fire departments.

In Wisconsin, we have over 700 such departments, with more than 22,000 volunteer firemen.

Day and night, these volunteers respond to calls of distress from their friends and neighbors.

I feel it is important that, insofar as possible, we try to be of all possible assistance in enabling them to carry out their tasks.

Over the years, the volunteer fire departments have felt they should be entitled to Government surplus equipment—such as is now made available to schools, hospitals, forest protection services, and others.

Personally, I feel that Congress should give sympathetic consideration to their request for eligibility for such materials.

Currently, measures are pending in the House of Representatives before the Donable Property Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. As yet, no action has been scheduled on them. Congress, I believe, should take expeditious action on this legislation.

Today, I received a letter from President Lawrence Larkin, of the West Central Wisconsin Firemen's Association, urging enactment of legislation for providing such equipment to volunteer firemen.

I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD.

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

**WEST CENTRAL WISCONSIN**

**FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION,**

*Black River Falls, Wis. March 14, 1961.*

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We of the volunteer fire service have in the past 2 years asked the Senate to pass bill S. 1210, companion to bill H.R. 3733 sponsored by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY and passed by Congress last year.

Each year this bill has never been brought up for a vote, which I am sure would pass if given any consideration. We believe the volunteer fire departments should be entitled to such Government surplus as well as schools, hospitals, Forest Protection Service, and many others. Many items of firefighting equipment and accessories are declared surplus by the armed services each year and are of no value to any other of the qualified agencies.

Congressman LESTER JOHNSON has assured us that he will again sponsor this bill in the House as has been done in the past 2 years and passed by a large majority, and then to receive no action in the Senate.

In our State of Wisconsin we have nearly 800 fire departments. Of this number, 700 or more are volunteer and in most cases not too well equipped. Wisconsin has over 22,000 volunteer firemen. We are asked to be a part of civil defense, which, in case of disaster, would require equipment for suppression of fires of many types of flammable liquids, gases, etc. No area is safe from these hazards even in peacetime as these liquids and gases are transported daily over our highways by truck tankers in every direction.

I have had the privilege of working with fire safety men in several States in the past years and recently attended the 4 days of meetings of the Fire Department Instructors Conference at Memphis, Tenn., where we were told of the many new dangers confronting the fire service. This seminar was well attended by firemen from large and small departments from 46 States—over 3,000 men.

I do hope the Senate will give our request some consideration.

Respectfully yours,

LAWRENCE LARKIN,  
President.

# EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the task of providing our citizens with economic security in their senior years continues to be a serious problem confronting the country.

For this purpose the social security program, as well as private retirement plans, have been created and are now serving the people.

Unfortunately, these programs—even though they are many—do not serve all the people; nor in many cases do they meet even what should be considered minimal needs of our citizens. Consequently, we need to continually re-examine and attempt to revise and improve such programs, as well as the

overall needs of the more than 16½ million people over 65 in the country.

Recently, I was privileged to receive a letter from the Kenosha County Deputy Sheriffs' Association outlining recommendations for lowering eligibility requirements under the social security program.

This fine association recommends that individuals engaged in protective occupations, such as law enforcement, personnel, firemen, game wardens, and others, be given an opportunity to receive full benefits at an age less than 65—recommended in the message as 60.

Why? Because age and physical vigor in such occupation are so important they often present difficult problems for continued employment.

The concern of the association, I believe, deserves the consideration of the Senate, particularly of our colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee, who will soon be considering the revision of the social security laws.

I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the letter printed in the RECORD.

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

**KENOSHA COUNTY DEPUTY**

**SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION,**

*Kenosha, Wis., March 14, 1961.*

To the Honorable SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY:

The Kenosha County Deputy Sheriffs' Association, after a thorough study of the protective agencies in our State, feel that a revision should be made in the OASI (social security) for all individuals working in the protective occupations, not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the United States. This is a momentary thought, but only after listening to many groups involved in the study of retirement problems. It is our studied opinion that the OASI should be changed so that individuals engaged in protective occupations throughout our country should be able to receive full benefits at age 60, rather than 65.

The reason that personnel in the protective occupations presents a special problem in providing retirement benefits, is that the duties of protective agencies require that employees in such agencies maintain a standard of physical and mental vigor which enables them to meet emergency conditions. There is an age beyond which such standards of physical and mental vigor cannot be maintained. To retain personnel in these organizations beyond the age of required physical and mental vigor is to jeopardize the public interest.

Our department and many, many other departments cannot, and do not, have available the positions to absorb the personnel on regular patrol duties into an office position. No informed person believes that employment of any major fraction of the personnel in these agencies should be continued to age 65.

These agencies exist for the sole purpose of providing safety for the public. The nature of their work requires physical vigor at all times. When an employee in the agencies, because of age or other cause, no longer meets the accepted standard of physical vigor he must of necessity, in the public interest, be retired.

That the corroding effect of time is not uniform among men cannot be denied, still age is in general a significant qualifying factor in these protective agencies.

Therefore, we as a group of officers involved in this type of work, believe that the age for full benefits under OASI for these agencies should be 60.

We also realize it is a waste of valuable experience to retire some of our officers and men at an early age when they could do so much good in an office position or in a supervisory position. We again stress, our department and many, many others cannot and do not have available the positions to absorb the personnel. So we feel these, or at least some of them, should be given the opportunity to retire at an earlier age.

We would appreciate any comments pro or con on this subject. Feel free to question us if you wish.

ROBERT L. WALLACE.

# PROPOSED SALE OF CALCINES UNDER SENATE BILL 1116

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, due to the lateness of the hour last Thursday, March 16, and not desiring to further delay the adjournment of the Senate, I did not make a statement in favor of S. 1116 at the time it was passed by the Senate. I have prepared a short statement in support of this bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR LONG OF MISSOURI

On February 28, I joined the senior Senator from Missouri in the introduction of S. 1116 to authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of certain calcines and matte proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act.

During World War II, the Federal Government owned a refinery for lead and copper concentrates near Flat River, Mo. Several thousand tons of byproducts known as calcines accumulated from this refining process.

After the war, the National Lead Co. leased this refinery from the Government, and continued to operate it in the refinement of nickel and cobalt from byproducts of the extraction of lead. The lead mining operation was discontinued in February 1961, and without lead mining, no more calcines are being produced.

The National Lead Co. has enough calcines to sustain operation until March 30, 1961. Unless calcines are secured between now and that date, 140 employees will lose their jobs. Flat River, Mo., is an area of chronic unemployment where the personal sufferings and hardships recall too vividly the conditions that existed during the days of the depression.

The passage of S. 1116 does not guarantee the sale of the surplus calcines to the National Lead Co. The company would have to compete against any other possible purchasers. If the National Lead Co. is successful in acquiring these materials, it will permit them to operate for a period of 6 months beyond March 30, 1961.

I am grateful to the Armed Services Committee and to the Senate itself for the expeditious manner in which this matter was handled. All of us in Missouri are thankful for anything to stop further unemployment.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business?

# ADJUSTMENT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FARM OPERATING LOANS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate



proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 69, H.R. 1822.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 1822) to adjust the amount of funds available for farm operating loans made pursuant to section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this is a very simple bill. It would merely change the figures in the second sentence of section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, by striking out "10 percent" and inserting in lieu thereof "25 percent." I think a brief explanation of the bill should suffice, because the bill comes to the Senate by a unanimous report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, provides that not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated annually for operating loans under that act may be used for making loans to borrowers whose operating loan indebtedness would exceed \$10,000. The amendment made by the bill would increase that limitation to 25 percent.

The cost of farming has increased rapidly and substantially in recent years and, as a result, there are more and more farmers whose operating credit needs exceed \$10,000. Whereas the 10-percent limitation on the use of funds for these larger loans was adequate when the law was enacted, it is inadequate for present farming operations and credit needs. In 1960, the limit was reached in early May and, although general loans funds were available, no further loans of this size could be made for the balance of the fiscal year. The Department of Agriculture reports that for the current year the 10-percent limit was reached about March 1st so that the need for an amendment permitting a larger percentage of the loan fund to be used for loans of this type is urgent.

Mr. President, I wish to read one paragraph from the approving letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows:

As of December 31, 1959, only 33 percent of the amount of funds available within this limitation had been used, whereas on December 31, 1960, approximately 71 percent of the funds available under the limitation had been used. It is anticipated that the 10-percent ceiling prescribed by the present act will be reached within a few weeks. Unless the proposed legislation is enacted, many present borrowers and applicants for initial loans will be unable to obtain the credit needed for the operation of farms this year. The enactment of this proposed legislation would enable the Farmers Home Administration to assist many worthy applicants with funds available for such loans during the remainder of this fiscal year.

A question was raised in the committee as to whether or not the Farm Credit Administration felt that the passage of the bill would in any way interfere with its operations. We inquired of the Farm Credit Administration and received the

affirmative statement from them that, in their judgment, the passage of the bill would not interfere with the normal function of the Farm Credit Administration.

I ask that the bill be passed.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, Senate approval of H.R. 1822 is a recognition of the rapid and substantial increase in the cost of farming in recent years.

Today's amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act will provide that not to exceed 25 percent of the sum made available by the annual appropriation for operating loans may be used for making loans to borrowers whose operating loan indebtedness would exceed \$10,000.

The present ceiling is 10 percent, and all loans allowable under the present law were made by March 1 of this year.

Passage of this amendment permits the Farmers Home Administration to make further loans during the current fiscal year to many farmers who are otherwise eligible and in need.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I urge the passage of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 1822) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN NEMATOCIDES, PLANT REGULATORS, DEFOLIANTS, AND DESICCANTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 70, S. 1028.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1028) to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved August 7, 1959, entitled "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 2, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out the comma and "If an extension to March 5, 1961, has been granted for such product under this paragraph (a)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (a) of section 3 of the Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959 (Public Law 86-139, 73 Stat. 286, 287) is amended by deleting the comma and the word "or" appearing at the end of clause (1) and adding at the end of such clause a colon and the following: "Provided, That with respect to any nematocide, plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant whose use results in residue remaining in or on a food at the time of introduction into interstate commerce and which use had commer-

cial application prior to January 1, 1958, the Secretary may prescribe a date beyond March 5, 1961, on the basis of a determination that such action will not be unduly detrimental to the public interest and is necessary to avoid hardships: *Provided further*, That such date shall not be extended beyond (1) the date on which an order with respect to the use of such product under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a) becomes effective or (2) the date on which any extension granted under paragraph (b) of this section is terminated, or".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think a brief explanation of the bill would be in order. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], had expected to make a statement, but was called from the Senate Chamber a few minutes ago. He asked the Senator from Florida to make a statement about the bill in the event he had not returned by the time the bill was called up.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry unanimously passed upon the measure, reported it favorably, and asked that it be approved with a small amendment, which will be stated at the proper time.

The bill would extend the time within which certain nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants may be continued exempt from certain provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act until such time as the Pesticide Chemicals Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is made fully applicable to such products. It was requested by the Department of Agriculture and, with the committee amendment, is identical to H.R. 4662, as reported by the House Committee on Agriculture.

In 1959, when the original act was passed, bringing nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants under the Insecticide Act, and under the Pesticide Chemicals Amendment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, provision was made deferring certain effects of the Insecticide Act until tolerances could be established under the Pesticide Chemicals Amendment. As to many of the new chemicals, the act is already applicable, because the research has been completed, and the tolerances have been declared by the Food and Drug Administration, and have been applied to those particular chemicals. However, as to other chemicals, the research has not yet been completed, and the passage of the bill would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to defer certain effects of the Insecticide Act until a determination of the facts by the Food and Drug Administration has been made, so that the particular chemicals which are now being used, and have been used without any serious results to anybody, could continue to be used, provided that the Secretary of Agriculture must in each case determine that such action will not be unduly detrimental to the public interest and is necessary to avoid hardship.

Industry studies to obtain residue and toxicological data necessary in obtaining registration of some of these products

under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act are now underway, but were not completed by March 5, 1961, which was the terminal date of the present exemption. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend beyond March 5, 1961, the effective date of the registration and enforcement provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with respect to these particular products.

Under the bill, extensions would be authorized for any products only upon a determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that such action would not be unduly detrimental to the public interest and is necessary to avoid hardships and upon extension by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the time within which such products are not fully subject to the pesticide chemicals amendment. Such extension by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare depends upon the enactment of additional legislation now pending before the Congress. Thus the bill would allow the continued use of these products only where no substantial public health risk is involved, by making it possible to provide additional time to complete the the necessary scientific investigations, which, by the way, are underway in the most urgent fashion and manner possible.

I know of no objection to the bill. I think it would be administered with due regard to the health of all the people of the United States and with fair treatment to the manufacturers of the chemicals in question.

I ask that the committee amendment be considered and agreed to, and that the bill as amended be passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (S. 1028) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS PRAISED; REPLY IS GIVEN TO REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, yesterday the Washington Post published an article containing remarks by a Republican Party spokesman. Those remarks rank among the least informed and most partisan political statements I have ever read.

I refer to an attack by Republican District of Columbia Chairman Carl L. Shipley characterizing the Kennedy administration as showing "promise of

being the greatest 'do nothing' administration in the history of our Republic."

I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Shipley Slaps 'Do Nothing' of Kennedy," published in yesterday's Washington Post, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

#### SHIPLEY SLAPS "DO NOTHING" OF KENNEDY

District Republican Chairman Carl L. Shipley said yesterday the Kennedy administration "has been losing the cold war on all fronts."

He made the charge at a convention of the District Young Republican College Federation at American University.

"The sober truth" is how he characterized his statement that the President "is exercising no leadership, he is doing nothing, and the Kennedy administration gives promise of being the greatest 'do nothing' administration in the history of our Republic."

Shipley said that college students should constructively criticize the administration and "I will tell you a good place to start today."

"A few days ago President Kennedy launched another of his schemes in the great Kennedy giveaway sweepstakes, which seeks to solve every problem by creating a new Government bureau and asking Congress for more money to launch another program. His latest is a request for \$500 million for Latin America."

Shipley apparently was referring to the President's request for \$500 million for the Inter-American Fund for Social Progress. Most of the money will be handled by the Inter-American Development Bank, created by the Act of Bogota during the Eisenhower administration.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. McGEE. Is it not conceivable that Mr. Shipley wanted to get such a statement into the RECORD this early because the Kennedy administration has begun to act so fast that he was afraid that if he waited any longer his statement would be so completely out of reality that there would be no point in issuing it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Senator from Wyoming makes a cogent observation. There is much truth in what he says.

I suggest that Mr. Shipley's party zeal is matched only by his disregard for events. Whatever criticisms may be fairly leveled against President Kennedy and his administration—and there are precious few to date—that of being a do-nothing administration is certainly not one of them.

President Kennedy has been in office just 2 months. During that time, he has sent to Congress—according to the count of our esteemed colleague, Senator BRIDGES, who is chairman of the Senate minority policy committee—29 messages on legislative matters. I consider my friend from New Hampshire a much more authoritative source of information on the level of activity of this administration than some local Republican Party official who is unduly biased.

It is worth observing also, Mr. President, since Senator Kennedy's campaign remarks were blamed for the outflow of

American gold, that the flow ceased and the international market for gold was stabilized within 6 weeks of President Kennedy's inauguration. In all fairness to the campaigner, Senator Kennedy, and now to President Kennedy, this happier state of affairs must be attributed in large measure to the restoration of confidence in the American economy which has emerged from the actions of this administration.

Without emphasizing any invidious comparison between the actions of this administration and those of the preceding one, I would invite the Members of this body—and Mr. Shipley—to note the difference between the most recent negotiations with West Germany regarding the relationship between the dollar and the deutsche mark, and the unfortunate results of the highly publicized Anderson mission to Bonn in the twilight hours of the Eisenhower administration. Both administrations had essentially the same instruments at their disposal, but there was a world of difference between their use of these instruments.

Finally, Mr. President, Mr. Shipley's rancor seems to have been particularly reserved for what he terms "the great Kennedy giveaway sweepstakes—his latest is a request for \$500 million for Latin America." Presumably Mr. Shipley refers to the \$500 million authorized by the 86th Congress—at the request of President Eisenhower—for the Inter-American Fund for Social Progress.

On March 14, President Kennedy sent to the Congress his message asking for the appropriation of the previously authorized \$500 million and the \$100 million which at the same time was authorized for the rehabilitation of southern Chile. However, I would emphasize that President Kennedy set forth in explicit terms in his message the conditions for a new approach to foreign aid, one which establishes self-help, progress, and social reform as the goals which American foreign aid will seek to achieve.

Under the conditions set forth in this message and in President Kennedy's companion remarks on the general topic of foreign aid, I have no hesitancy in asserting that there will be less waste and undirected giveaway activity on the part of this administration's foreign aid program than at any time in the past decade.

Mr. President, we are accustomed to the claim, from the other side of the aisle, that the Republican tent is large enough to admit all views. While I admire such genial hospitality, it would not seem to be asking too much to request that those who seek admission to the tent must register some fidelity to the facts of life. I do not believe such fidelity has been maintained in Mr. Shipley's comments, which border on carping criticism.

While I must confess to some difficulty in recognizing the world I know as the same one portrayed on the popular weekly serial telecast under the name of the "Ev and Charlie Show," I find the portrayal at least entertaining and spiced with humor. Although our esteemed colleagues who preside on that



occasion sometimes blur the lines between fact and fiction, they are eventually brought back to reality by the discipline of the legislative process itself.

Unfortunately, this discipline does not operate on some of their party colleagues outside the Congress. Yet, the position of a State or District of Columbia party chairman carries its own responsibilities; and the first of these, even before one's adherence to his party, is the understanding of the democratic process itself and commitment to the rules of reason.

The record is clear, Mr. President, that although the present administration is entering only its third month, it has moved on every front—in domestic and in foreign affairs—with vigor and effectiveness.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator from West Virginia for his forthright comments in regard to the shallowness and the irresponsibility of some attacks which have appeared in the press. I believe it would be appropriate if we would include at this point in the RECORD the observations, not of a District of Columbia Republican chairman, but of a foreign observer, who is interested, regardless of party in passing along his judgment in regard to the new American scene.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a very excellent article by James Morris, of the Manchester Guardian. The article is entitled "An English View: Kennedy Rekindles the Fires of Purpose."

In the course of the article, Mr. Morris states:

John Kennedy has restored some of the decency to patriotism, regenerated some warmth in our reluctant alliance, and, above all, for all our poor sakes, revived a little of the romance of America.

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

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 19, 1961]  
AN ENGLISH VIEW: KENNEDY REKINDLES THE FIRES OF PURPOSE

(Here is a look at the New Frontier in Washington from the shrewdly perceptive viewpoint of a noted British journalist. James Morris is a world-roving correspondent for the Guardian of Manchester, England.)

(By James Morris)

WASHINGTON.—I met an acquaintance of mine in Washington the other day, looking distinctly haggard in an elevator, and asked him what the trouble seemed to be. He gave me a wan brave smile, like an arthritic cowboy. "It's just these New Frontiers, I guess," he replied with a sigh "I'm getting too old for the Injun country."

For Mr. Kennedy's capital flaunts, after only a few buoyant weeks of the new administration, a punishing new sense of gusto, flair, and enthusiasm.

The frontier climate that he demands for the new America already exists, with a tang, a string, and a hat held on. The temper of the President's approach to office, the novelty and apparent frankness of his character, the scholarly distinction of his advisers, the sex-appeal of his wife, the frilly charm of his daughter Caroline, tricycling through the White House—all these fresh, young, eager phenomena have wonderfully revived Washington, au fond perhaps the most ineffably boring city on the planet.

Already the fading image of Mamie Eisenhower, with her homely tastes and comfortable shoes, seems wildly out of context, and all the old bumbleheads of Eisenhower's last years, with their lame excuses and their prickly hackles, seem to have vanished into the limbo of ignominy.

Today's Washington is like a woman who has switched from horn rims to contact lenses: there is a new gleam in her eye, but whether it is gaiety or glass only the optician can say.

#### HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

How lasting? How genuine? How deep-rooted? Only an oaf or a Government spokesman would proclaim this a Nation rejuvenated overnight. The notorious fickleness of the American reputation will still depress you, as you remember the undying loyalties of yesteryear; the most forlorn figure in the United States today is Adlai Stevenson, who once commanded a devotion almost fanatic, but can now scarcely put a foot or a phrase right.

The absurd snobbery and sycophancy of the Americans will still make you squirm, as you wade through the adulatory gossip columns, observe the Jacqueline hairdo's following each other down the sidewalk, or hear yet again about dinner with the President up at Joe's house. The national streak of the catty and corrupt will still wrinkle your nose when they whisper the secret love lives of the newly great. The bluster and flag-wagging of the American way seem more tiresome and old fashioned than ever at this moment of national catharsis.

Yet even the world-weary European, shrugging his shoulders on the edge of neutralism, can hardly escape some prods of stimulation upon Mr. Kennedy's New Frontiers. Today the arteries of American thought feel loosened again, the springs of innovation are released. There is tolerance and flexibility in the air. You can talk without a qualm about State medicine, the recognition of China, Chiang Kai-shek, homosexuality, the Germans—all subjects which, a year or two ago, were all too often armored in taboo and bigotry.

#### EGGHEAD IN HIS OWN AGAIN

The egghead, Stevenson's forlorn underdog, has come striding into his own again, wiping the steam from his spectacles, so that nearly every new official seems to be a kind of Ivy League existentialist or a prizeman from Harvard Law School.

You have to go to Washington to grasp the degree and nature of the change, the most convulsive of the democratic processes. It is not merely that the administration stems from a different party and appoints its own servants; even the jokes of the Capital seem new, the gossip, the cut of the cocktail suits, the very face and flavor, and pith of the place.

It is not, I suspect, an administration of style. The President, seen at least from an inquisitive distance, is extremely personable, highly intelligent, very ambitious, probably rather ruthless, with a nice wry humor, and a comforting touch, or perhaps affection, of shyness.

He does not in the least express, for all his hatless informality, the perennial simplicity of America that was reflected so exactly, and sometimes so pathetically, in Eisenhower's good but groping personality. Nor has he the magic of a Roosevelt, the command of a De Gaulle, the earth of a Churchill.

He looks to me the kind of a man who does not age much, does not experience that wrinkling and shading of the spirit that partners less calculating minds toward senility: The Kennedy we see now, I feel, is more or less the Kennedy we shall always see, until at last he topples, full of years and dignities, into the family mausoleum. He seems to me like a skilled technician, a

plumber come to stop the leaks, with his able and openminded company of mates, his eclecticism, his stamina, and his persuasive eyes; but instinct tells me (for what that old imposter's hints are worth) that his stamp upon American history, though it will unquestionably be of honor and value, will not be ineffaceable.

#### A FRESH START OFFERED

This is, though, an impertinent quibble. A genius or a visionary is not what the Presidency needs just at the moment. What is wanted is a clean sheet and a fresh start, and these John Kennedy has bravely offered. Whatever you may think of the new administration's profundity, you can certainly never patronize or snigger at it, as the world sheepishly sniggered at Mr. Eisenhower and his Hagerty.

There can be few governments on earth to equal it in energy, youth, and education; indeed, with its new sense of serious dedication, its preoccupations with Asia and Africa, its correspondence courses in quick reading, Swahili and the diffuse nebulae, its sudden spate of intellectuals and Presidential portraits, Washington today reminds me disconcertingly of a brighter and breezier Moscow. (Though even the irreverent young Russians would hardly nickname a proposed national shrine, as the Washington wits have dubbed the monolithic design for a Roosevelt memorial, "Instant Stonehenge.")

Nor is this an irresponsible comparison, though I say it myself. The Soviet Union, for all its fustian horrors, remains an exciting country, because it is working to an idea, transforming a nation, always on the move. The United States, too, sprang to greatness upon the wings of a notion, an ideology if you like, but lately she has lost her sense of purposeful idealism and floundered miserably from one confusion to another.

It is Mr. Kennedy's first, and brilliant, claim to admiration that in a few short weeks of office he has done so much to revive the sense of American mission. I do not know who writes his speeches, but since his inauguration they have glowed to a discernible inspiration with their clear calls to duty, comradeship, and generosity.

I do not know how long his New Frontiers will last or whether my friend in the elevator will ever be able to retire again into his muffled retreats of apathy; but for one skeptical alien at least, John Kennedy has restored some of the decency to patriotism, regenerated some warmth in our reluctant alliance, and, above all, for all our poor sakes, revived a little of the romance of America.

#### RESPONSE TO PEACE CORPS REFLECTS AMERICAN SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the tremendous response among Americans to the newly organized Peace Corps disputes the frequently expressed belief that selfishness and grasping greed have supplanted the spirit of service in our Nation. It proves that Americans are still a vital people, still receptive to creative new ideas, still, as always, deeply concerned with the welfare of less fortunate people.

I assert that the widespread enthusiasm for President Kennedy's Peace Corps plan embodies the spirit that moved this country to greatness. The pioneering spirit of America still prevails.

Mr. President, no right-minded person can question the sincere motives which inspire this completely new venture in

international relations. It was proposed by a President of the United States who recognizes the deep importance of person-to-person contacts among peoples of different lands.

It is enlisting Americans of all ages who properly feel the obligation of the well fed to the hungry, the skilled to the unskilled, the comfortable to the needy.

Americans will go to distant lands, not in condescension, but in concern. They will go, not only to teach, but also to be taught, for the Peace Corps is not one-sided. In the lands where they are welcomed, Peace Corps volunteers will learn to respect and appreciate cultures different from our own. They will spread that respect to other Americans.

They will learn by living among their host people, eating what they eat, living as they live, speaking their language.

Surely, Mr. President, for the understanding and mutual respect it will foster, the cost will be small and the achievement for good will and enhanced prestige for America might be great.

Mr. President, reaction to the Peace Corps plan has not been unanimous. It has its detractors. They feel, apparently, that we are "rushing in blind" without adequate planning. I feel confident that a great deal of sober planning has been done—and more will be done before the Peace Corps becomes operable.

The plan's detractors—some of them, anyway—are trying to make it appear that grandiose claims have been made for the potential of the Corps which were, in fact, never made.

No one has suggested that in the Peace Corps we have found the answers to the deep, tangled problems that complicate our position in the world in this grim period of cold war and aggression. No one has hinted that any group of hundreds of Americans in Latin America and in Africa or the Far East can replace economic aid, military readiness, and normal diplomatic negotiations of this Nation.

All that has been claimed for it is that the Peace Corps will give opportunity to hundreds of Americans to serve their Nation in a new, exciting, and constructive way, in the spirit and tradition of our American missionaries, and that, in a limited but important way, these dedicated Americans will help people in other lands who need help.

Those, I assert, are reasons enough for the Peace Corps.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is morning business concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### UTILIZATION OF TELEVISION FACILITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Chair lay before the Senate Order No. 65, S. 205, and that it be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

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

#### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, March 20, 1961, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 451) to authorize the distribution of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Members of Congress requesting such copies.

#### DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE B. CARROLL REECE OF TENNESSEE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives which the clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

##### H. RES. 228

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable B. CARROLL REECE, a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

*Resolved*, That a committee of twelve Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. GORE], I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 112) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable B. CARROLL REECE, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, under the second resolving clause, appointed the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. GORE] the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative B. CARROLL REECE, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the previous order, until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 21, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 20, 1961:

##### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointments to the grades indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

##### To be Lieutenant commanders

Edwin K. McCaffrey  
Richard H. Houlder

##### To be Lieutenants

Robert W. Franklin  
Sidney C. Miller  
Ronald M. Buffington

##### To be Lieutenants (junior grade)

Clifford W. Randall	Arthur H. Goldberg
David F. S. Galloway,	Paul D. Montjoy, Jr.
III	Charles H. Nixon
Renworth R. Floyd	Melvin E. Jones
Richard I. Greene	John T. Maldari
Richard P. Dudley	Melvin J. Umbach
Joe P. Pennington	Ernest E. Brown
Robert L. Sandquist	Melnrade H. Schilly
Jerome M. Slackman	Anthony J. DeLuzio
James S. Midgley	Jim L. Piter
Claude B. Carter, Jr.	J. Austin Yeager
James G. LaBastie	W. Paul Yeager
John M. Doherty	John D. Bossler
Larry L. Wilkerson	James H. Blumer
Billy M. Keltner	Charles W. Mathisson

##### To be ensigns

Richard P. Bertocchi	William C. Page
Paul A. Chernoff	Palmer W. Randall
Jimmy D. Clark	Richard L. Sampson
Albert T. Fulco	Dewaine Seets
Frederick P. Kapinos	Horstas A. Uzpurvis
George Mavridis	

#### IN THE NAVY

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps candidates) to be permanent ensigns in the line of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Richard V. Aamodt	Elwyn G. Allyn
Lawrence I. Abrams	Charles E. Alsip
Joseph H. Adams	Robert A. Amann
James C. Adkins	David H. Anderson
Anson B. Albree, Jr.	Eugen C. Andres III
Robert W. Aldinger	John W. Andrews
Frank L. Alexander	James R. Armstrong
John L. Alexanderson	Melvin R. Armstrong



William K. Arnold, Jr.  
Robert I. Ash  
Charles F. Ashurst  
Robert B. Atwater  
James D. Austraw  
Andrew W. Bachofen  
Vernon W. Bacot  
Robert S. Badgett  
Norris R. Bagley  
David L. Bailey  
Henry A. Bailey, Jr.  
James P. Bailey, Jr.  
David C. Baker  
John G. Baker, Jr.  
John L. Baker  
John T. Baker  
Marvin C. Baker  
Stephen K. Ballard  
Jeffrey N. Ball  
John I. Bandy, Jr.  
Keith A. Barnes  
Roger W. Barnett  
Gary L. Barr  
Thomas H. Barr  
Robert W. Barrett  
Franklyn S. Barry, Jr.  
Avery W. Bates  
Jack E. D. Batson, Jr.  
Douglas C. Bauer  
David J. Bauhs  
Patrick M. Beatie  
Troy Beatty  
Eugene L. Beaulieu  
Thomas T. Beeson  
James F. Bell, Jr.  
John W. Benepe  
Charles W. Bennett  
Richard D. Bennington  
Paul C. Berkebile, Jr.  
Harold I. Berliner  
Philip G. Berndt  
Charles L. Berry, Jr.  
Robert K. Best  
Grant L. Bigelow  
Richard A. Bina  
Jon A. Bird  
Lloyd L. Bird  
Karl T. Bjorn  
William J. Blackmon  
Douglas D. Blaha  
Robert D. Blake  
William D. Blake  
David G. Blaker, Jr.  
Alan P. Blanchard  
John W. Blatt  
Peter A. Bleyler, Jr.  
Verne E. Blodgett  
William G. Blunt  
Francis X. Boes, Jr.  
Francis W. Boufford  
Thomad D. Bounds, Jr.  
John V. Bowers  
Alfred E. Bowman, Jr.  
Paul D. Bowman  
James S. Boyd  
Jack W. Boykin  
John S. Bradford  
Steven D. Bradish  
William J. Brady  
Thomas P. Bragg  
Robert B. Brainard  
Dale H. Bramble  
Robert B. Briscoe  
William A. Brodie  
Larry C. Brooks  
Charles M. Brown, Jr.  
Harry E. Brown  
James P. Brown, Jr.  
Lawrence N. Brown  
Lorin "W" Brown  
Michael T. Brown  
George P. Browne  
Rolland H. Brunnworth  
Jon J. Bryan  
James L. Buck  
Craig A. Bullock  
Robert T. Bunnell  
John E. Burgett

James A. Burgett  
Kenneth Bygler  
Richard T. Burcroff, Jr.  
Robert W. Byrns, Jr.  
Thomas J. Cable  
Alan F. Cain  
Byron E. Calame  
Robert M. Callahan  
Nicholas Cannistraro, Jr.  
Peter A. Cargen  
Hardy A. Carl  
Churchill Carmalt  
James E. Carnes  
Stephen M. Case  
Carl J. Cassel  
William Cavanaugh III  
Bruce A. Chappell  
Anthony W. Chessick  
James C. Child  
Harry J. Chris  
Boake W. Christensen  
Eric Christofferson  
John C. Clarke  
Richard W. Clemens  
David G. Clements  
Roger D. Coates  
Ira H. Coen, Jr.  
Fred S. Coffey  
Andrew M. Cohen  
James J. Collins  
John J. Collins  
Rhodes T. Corbett  
James G. Cosby  
Bennett A. Cozadd  
Charles E. Craig  
Philip E. Craighead  
Lee H. Craiglow, Jr.  
Thomas H. Cramer  
Milton H. Creek  
Lee P. Croke  
Gene M. Cunningham  
Charles R. Cyr  
Marvin J. Dainoff  
Edward P. Daly  
Frederic S. Dalzell  
Harvey Danielson  
Robert P. Dannaker  
Walter W. Darran, Jr.  
Frank P. D'Ascensio  
Carl "S" Davis  
John R. Davis  
David M. Dawson  
Ronald L. Day  
Thomas R. Debuhr  
Alexander H. Decker  
Robt. F. Degnon  
Louis R. Demattheis, Jr.  
Thomas L. Derry  
Paul Di Bono, Jr.  
Edwin H. Dickey, Jr.  
Edward M. Diener  
James A. Divis  
Carlysie A. Douglas  
Alfred B. Downs III  
Lynn A. Dreeszen  
Edward J. Duckworth  
David G. Dudley  
Charles D. Dukes  
Lawrence W. Dunaway  
Jimmie D. Duncan  
John D. Duncan  
William T. Dusseau  
William Dwyer  
Stuart S. Dye  
Charles E. Easley  
Murray Edelberg  
Lee H. Ehman  
Gerald L. Ehrens  
Stephen D. Eitelman  
Thomas S. Ellis III  
Wright H. Ellis  
Charles R. English  
Neil O. Eriksen  
James L. Eriksson  
Peter F. Erlin  
Richard L. Evans  
Jerry D. Everman

James L. Ewing  
James F. Falco  
Everett H. Falk  
David C. Farley  
Wilson W. Farrell  
Ernest E. Fava  
Daniel G. Felger  
Thomas L. Ferrier  
Edward J. Field  
Marvin R. Fields  
Paul F. Finch  
James S. Finucane  
Herbert E. Fish III  
Timothy C. Flanagan  
John F. Fleischauer  
John M. Fleming, Jr.  
Robert Fletcher  
Richard J. Floreani  
Robert H. Floyd  
John J. Flynn  
Richard P. Flynn  
John C. Foster, Jr.  
John H. Foster  
John W. Foster  
Thomas A. Foster  
Lee H. Frame, Jr.  
Arthur H. Franklin  
Frank M. Freeman, Jr.  
Thomas A. French  
Robert D. Fromm  
John C. Frothingham  
Michael S. Fry  
George A. Frye  
Vincent E. Furey, Jr.  
Harry L. Galles  
John M. Gardner  
Joseph Gardner III  
John L. Geroux  
James R. Geurts  
James T. Gibbons  
Edward W. Gieselman III  
William C. Gilbert  
Thomas E. Gill II  
Daniel R. Gilmore, Jr.  
David R. Gissell  
David E. Glasgow  
Douglas W. Glover  
Robert W. Gobel  
Ernest L. Goff  
Francis M. Golden, Jr.  
Howard R. Gondling, Jr.  
Fred L. Gowers  
Michael F. Graham  
Robert W. Graham III  
George E. Gray  
Paul E. Greene  
Michael C. Gregg  
Lee S. Greenwood II  
Harold E. Griffin  
John L. Grunert  
Donald L. Gustafson  
Douglas M. Hackett  
Harley Hagen, Jr.  
Barry L. Haley  
Richard H. Hall  
Ted A. Hamilton  
Edwin S. Hammond  
Peter T. Hansen  
Richard C. Hansen  
Donald E. Hanson  
William H. Hardesty III  
Richard M. Hardy  
Douglas W. Harold, Jr.  
Don S. Harper, Jr.  
John A. Harrell, Jr.  
James W. Harrington  
Robert W. Harris  
Gary W. Hartman  
William C. Harwi  
Thomas L. Haskell  
William H. Hassinger  
Richard W. Hastings  
William J. Hayne  
Gordon L. Haynes, Jr.  
Thomas M. Healy  
John C. Heath  
Kip W. Heimendinger  
Philip J. Held

Douglas R. Henley  
Ronald D. Henriksen  
Billy W. Herbert  
Donald J. Hickey  
Gerald D. Hicks  
Thomas A. Hill  
Thomas E. Hodge  
Edward "A" Hodges  
David J. Hoffman  
John J. Holas  
Robert S. B. Holmes, Jr.  
Stacy V. Holmes  
Robert D. Horton  
Edward R. Hotelling  
Robert S. Howard  
Larry L. Howe  
Frederick J. Howlett  
Elwood D. Howse, Jr.  
Richard G. Hubbard  
Melville P. Hughes II  
John I. Hulse IV  
Clarence M. Hurt  
William O. Iams  
Richard F. Ingram  
George R. Isely  
Warren B. Jackson, Jr.  
George L. Jahelka  
Milton D. Jantzen  
Faber D. Jenkins, Jr.  
Frederick P. Jenkins  
Richard N. Johannes  
Dale G. Johnson  
Gary C. Johnson  
Gary K. Johnson  
Ralph B. Johnson, Jr.  
Roy W. Johnson  
Gordon R. Jones  
Kenneth A. Jones  
Gerald R. Jordan, Jr.  
Joseph B. Juhasz  
Peter Kalkus  
Robert D. Kaplan  
Benedikt K. Karalius  
Stephen S. Karp  
Richard X. Kauffmann, Jr.  
Kevin R. Keating  
Everett T. Keech  
Thomas J. Keefer  
Paul T. Keeslar  
David C. Kehl  
Kenneth H. Kerns  
Dennis G. Keith  
Gregory P. Kelley  
Howard J. Kennedy  
Alfred W. Kettenring, Jr.  
Michael J. Killien  
David C. Klingner  
Matthew W. Kloczek  
Herbert A. Klukas  
Charles W. Knap  
Euodias F. Knight, Jr.  
Harold A. Knott  
Marshall W. Knox  
David J. Koehler  
John S. Kolodziej  
John J. Krall  
Joseph P. Kramer III  
Ralph H. Kratz  
Rodney A. Krebs  
Phillip C. Kreitner  
Kenneth M. Kreutziger  
Eugene Kudla  
William F. Kuhhirt  
John M. Kyne  
Dennis R. Laack  
Stanton B. Lamb  
Walter O. Lambeth, Jr.  
Robert M. Langley  
David R. Langlois  
Stephen M. Latimer  
Albert M. Lawler  
Robert A. Lawson, Jr.  
David R. Layton  
Paul L. Leardi  
Thomas J. Leary

Carl B. Lee  
Joseph B. Lehn  
Irve C. LeMoynne  
Harold E. Lenbergs  
John E. LeRoy  
James W. L. Lewis  
Lee M. Lipscomb, Jr.  
Ralph H. Locklin  
James L. Logan, Jr.  
Phillip R. Loggins  
Andrew T. Longo  
Lionel L. Lucchesi  
David A. Ludtke  
David M. Lum  
Ronald H. W. Lum  
Thomas A. Lunneberg  
Larry G. Lutz  
Jerome P. Lynch  
Terrence P. Lynch  
Roger W. McAlpin  
Wilford D. McCann  
David W. McClanahan  
James W. McClellan  
Stephen C. McCuskey  
Charles E. McCormick, Jr.  
Francis E. McCormick  
Rob A. McCutcheon  
Jackson L. McDaniel  
Thomas J. McDonough  
Frank J. McGinity, Jr.  
William M. McGuigan  
Edward J. McIntosh  
James M. McLain  
David J. McLaren  
Bernard F. McMahon, Jr.  
Tommy E. McPherson  
Edgar G. McQueen  
Frank McQuoid III  
John E. McStay, Jr.  
Gerald T. Magee  
John E. Magee  
Robert G. Mahan  
Stephen L. Mahannah  
Frank J. Malinski  
Philip D. Mandelkorn  
David S. Mann  
John E. Mann  
John A. Markworth  
James I. Marrone  
Donald L. Martinson  
Henry P. Massey, Jr.  
Lawrence P. Maucher  
Adrian C. May, Jr.  
Roderick L. Mayer  
John B. Meek, Jr.  
Russell V. Meloche  
Morris B. Mellon  
Karl A. Meyer, Jr.  
John H. Mickel  
Ciarence A. Miller  
Stephen K. Miller  
Leo R. Mitchell  
Richard F. Mitchell  
Thomas J. Moakley  
Paul J. Mode, Jr.  
John H. Moore  
Henry V. Morgan  
Paul C. Morgan  
Brendan T. Moroney  
John W. Morris  
Vance H. Morrison  
Lester R. Moss  
Robert T. Mosher  
Roy W. Mothershed, Jr.  
Albert L. Mouns  
Henry W. Moyer, Jr.  
Michael L. Mulford  
Francis W. Murphy  
John K. Murphy III  
James W. Murray, Jr.  
Thomas D. Murtaugh  
Frank W. Naylor, Jr.  
George C. Nebel  
James E. Neibauer  
William J. Nelson, Jr.  
Roy L. Nersesian  
Ralph B. Neubauer  
Richard E. Newby  
James K. Nicholas

Ronald E. Nichols  
Michael S. Nickell  
John A. Niebauer  
Warren J. Nokieberg  
James J. Nolan, Jr.  
Walter E. Nolte, Jr.  
Donald N. Norris  
Lafayette F. Norton  
Karl W. Nuechterlein  
Frederick W. Oberin  
William J. O'Brien, Jr.  
John H. O'Brien, Jr.  
Richard L. O'Bryan  
Michael E. O'Byrne, Jr.  
Shamus J. O'Hare  
Harold E. Old, Jr.  
David A. Olsen  
Stephen R. O'Neil  
Charles L. Orman  
Walter J. O'Toole, Jr.  
Richard P. Oubre  
James T. Owen, Jr.  
Randall W. Pack  
Theodore J. Panayotoff  
Brian V. Pape  
Ralph C. Parady  
Charles L. Parham  
Ellis E. Patterson, Jr.  
Robert T. Patton  
Gaylord O. Paulson  
Gerald L. Payne  
Harold Payson, III  
George W. Peak  
Richard J. Pearson  
Paul E. Pedisch  
David A. Pellett  
Robert A. Persell, Jr.  
William J. Perkins  
Carl J. Peterson  
Ross W. Peterson  
Stuart M. Pindell, Jr.  
Douglas A. Pinnow  
Henry C. Phillips  
David P. Pilmer  
George W. Playdon, Jr.  
Eugene H. Polleys  
George C. Porter  
William H. Pope  
John C. Postlewaite  
Don G. Powell  
Gerry L. Preston  
Richard A. Price  
Gary L. Pritchett  
Donald O. Quest  
Simon R. Quint  
Edwin L. Raines  
Warren A. Rathbun  
Gordon S. Rather, Jr.  
William J. Raup  
John M. Rector  
Andrew K. Reed  
Larry A. Reed  
Robert F. Reed  
William E. Reichard  
Thomas J. Reilly  
Hugh B. Replogle  
Alan C. Reynolds  
Chester L. Reynolds  
Fredrick M. Richardson  
Charles Rippin  
Lawren B. Rittenhouse, Jr.  
Charles P. Roberts  
John C. Roberts  
Lawrence W. Roberts  
Gary L. Robinson  
Joe L. Roby  
Peter B. Rodenbeck  
George R. W. Rogers  
James C. Rogers, Jr.  
Robert C. Rohlf  
Victor H. Romley  
Waldo B. Rose  
Bernard L. Rosenbach  
James A. Rosenstein  
Steven F. Rosing  
Raymond A. Rossman  
Jay A. Rottier  
Peyton Rowan, Jr.

Thomas Q. Rowe  
Duncan B. Rushing  
Thomas D. Ryan  
Clarke E. Ryder  
Robert B. Ryland  
John W. St. Andre  
Arne R. Salvesen  
Ronald L. Sampson  
Louis F. Sander, Jr.  
Stephen A. Scharfenberg  
John R. Schiffer, Jr.  
Lester M. Schlanger  
Charles R. Schlegelmilch  
Walter C. Schilleman, Jr.  
William C. Schmidt, III  
Louis A. Schmitt, Jr.  
Ralph T. Schmitt, Jr.  
James L. Schoonover  
Kurt C. Schroeder  
Charles D. Schroyer  
Gerald Schubert  
Richard D. Schulman  
Richard A. Schultz  
Joseph R. Schwartz  
Ronald L. Segerblom  
Theodore Sekula  
Roger A. Shaffer  
Gary A. Shaner  
Gene B. Shelton  
Raymond T. Shepherd  
Herbert K. Shera  
Ronald T. Shigeta  
John L. Shrum  
John T. Siegel  
Clark D. Silliman  
Marvin W. Sims  
Vernon P. Simmons  
Samuel W. Simpson  
Frederick A. Skidmore

William H. Skok  
Gary L. Slaughter  
Roy E. Smillie  
Dewey C. Smith  
Francis G. Smith  
Fred B. Smith, Jr.  
Gary F. Smith  
George P. Smith  
Lynn H. Smith  
Ronald E. Smith  
Thomas E. Smith  
Vane G. Smith, Jr.  
William A. Smith  
Everette V.

Snotherly, Jr.  
Charles R. Snyder  
Larry G. Snyder  
Robert S. Soltys  
Donald T. Spangenberg, Jr.  
Donald A. Spaugy  
Harold L. Staggs  
George F. Stallos  
Allen J. Standish  
John B. Starr  
Charles E. Steerman  
William E. Stepp  
Arthur E. Stevens  
David G. Stevens, Jr.  
Kenneth H. Stimeling, Jr.  
Phillip L. Stone  
Gary E. Stoops  
Jonas V. Strimaitis  
Peter F. Stuart  
Ronald E. Sturgeon  
William J. Suffich, Jr.  
Edward F. Sullivan  
Donald W. Summerside  
Warren K. Sumner

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps candidates) to be permanent ensigns in the Supply Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

James C. Belleson  
Loren R. Ceder

Donald H. Swan  
Norman L. Swanson  
James N. Sweet  
Ralph J. Talbott  
Robert H. Tate  
Luther I. Tatum, Jr.  
Robert A. Ternus  
Adrian W. Tewksbury  
Edward L. Therrien  
Richard R. Thiel  
Edward P. Thomas, Jr.  
David A. Thompson  
Frank M. Thweatt, Jr.  
Ralph L. Tindal II  
Joseph W. Tisler  
Richard V. Tobin  
Robert W. Tomlinson  
Charles T. Tonkin III  
James D. Torres  
Brooke G. Townsend  
David K. Tozier  
Fred E. Tracy  
Wallace D. Tweden  
James F. Twohy III  
Raymond H. Unger, Jr.  
John L. Uptegrove  
Carl R. Valentino  
Francis J. Vangel  
James L. VanFleet  
John W. Varner, Jr.  
Paul C. Vent  
James A. Vester, Jr.  
Walter R. Vickery  
Neil J. Volwieder  
William H. Wallgren  
Walter J. Wallis  
David H. Walsh  
Raymond M. Walsh  
Charles E. W. Ward  
William A. Ward  
Robert C. Waters  
Jack W. Watkins  
Edward H. Weaver  
Gene L. Weaver  
Robert T. Webb  
James P. Webster, Jr.  
David Wechsler  
James J. Weinert  
Rolf E. Weingardt  
Michael F. Welsbach  
Stephen J. Weiser  
Robert P. Smith  
John W. Wharton  
John W. White  
John W. Whitney  
John B. Whitsett  
Chester H. Wilkinson  
Robert B. Wilkinson, Jr.

Lowell K. Williams  
Robert F. Williams  
Ronald B. Williams, Jr.  
Thomas B. Williams  
Charles R. Wilson  
Robert L. Wilson  
William B. Wilson  
Robert D. Woehl  
Thomas F. Womack  
James E. Wood III  
Howard B. Woods  
Robert J. Woods  
Joseph M. Woody  
Donald R. W. Wulfinhoff  
Charles J. Yaeger, Jr.  
Kenneth A. Youndstrom  
Stephen G. Young  
William W. Youngblood  
George D. Zally  
Michael P. Zaveruka  
Leo V. Zayauskas  
Clyde D. Zinn

John J. Davis  
David N. Edwards  
William B. Folsom  
Joseph T. Goldenson  
Kenneth P. Haus  
Norman W. Hensley  
David N. Hull  
Leo P. Kendall  
Robert A. Lingenbrink  
Richard G. Looney  
Robert R. Love  
David A. Lunde  
John D. Luey  
Joseph Meyer, Jr.  
Kenneth W. R. Mielke  
James E. Miller  
Gary A. Morse

James F. Scott (Naval Reserve officer) to be a permanent lieutenant in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

Morris F. Skinner, Jr. (civilian college graduate) to be a permanent lieutenant (junior grade) and temporary lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

Laurence H. Blackburn, Jr. (Naval Reserve officer) to be a permanent lieutenant and a temporary lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to be permanent lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Donald R. Hauler  
Ernest H. Meese

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to be permanent lieutenants (junior grade) and temporary lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Edgar J. Anderson  
James W. Bland, Jr.  
Jack Bocher  
Garry O. Boyer  
William M. Bradford  
Frank W. Budd, Jr.  
Jerry L. Case  
Robert C. Cochran  
Gerald L. Davis  
Robert J. Davis  
Lary S. Dobbs  
Calvin B. Early  
Eldon E. Fitch

Milton W. Kirkpatrick, Jr. (civilian college graduate) to be a permanent lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, for the performance of special duty only, law, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

William R. Medlin (officer candidate) to be a permanent lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, for the performance of special duty only, law, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

Peter R. Regal (Naval Reserve officer) to be a permanent lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, for the performance of special duty only, law, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

The following-named graduates from naval enlisted scientific educational program to be permanent ensigns in the line of the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Edmond L. Allen  
George R. Almasi  
William E. Armstrong  
Jerry L. Belveal  
Carl O. Brady  
David H. Buell  
Dudley E. Cass  
Donald P. Covill  
Jimmie "K" Coward  
Charles C. Cox  
Milton E. Davis  
Robert B. Desens

Dennis C. Nelson  
Wilbert E. Noel  
Wayne A. Pitner  
Frederick B. Putney  
Neil A. Ray  
Andre M. Rubenstein  
Leroy J. Runey, Jr.  
Sidney "H" Smith III  
Robert B. Stipe  
Clifford W. Tait, Jr.  
Lynn C. Taylor  
Julian H. Tolbert  
Theodore P. Trampe  
Charles V. Trubi III  
Jack Wilson  
Michael J. Wons

William E. Knight  
Roy E. Lawton  
Billy J. Leming  
Gordon R. Mansfield  
Gene C. Michael  
Granval L. Morrow  
James R. Nagel  
Eugene D. Newton  
Roger A. Nichols  
Ronald G. Patterson  
Lonnie J. Perry

The following-named officer candidates to be permanent ensigns in the line of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Albright, Robert E.  
Anderson, Chase D.  
Bortis, Jon H.  
Burke, Gary L.  
Caple, Donald J.  
Challender, Jack L.  
Clemenger, John W.  
Cook, Roy H.  
Coward, John M.  
Diehl, Robert W. J.  
Fields, Billy J.  
Frick, Frederick M.  
Gaines, William A.  
Hardy, James C.  
Harper, Francis A.  
Harris, Robert H.  
Haskins, Toner C., Jr.  
Howell, Robert L.  
Hurley, Robert F., Jr.  
Jackie, Rudolph E.

The following-named officer candidates to be permanent ensigns in the Supply Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Davee, Francis W.  
Grim, James W.  
Helmuth, Robert A.  
Hunt, George A.  
Johnson, Thomas L.  
King, William D.

The following-named enlisted personnel to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, limited duty only, for temporary service, in the classification indicated, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

DECK  
Andersen, Olaf C., Jr.  
Bagley, Aaron M.  
Brewer, Ralph P.  
Brodigan, Harold V.  
Bryan, George B.  
Burns, William C.  
Bussell, Delmer H.  
Byrne, Edward J.  
Carr, John C.  
Chew, William C.  
Christopher, John R.  
Delaney, Carl R.  
Fee, Milton O.  
Fulbright, Robert H.  
Gideons, Linwood  
Gosnell, James B.  
Hamilton, William E.  
Harris, Rex H.  
Heebner, Newell G.  
Hill, Oscar A.

OPERATIONS  
Bednarek, Bernard B.  
Biard, Andrew C., Jr.  
Binkerd, Dale A.  
Durham, Hollis M.  
Gillespie, Owen L.  
Klopfenstein, Ervin J.  
Martinovich, Frank J.  
Meadows, Elliott O.

ORDNANCE SURFACE  
Allen, Richard  
Bland, Joe R.  
Blue, John D.  
Callaghan, Roy P.  
Carr, Denham L.  
Clerico, Leo F.  
Crawford, Jack

Kunsky, David A.  
Lee, Joe R.  
Lombardo, Stephen W.  
Martin, Edward F., III  
Mason, Henry B.  
Massanari, Gerald J.  
Mikolajczyk, Ronald J.  
Pierce, Sidney R.  
Reynolds, Franklin E.  
Riess, Joseph R., Jr.  
Schenck, William H.  
Short, Travis E.  
Siemer, John R.  
Stevens, Paul L.  
Streit, Dennis N.  
Sutphen, Patricia C.  
Van Allman, Alfred C.  
Wallace, James J.  
Wernert, Lawrence A.  
Wilbur, Robert E.

Morris, John D., III  
Quinn, Kenneth J.  
Rittenhouse, Ferness L.  
Voyles, Clyde W.

Holsclaw, Charlie B.  
Jones, Matthew E.  
Joplin, Dock W.  
Martin, Robert H.  
Maxwell, James E.  
Maxwell, Wayne P.  
McCarthy, William J.  
Murphy, James  
Michael P.  
O'Donnell, Francis X.  
Page, Gilbert G.  
Richmond, Norman W.  
Schlavone, Angelo A.  
Sharples, Charles T.  
Shealy, Paul L.  
Solomon, Donald L.  
Stuski, Benjamin J.  
Styles, Harold J.  
Swann, Oscar

Newland, James E.  
Newton, Marple  
Peters, Earl H.  
Sturtevant, Richard E.  
Williams, Ralph Z.  
Wixom, Barney D.

Cummings, James E.  
Evans, Harry H.  
Feldthouse, Harry W.  
Gonslewski, John  
Griffin, John R., Jr.  
Halley, Russell E.  
Henderson, Keith A.



Jagoditsch, Harold L.  
Mahaffey, Joseph D.  
Marinello, Anthony J.

## ORDNANCE CONTROL

Cook, Herman W.  
Emerich, Wilbur P.  
Ertl, Albert R.  
Jazwinski, Theodore  
Keene, Maurice E., Jr.

## ORDNANCE UNDERWATER

Chalecki, Stanley J.  
Dornberg, Paul G.  
Jones, Roger E.

## ADMINISTRATION

Bailey, Harry T.  
Bardman, Robert J.  
Bobbitt, Heber B.  
Borges, Robert P.  
Bost, Darrell A.  
Brien, George L., Jr.  
Cole, William L.  
Coleman, M. R.  
Cox, James A.  
Edmisten, Edgar H.  
Eidson, Clyde D.

## ENGINEERING

Bailey, Eric P.  
Baker, Leland W.  
Bakewell, Wesley E.  
Blomquist, Richard O.  
Boyd, Leo H.  
Britton, William R.  
Brown, Elmer  
Burkett, Wayne C.  
Burnett, Albert A.  
Burres, Morland E.  
Cain, Norris F.  
Christian, Ernest F.  
Crockett, William J.  
Dimpsey, Carbon P.  
Dutrow, Arthur N.  
Ellison, Melvin R.  
Gavin, William H., Jr.  
Geltz, Melvin L.  
Griggs, Otis, Jr.  
Hannan, Victor R.  
Harbin, William W.  
Harney, Walter J.  
Harris, Lloyd T., Jr.  
Henry, Hugh L.  
Hoffman, Jesse W.  
Hopkins, Richard G.  
Isreal, Livingston B.  
Jacobson, Jerome B.  
Janas, Edward S.  
Kitts, William F.  
Kronberger, Robert S.  
Lanini, Harold M.  
Lewis, William  
MacNeill, William R.

## HULL

Cloninger, John W.  
Crowe, Norman H.  
Dugas, Henry J.  
Engel, Nathaniel J.  
Goslin, Ellis  
Harker, William P.  
Hatchett, Monroe T.  
Hazelwood, James R.  
Johnson, Clayton J.  
Keck, Abner W., Jr.  
Lutes, Charles W.

## ELECTRICIAN

Brannan, Harold D.  
Briggs, Robert P.  
Carlson, Jack J.  
Coppersmith, John D.  
Finney, Ivan K.  
Fix, James E.  
Hammer, Robert W.  
Koolstra, Robert W.  
Kshimetski, John J.  
Kurtz, Clarence L.  
Larose, Elliott F.  
Massie, Branch R.

Nelson, Grady L.  
Nickerson, Ellis L.  
Stierwalt, Charles A.

Kelley, John J., Jr.  
Knapp, Charles E.  
Milhorn, Harvey H.  
Scruggs, James M.  
Sheekey, Francis S.  
Shortell, Gerald A.

Main, Elwin N.  
Moon, Lester C.  
Seaton, Billy L.

Eparvier, Norbert C.  
Jones, Joseph F.  
Knight, George K.  
Knox, Joe B.  
Kreher, William J.  
Mahne, Lloyd J.  
McElroy, Robert W.  
Nicholls, Stanley K.  
Roberts, George A.  
Stout, Chester B., Jr.  
Vanveen, Francis A.

## ELECTRONICS

Allen, Earl A.  
Blevins, Edward A.  
Blevins, Richard S.  
Buckley, Daniel L., Jr.  
Bunte, Louis F.  
Burnette, Ray E.  
Catcher, Charles W.  
Charlton, Fredrick E.  
Elliott, Fred  
Estes, Eugene H.  
Eyman, Dale W.  
Fox, Dale  
Gilliland, Richard E.  
Goans, George P.  
Hayes, Marvin L.  
Hibler, John F.  
Ingram, Earl L.  
Keinrath, Frank C.  
Kirkwood, Billy M.  
Larson, Donovan C.  
Lindgren, Carl L.  
Luna, Fred A.

## CRYPTOLOGY

Clancy, Robert J.  
Ferguson, John T., Jr.  
Finley, Thomas M., Jr.  
Malloy, Bernard A.  
Moses, Albert O.  
Murray, Francis W.

## AVIATION OPERATIONS

Ashby, Robert  
Bakko, Douglas E.  
Barrett, Lewis E.  
Boberg, Lloyd A.  
Carr, Paul W.  
Dunbar, John P.  
Enochs, Jack M.  
Garrigan, Kenneth J.  
Gilbert, Charles W.  
Hamel, Albert A.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Lawhead, Walter  
Schmidt, Frederick D.  
Sikes, Arthur D.

## AEROLOGY

Dean, Robert J., Jr.  
Ivie, Francis M.  
O'Neill, William F.

## AVIATION ORDNANCE

Alberghine, Peter  
Baker, Hobart R.  
Barnes, Charles L.  
Bollenberg, Elmer F.  
Brackin, Charles A.  
Davis, Oscar B., Jr.  
Griffith, Nelson L.  
Holcomb, William D.  
Honcharuk, John P.  
Jolley, R. V.  
Jones, Delbert C.

## AVIATION ELECTRONICS

Bransom, Frank H.  
Coleman, Donald E.  
Dahl, Donald E.  
Gromyko, Alexander F.  
Hammond, Carl W.  
Hudson, Robert D.  
Johnson, Armer W.  
Kline, Frank E.

## AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Ballard, Wallace L., Jr.  
Barber, Clyde C.  
Bartlett, William D.  
Beddard, John R.  
Bruce, Jack  
Campbell, Ernest R.  
Choate, Stephen L.  
Cooper, Finis E., Jr.  
Cornell, Henri V.  
Davis, John E.  
Deel, Wallace M.  
Demoret, Russell W.

Kuiper, Lammert, Jr.  
Lee, Robert R.  
Leyden, John J.  
McClurg, Theodore H., Jr.  
Montgomery, Morris  
Norman, William F.

## SUPPLY CORPS

Corbett, Vergle E.  
Rush, William G.

The following-named warrant officers to be lieutenants in the Navy, limited duty only, for temporary service, in the classifications indicated, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

## DECK

Joseph S. Cone  
Billy G. Lyons

## ENGINEERING

Winfield S. Skallet

## CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Virgil W. Watkins

The following-named warrant officers to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, limited duty only, for temporary service, in the classifications indicated, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

## DECK

Norman E. Goldsmith  
Milford I. Gordon

## ORDNANCE, SURFACE

Kenneth H. Broomhead

## ADMINISTRATION

Alfred S. Kelley  
John C. Lordan

## ENGINEERING

Boyd A. Brown  
Paul E. Gould

## HULL

Albert M. Aspenwall  
Sidney L. Getz

## ELECTRICIAN

Charles W. Bland  
Harold L. Boone  
John T. Norris  
Irwin W. Popp

## ELECTRONICS

William R. Alverson  
Harland D. Anderson  
Thomas M. Applegate  
William E. Blizard  
Norman D. Blotz  
Jack Lancaster

## CRYPTOLOGY

James D. Flaningam  
Richard F. Litzinger

## AEROLOGY

Raymond Brykczynski

## AVIATION ELECTRONICS

Bobby R. Pharis

## SUPPLY CORPS

Allen F. Ashbacher  
Lind B. Blackwell  
William H. Crabtree  
John Fedora  
Earl W. Graves  
James A. Hults

The following-named personnel to be ensigns in the Navy, limited duty only, for temporary service, in the classification indicated, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

## DECK

Baker, Charlie R.  
Best, Jimmie M.  
Brann, James G.  
Brown, Thomas L.  
Carrow, Robert S.  
Casey, Terry  
Cassanova, Edgar G.  
Courtney, William R.  
Dew, Thomas E.

Horvatic, Thomas L.  
Jones, Eldridge L., Jr.  
Jones, Paul F.  
Karwoski, Daniel A.  
Kent, Joseph F.  
Lachance, Ralph R.  
Lockhart, Howard  
Locklear, Edsel  
Lonnou, Lawrence W.  
Maurath, Mervyn D.  
McColgan, John F.  
Melton, John W.  
Morris, Carlton M., Jr.  
Murphy, Dennis J., Jr.  
Myers, Elvyn L., Jr.  
Owens, Robert H.  
Peck, Bert L.  
Pierce, Roy, Jr.  
Porter, Bud E.

## OPERATIONS

Bopp, Stanley O.  
Brenton, George W.  
Byerley, Ray M.  
Charette, Alfred A., Jr.  
Chicoine, Eugene P.  
Conjura, John E.  
Debuzna, Joseph A.  
Hewitt, Robert E.  
Ingram, Kenneth K.  
Ivanoff, George R.  
Johnson, Arnold G.  
Lamont, Robert F.  
Mazzi, Arnold O.  
McMahon, James T.  
McNeece, John O.

## ORDNANCE SURFACE

Baker, Deforest  
Blakeslee, Jay D.  
Cotter, Thomas J.  
Dolezal, Raymond E.  
Foster, Donald E.  
Kelly, Thomas E.  
Kosiak, Leonard J.  
Kuhn, William A.

## ORDNANCE CONTROL

Bacon, Earl L., Jr.  
Downing, Robert M.  
Hamilton, Wayne E.  
Kolb, William W.  
Levasseur, Camille J.  
McMurrin, Donald L.  
Olds, Harry M.  
Olson, Laverne C.

## ORDNANCE UNDERWATER

Bays, Robert  
Benintende, Bob  
Billings, Richard A.  
Blaske, William D.  
Boreen, Allen R.  
Buckley, William C.  
Burtram, Roderick  
Decrona, Donald A.  
Draper, Francis A.  
Elston, Harold E.

## ADMINISTRATION

Anderson, Bael L.  
Bailey, Artise G., Jr.  
Beach, Robert R.  
Becker, Richard T.  
Bernier, Gerald A.  
Bolin, Edmund G.  
Charette, Francis W.  
Craft, James H.  
Cross, Hobart W.  
Daly, Edward L.  
Demarra, Gilbert J.  
Donnelly, William K.  
Dougherty, Thomas G.  
Dunton, Lloyd W., Jr.  
Ellis, Joseph L.  
Elwell, Royce G.  
Feeney, Thomas F., Jr.  
Hammerton, George A.  
Huchko, William A.  
Hutchinson, Jack G.  
Jacobs, Lawrence R.  
Jones, Robert D.

Schafer, Kenneth R.  
Sheffield, George A., Jr.  
Sherer, Cecil W., Jr.  
Smith, Edward J.  
Staggs, James C.  
Stanley, Jay L.  
Stemrich, Patrick J.  
Swickey, James N.  
Trinka, Anton J.  
Truesdell, Gordon K.  
Vadinsky, George  
Walker, Marion E.  
Waters, Gordy W.  
Wheaton, James H., Jr.  
Zaruba, Robert J.  
Zogg, Raymond J.

## BANDMASTERS

Patterson, Donald D.  
Weir, Glendon H.

## ENGINEERING

Anderson, Earl N. J.  
Angel, Arnold  
Arner, Raymond T.  
Austin, Thomas F.  
Bailey, Ralph G.  
Bass, Julius P., Jr.  
Billeaudeau, Donald J.  
Bovat, Lawrence B.  
Boyes, Edward T.  
Bradley, William H.  
Brown, William H.  
Brunner, Robert F.  
Burford, Ronald E.  
Chittenden, Eldon F.  
Clark, Menzo T.  
Conner, Joseph D.  
Corbale, Leonard H.  
Corley, Charles E.  
Cornia, Howard  
Crawford, Gerald R.  
Crayton, Johnny L.  
Curry, Harry G.  
Darrach, Paul F.  
Davis, Robert J.  
Denton, William H.  
Dibble, John P.  
Dix, Paul G.  
Doran, George W.  
Duncan, Glenn L.  
Durkee, Albert W.  
Eggar, Mathew C.  
Einspruch, Henry, Jr.  
Flasco, Joseph R.  
Fleener, Harold E.  
Friedman, Paul D.  
Fuchs, Robert E.  
Geis, Neil F.  
Gregg, John J.  
Haft, Edwin W., Jr.  
Hallead, William C.  
Hatfield, Richard E.  
Hensley, Andrew J.  
Herrmann, John S.  
Hinkel, Harold J.  
James, Robert N.  
Johns, Constantine A.  
Jones, James R.  
Kathan, Robert H.  
Keith, Robert S.  
Kelsey, Thomas P.  
Kirchner, John  
Kirkland, David O.

## HULL

Bardsley, Ralph L.  
Barr, Robert K., Jr.  
Bennett, Howard G.  
Branch, Melvin B.  
Burris, Richard E.  
Denney, James R.  
Eater, Charles H.  
Felhofer, Richard D.  
Finotti, Donald G.  
Foret, Minest J.  
Freeman, George A.  
French, Stanley L.  
Graham, Billy M.  
Gressett, Otho C., Jr.  
Horsals, Antone E.  
Jones, Iver L.  
Kowalski, August C.  
Kuepker, Donald L.  
Lawler, Edward J.  
Lee, Kenneth S.  
Logue, John F.  
Marley, Percy F.

## ELECTRICIAN

Bailey, Jerold D.  
Baker, Garrett E.  
Bauldin, Elmer L.  
Blake, Charles L., Jr.  
Bobbitt, Bert A.  
Bond, Duane A.  
Bost, Donald W.  
Briggs, Edward

Devine, Thomas A.  
Dombrowski, Walter, Jr.  
Draper, John F.  
Dryden, William T.  
Eason, Spencer C., III  
Everett, Sherley J.  
Gliwings, Rudolph  
Henderson, Thomas S.  
Hoard, Mahlon J.  
Hoffman, Richard P.  
Hovey, Cecil C.  
Howie, Charles E.  
Howser, Charles R.  
Hroneck, William R.  
Jacobsen, Ronald D.  
Lefaver, Ralph J.  
Lucas, Edward  
Mackay, John G., Jr.  
Maynard, William T.  
McElhiney, Ivan G.  
McQuaig, Mack A.  
Monroe, Ira T.

## ELECTRONICS

Alderete, Joe  
Amaya, Norval G.  
Andes, Robert C.  
Atwood, Charles H.  
Ball, Robert L.  
Ballard, Duane C.  
Ballew, William C.  
Barnett, Donald C.  
Bartel, Roger R.  
Bellie, Curtis E.  
Bell, William D.  
Bergo, John T.  
Bibb, Irvin R.  
Blackmer, Richard L.  
Booth, Russell L.  
Bozarth, Jack E.  
Bramble, Keith K.  
Britt, Joel H.  
Butler, Joseph M.  
Carroll, Norman L.  
Chandler, Fred G.  
Chubbey, Louis M.  
Clark, James W.  
Cole, Jasper F.  
Cook, Richard P.  
Deisinger, Robert A.  
Derr, Donald A.  
Ditmore, Kenneth J.  
Drewett, James E.  
Drumm, Gerald  
Dudley, Nicholas L.  
Dunn, Anthony T.  
Dunn, Edward D., Jr.  
Eberth, Raymond L.  
Emmons, Ernest E.  
Eubank, Garl L., Jr.  
Ewald, Herman E.  
Ferguson, Billy J.  
Fitzsimon, John P., Jr.  
Foley, John H.  
Goodman, Gene L.  
Hames, William J.  
Hawley, Myron S.  
Holland, Samuel T.  
Johnson, Jesse H.  
Johnson, Roland D.  
Karcher, Bruce P.  
Keck, Alvin D.  
Kirkwood, William W.  
Knowles, John T.

## AVIATION OPERATIONS

Acree, Paul G.  
Aeder, Marvin H.  
Anderson, John L.  
Barnes, Frank  
Brauer, Gordon R.  
Burns, Herbert W.  
Chastain, Raymond T.  
Clyncke, Donald R.  
Connor, Ernie E.  
Diselrod, John E.  
Drake, George H., Jr.  
Gregor, John T.

Oaks, Eugene W.  
Olson, Carl G.  
Olson, Leray  
Parise, Merle J.  
Parnell, Charles E., Jr.  
Pearson, Raymond T.  
Rakiewicz, Theodore W., Jr.  
Reese, Francis B.  
Regan, James J., Jr.  
Reichenberger, Donovan L.  
Schwaderer, Darwin L.  
Senkiw, Frank  
Smith, John W.  
Stryker, Phillip C., Jr.  
Victor, Edward G.  
Walker, Thomas L.  
Waterfield, Russell J.  
Webb, Jack K.  
Williams, Anthony J.  
Woods, Ralph H.  
Wright, William E.  
Young, James L.

Krause, Lawrence C.  
Landers, Fordyce R.  
Lane, James B.  
Liversols, Omer A., Jr.  
Lott, Lawrence E.  
Luichuk, Daniel  
Macdonald, Kay L.  
McCall, William D.  
McCarthy, David J.  
McCarthy, Jack R.  
McCusker, Arthur E.  
McGuire, John F.  
McKeon, Guy R.  
McVey, Robert E.  
Mitchell, George E.  
Mitchell, James B.  
Munger, Don F.  
O'Brien, Arthur J.  
O'Brien, Jack W.  
O'Rourke, William G.  
Pennington, Donald R.  
Press, Charles G.  
Pritchard, Donald G.  
Pullen, Ellis M.  
Purcell, Raymond R.  
Richardson, Malcolm E.  
Robinson, Arnold  
Rolow, Melford D.  
Setser, Beve W.  
Sheldon, Richard P.  
Smith, Wayne R.  
Stephenson, Max O.  
Stott, Gerald R.  
Tatom, Charles H.  
Teal, Robert G.  
Tolson, Arthur G.  
Truesdell, Charles L.  
Wallen, James D.  
White, Harold D., Jr.  
White, Walter E.  
Wigley, Duane L.  
Wilcox, Everett E.  
Willis, Irving E.  
Wolf, Theodore  
Wooster, Robert G.  
Young, Harry M.



Lantz, Stephen P.  
Lindmark, Bruce W.  
Lound, Herbert D.  
Morley, Thomas D.  
Norris, Richard D.  
Palmer, Shirley R.  
Pelkey, Frank D.  
Perna, Gerald M.  
Porter, Kennard L.  
Powell, Millard E.  
Pulver, William D.

Scott, Barry R.  
Snyder, Harold S., Jr.  
Snyder, Paul A.  
Stickney, Paul T.  
Story, Edward R.  
Weller, Edward E.  
White, Arthur I., Jr.  
Wiggins, Gilbert  
Williamson, Robert V.  
Young, Robert L.

## CRYPTOLOGY

Backus, Richard  
Black, Herbert L.  
Connors, Kenneth, Jr.  
Curran, Lawrence A.  
Fink, Raymond C., Jr.  
Gidusko, John E.  
Hawes, Donald D.  
Jacob, Daniel J.  
Keenum, Guy  
Kopanski, John W.  
Meyer, Donald R.  
Mishco, Charles G., Jr.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Clark, William L.  
Claypool, Robert G.  
Coffman, James C.  
Econie, L. R.  
Gaal, Robert L.  
Glockner, Herman O.  
Hemphill, Harold S.  
Hubbard, George D., Jr.  
Hurst, Learmel  
Johnston, Robert S.  
Kemp, William R.  
Kennedy, Michael J.

## AEROLOGY

Ames, Laverne A.  
Baillie, Frank A., Jr.  
Colaw, Kenneth S.  
Freeman, Robert F.  
Hennessy, Raymond W.

## AVIATION ORDNANCE

Backlund, Robert A.  
Bagshaw, George F.  
Chaney, William H.  
Fleming, Charles W.  
Foster, Claud A., Jr.  
French, Robert L.  
Guest, Robert E.  
Hagerup, Jack E.  
Halenza, Hal R.  
Haney, Paul I., Jr.  
Hesch, Arthur A., Jr.  
Hovious, Richard A.  
Jahr, Gerald A.  
Jennings, Benjamin F.  
Kennebeck, Donald F.

## AVIATION ELECTRONICS

Ballew, Robert D.  
Baum, James F.  
Burgess, James M.  
Carder, William H.  
Carver, Donald B.  
Ellis, William C., Jr.  
Farnsworth, Blaine K.  
Flanagan, Walter B.  
Fusco, Charles  
Haag, Robert L.  
Hall, Allan M.  
Healy, James B.  
Heckman, Robert J.  
Hite, Thomas H.  
Johnson, Perry E. J.  
Kent, Bennie R.  
Lehman, Harry  
Mattis, James B.  
McDaniels, Joseph E.  
McIntosh, Paul B.  
Miller, Henry E.  
Mimms, James L.

## AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Alka, Richard L.  
Bledsoe, John F.  
Butler, Vernon R.  
Chasteen, Jerry S.  
Chuhnan, Patrick J.  
Connors, Joseph K.  
Dalzell, William J.  
Deberry, John M.  
Donham, Harry J., Jr.  
Dyer, Robert D.  
Edmondson, Donald M.  
Heald, George F.  
Huwe, Clarence T. O.  
Johnson, Arthur L.  
Kennedy, James J.  
King, Harold W.  
Lefevers, Jerry D.  
Lowe, Forrest D.  
Magann, Archie R.  
Maher, Thomas M., Jr.

## SUPPLY CORPS

Amacker, Jesse D.  
Aten, Raymond L.  
Basham, Carman L.  
Blanco, Thomas A., Jr.  
Blankenfeld, Emmitt E.  
Burkley, Richard J.  
Burks, Leroy  
Burns, Norman H.  
Burns, Robert T.  
Butler, Wesley E.  
Caudle, Allen D., Jr.  
Chappell, Richard G.  
Clark, Robert H.  
Conner, Robert J.  
Contreras, Paulino  
Conway, James D.  
Cook, Herman T.  
Corbin, Earl L.  
Crane, Wilborn G.  
Craun, Alfred D.  
Cullerton, Gerald M.  
Deinzer, William A.  
Dominy, Wilbur D.  
Duncan, Francis E.  
Evans, Albert F.  
Evans, Charles E.  
Fisher, Orville L., Jr.  
Fussell, John D., Jr.  
Gabel, Robert J.  
Germann, William J.  
George, Leon  
Gibbs, Elton L.  
Gibson, Robert E.  
Gilliland, Paul E.  
Hale, John A.  
Hardwick, Curtis L.  
Hart, Donald L.

## CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Armentrout, Harlan W.  
Bates, Ronald G.  
Bookhardt, Edward L., Jr.  
Bradfield, Phillip P.

The following-named enlisted personnel selected as alternates to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, limited duty only, for temporary service, in the classifications indicated, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

## DECK

Edwards, Z. T.  
Wilson, Eugene J.  
Mustain, Kenneth A.  
Milas, Forrest M.  
Taft, James R.  
Trimbur, Arthur F.  
Economidis, Lester J.  
Reason, James E.  
Vogt, John F.  
Runyan, James H.  
Gwinn, Cornelius B., Jr.  
Johnston, George D., Jr.

Baker, Robert J.  
Newton, Carlos F.  
Paladino, Vincent T.  
Zanon, Angelo J.  
Dye, Dale F.  
Wilson, Homer C.  
Cobb, Loren H.  
Cole, Okey, Jr.

## OPERATIONS

Nave, Lincoln D., Jr.  
Glendon, Bernard P.  
Christenson, Edward O., Jr.  
Seredynski, John F.  
Mihelic, Toney  
Peters, Billy P.  
Green, Floyd A.  
Jones, Frank, Jr.  
MacDougall, Donald B.  
Hamilton, Maynard L.  
Moore, Gerald R.  
Walters, Jimmy C.  
Purpura, Frank F.  
Johnston, Bruce E.  
Whitemore, William F.  
McDaniel, Joe H.  
Fey, Edwin C.  
Tussing, Jearold A.

## ORDNANCE SURFACE

Gibson, Harry O., Jr.  
Burau, Charles E.  
Wiley, Bill B.  
Davis, Robert C.  
Cochran, Melvin A.  
Wondolowski, Alexander A.  
Dortch, Edwin B.  
Risch, Philip A., Jr.  
Hutchinson, Henry L.  
Bearden, Jay L.  
West, Norris R.  
Smith, Clarence T.  
Reagan, Virgil B.  
Tighe, Jack L.  
Gibson, Eugene E.  
Morrow, Benjamin H.  
Poole, William W., Jr.  
Kozlowski, Charles C.

## ORDNANCE UNDERWATER

Larch, Lynus J.  
Mack, Norman  
Banasky, Albert J.  
Moons, Joseph F.  
Nisonger, Bliss E.

## ADMINISTRATION

McMasters, James A.  
Nagy, Joseph F.  
Quinley, Charles W.  
Galyon, Thurlow A.  
Beshears, James O.  
Tiller, Richard J.  
Allen, Kenneth H.  
Carter, James W.  
McCarthy, Edward H., Jr.  
Chiriac, Mark B.  
Lozano, Johnnie B., Jr.  
Bruce, Geary A.

## ENGINEERING

Barker, Fred J.  
Hoeft, Max D.  
Morrison, George H.  
Cunningham, Derwood D.  
Ives, Charles O.  
Lakin, Charles R.  
Childress, Howard R.  
Spencer, Oscar M.  
Lahr, Graham P.  
Powell, Bernard N.  
Duncan, Gilbert L.  
Barker, Donald R.  
Green, Raymond M.  
Morgan, Alva E.  
Paulk, Cyrus M.  
Eskildsen, Leo A.

Gay, Joseph V.  
Larrabee, Walter I.  
Hamilton, Donald A.  
Havey, John J.  
Emerson, Fred C.  
Berke, Lewis W.  
Jeffreys, Robert L.  
Kehr, John H.

Gilliam, Warren P.  
Beye, Fred L.  
Boyles, Aubrey L.  
Cheek, William H.  
Bridges, Jack H.  
Wallace, Eddie H.  
Perry, Chester A.  
Rees, Robert L.  
Bassett, Melvin E.  
Sims, James A.  
Benninger, James E.  
Johnston, Silas G., Jr.  
Ellis, Floyd W.  
Vaughan, Ishamel W.  
Youmans, Grenville  
Previto, Leonard R.  
Nagel, Howard A.  
Jones, Eugene F.  
Vaughn, Thurman H.

Carter, Robert W.  
Dean, Francis J.  
Trainor, John J.  
Leroy, Charles W.  
Malfer, Mario A.  
Dale, Kenneth L.  
Fouts, Alan A.  
Guthrie, Richard J.  
Bradley, Marlon D.  
Brandon, William R.  
Dellagiacoma, John  
Lowe, Michael E.  
Skinner, Melvyn R.  
Snyder, Jack J.  
Polson, C. L.  
Grace, John P.  
Milanowski, Edward J.  
Burston, Robert  
Snow, Walter A.

Malone, Charles D.  
Cunningham, William M.  
Smith, John G.  
PHELPS, Leeman H.

Nadeau, Joseph R. D.  
Hayden, Robert P.  
Starnes, Charles M.  
Burroughs, Joseph G.  
Seeley, Orland C., Jr.  
Sairin, Orvis D., Jr.  
Kimmons, Carl E.  
Urieli, Harlan F.  
Cusick, Roland R.  
Hepner, Fred D.  
Schneider, Jack L. C.  
Davis, James T.  
Wice, Leroy P.

Young, David S.  
Kloster, Orville D.  
Cordy, Dalice W.  
Wheeler, Herbert C.  
Watkins, William R.  
Sorrie, James  
Ritchie, Doyle E.  
Hutton, Samuel F.  
Longtin, Frank J.  
Reefe, Clarence E.  
Adcock, John M., Jr.  
Arch, Wilbur R.  
DeLaura, John  
Hawkins, Henry B.  
Bass, Edward F.  
Krieger, Elmer H., Jr.  
Logan, Russell A., Jr.

Salerni, Paul N.  
Brown, Donald P.  
Deangelo, Joseph J.  
Dilloway, Joseph E.  
Atwood, Lewis H.  
Kubilus, Edward J.  
Smith, Stanley R.  
Rose, Guy M.  
Fredricksen, George J.  
Bacon, Herbert C.

Summerson, Richard B.  
Johnson, Manley L.  
Richardson, Albert J.  
McBride, William F.  
Armstrong, James K.  
Goldsmith, James B.  
Leshon, Angelo, Jr.  
Stimpson, Mark A.

## HULL

Beadle, Lee C.  
Cave, George P.  
Smith, Gordon M.  
Robinette, Jack C.  
Fagan, Christopher M.  
Perry, Albert H.  
Miner, Dale L.  
Smith, Gavin E.

Casebolt, John H., Jr.  
Young, Carroll J.  
Carrier, Milton F.  
Merkling, Joseph R.  
Rice, Leonard  
Smith, Arthur H.  
Campbell, Hubert R.

## ELECTRICIAN

Henderson, Harold J., Jr.  
Kaluza, Theodore A.  
Geddes, Donald R.  
Hight, Jim T.  
Soals, Woodrow W.

Andrews, Dennis A.  
Teeters, Wilbur E.  
Atkins, James L.  
Tripoli, Cosmo M.  
Damon, Richard W. H.  
Riden, Harold W.

## CRYPTOLOGY

Pierce, James C.  
Cajthaml, Frank  
Courtney, John J., Jr.  
Haiziip, Jack

Strickland, Robert L.  
Williams, Gerald E.  
Taylor, Forrest T.

## AVIATION OPERATIONS

Pye, Horace L.  
Fife, Robert R.  
Matticks, Basil F.  
Pick, James D.  
Clontz, Clarence E.  
West, Douglas R.  
Fahlstrom, Edward J.  
Mullen, Lawrence G.

Scott, John P.  
Claar, Harry L.  
Spille, Samuel J.  
Hanggeli, William H.  
Juber, Clarence W.  
Fehr, John W.  
Ittner, Robert H.  
Williamson, Varnadore M.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

McKinney, Robert F.  
Yeaman, Myrl A.  
Hufner, Frederick G., Jr.

King, Charles T.

## AEROLOGY

Zeller, Louis S.  
Taylor, Richard I.

## AVIATION ORDNANCE

Gardner, Frank M., Jr.  
Forsythe, Daniel H.  
Adams, Homer  
Gillette, Raymond N.  
Dionne, Edgar W.  
May, Kenneth E.  
Lovett, Irvin E.  
Oneal, Herbert E.  
Swearingen, Howard W.  
Black, Oscar T.

Edwards, Linier L.  
Dean, William L.  
Miller, Carl V., Jr.  
Jones, Bennie C.  
Hollandsworth, Robert D.  
Smith, Joseph T.  
Giddens, Robert G.  
Stobbs, Emmett E.  
Links, William E.

## AVIATION ELECTRONICS

Coussens, Paul H.  
Kelton, Allan H.  
Martin, William P.  
Peloquin, Alfred E.  
Mullvain, Harold E.  
Hicks, Jack D.  
Cummins, Melvin B.  
Seefried, Kenneth J.  
Browne, Walter L., Jr.

Vance, Earl D.  
Brewton, Burt  
McCoy, Raymond H.  
Hakenwerth, Herbert P.  
Maschinski, Bernard A.  
Beyers, Paul H.

## AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Schatz, Fred G.  
Calder, James H.  
Landon, Walter E.  
Brown, John J.  
Edmonds, James L.  
Kelley, Thomas D.  
Lorang, Alphonse J.  
Beatty, Arthur, Jr.  
O'Hearn, David W., Jr.  
Lee, Rodney B.  
Anton, Anthony A., Jr.  
Chance, John M.  
McCarter, Hilliard M.

Schneck, Don O.  
Shealy, Tiley D.  
Stafford, Earl A.  
Reagan, Stanley D.  
Wilson, Clyde C.  
Wofford, Thomas M.  
Watson, Robert F.  
Meyers, Clement R., Jr.  
Britt, John R.  
Clement, Robert M.  
Crawford, Franklin E.  
Matthews, Duran H.  
Bolin, Norman C.

Ballou, Thomas B.  
Earner, Stephen J.

Cook, Morgan  
Clark, James C.

## SUPPLY CORPS

Sharron, Richard O.

The following-named enlisted personnel selected as alternates to be ensigns in the Navy, limited duty only, for temporary service, in the classifications indicated, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

## OPERATIONS

Tull, Lloyd W.  
King, Edward L.  
Kleinlein, Louis E.

## ADMINISTRATION

Keller, Paul P.  
Moore, Ralph S.  
Swanson, Charles E.

Logsdon, Charles F.  
Hoover, John L., Jr.

## HULL

Hatton, Lester W., Jr.  
Lehman, Jack E.  
McCool, James J.

Collins, Ralph E.  
Schneider, Herbert P., Jr.

## ELECTRICIAN

Iobst, Paul H., Jr.  
Herda, George F.  
Abbey, Clifton R.

McDonald, John L., Jr.  
Degnan, Joseph E.

## ELECTRONICS

Lynch, Daniel W.  
Hughes, Carl D.  
Craig, Dean W.  
Loggans, Albert M.

Adams, Paul E.  
Ungerman, William E.  
Hascall, Winton R.  
Evans, John K.

## CRYPTOLOGY

Anderson, James D.  
Lewis, Graydon A.  
Miller, Beryl C.

## AVIATION OPERATIONS

Fullerton, John P.  
Journey, Robert J.

Sanders, Charles T.  
Haley, Joseph R.

## AEROLOGY

Bare, Robert J.

## AVIATION ORDNANCE

Wilson, Earl T.  
Ryan, Richard C.  
Rising, Richard E.

## AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Daymude, John O.  
Wright, James R.

Jacobs, Aaron K.  
Stumpe, Clarence H.

## SUPPLY CORPS

Dupes, James L.  
Bergeron, Wilfred J., Jr.

Hall, George T.  
Tripp, Donald E.

Lt. Harry J. Buck, U.S. Navy, for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law. Officer never confirmed for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade).

Lt. (jg.) Donald L. Moore, U.S. Navy, for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the Supply Corps of the U.S. Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named officers for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Boyce, Heyward E., III  
Gawarkiewicz, Joseph Lewis, Edmund F. J., III

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

John E. Dukes  
Richard V. Hall  
Jack "J" James

James M. McKnight  
James O. Sampson, Jr.  
Charles C. Taylor

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant

in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Waverly E. Sykes

The following-named (Army Reserve Officers Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

William R. Hart

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of first lieutenant, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Donald E. Miller  
Raymond C. Paulson  
Charles L. Daugherty, Jr.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of first lieutenant, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Charles E. Harbison  
Robert M. Pennell  
Thomas P. Swenborg  
Robert T. Gale  
Clifford E. Roberson  
Mel J. Swanborn

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation:

Charles S. Murphy, of Maryland.  
John P. Duncan, Jr., of Georgia.  
Frank J. Welch, of Kentucky.  
James T. Ralph, of California.  
Horace Godfrey, of North Carolina.  
Willard Cochrane, of Minnesota.

## U.S. ATTORNEYS

F. Russell Millin, of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Missouri for a term of 4 years, vice Edward L. Scheufler.

D. Jeff Lance, of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri for a term of 4 years, vice William H. Webster, resigned.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U. Alexis Johnson, of California, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Deputy Under Secretary of State.

## WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate March 20, 1961:

The nomination of U. Alexis Johnson, of California, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, which was sent to the Senate on February 28, 1961.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Israel Gerstein, Passaic Park Jewish Center, Passaic, N.J., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Father in heaven, for the privilege of witnessing another spring we thank Thee, and for the faith that it inspires in us that the world is not old and worn, headed for decline and oblivion, but that under Thy kind providence it is undergoing perpetual rebirth and renewal, and that the most glorious chapters of man's life are in the days ahead.

May this season of renewal move these chosen spokesmen of the people to renew their fervor and rekindle their sense of mission so that they will labor ever more zealously for a world in which